THE LIFE AND REIGN

Of her Late excellent MAJESTY

Queen *ANNE.*

In which is contained

A particular Account of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions during her Majeſty's Reign here at Home, and likewiſe the moſt memorable Engagements Abroad both by Sea and Land.

To which is annexed,

Some Political Remarks ON Biſhop *Burnet's* Hiſtory of the Reign of QUEEN *ANNE.*

LONDON:

Printed for the Compiler, and ſold by the Dealers in Books in Town and Country.

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THE LIFE AND REIGN OF Queen ANNE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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TO THE READER.



THE Man who relates the Hiſtory of his own Times, ought to proceed with a more than common Diſcretion and Judgment, to preſerve himſelf from Partiality and ſervile Flattery on one Hand, and from every Thing that may render him obnoxious to the Powers in Being on the other. The Dread of theſe has depriv'd the World of many important Truths.

'Tis judged almoſt impracticable to treat juſtly of what our Eyes have ſeen. I own 'tis extremely difficult; but were it poſſible for him who undertakes the Taſk not to be over-aw'd by the Great, or biaſſed by his Affections, it muſt be admitted he has better Opportunities of being informed, than one who treats of diſtant Times; the leſs we receive at ſecond hand, the more likely are we to arrive at Truth. And whoever conſiders upon what ſlender Evidence our Hiſtorians impoſe many Facts of the preceding Age

upon us as unconteſted Truths, which they glean only from ſecret Hiſtories, as they are call'd, or ſome ſuch ſcandalous Pamphlets as pretend to no Manner of Proof for what they advance, and only obtain Credit with the Vulgar, from that malicious Pleaſure they take to ſee great Men traduced, will eaſily admit that a Hiſtory, wrote at any diſtance of Time, is more liable to Error than one written by a Contemporary. There you have not only the Miſtakes of the Writer, but the Errors of thoſe from whom he receives his Information added to them; but where an Error is committed by one who writes the Hiſtory of his own Times, it is much eaſier examined and refuted; and as he will no doubt be call'd upon to juſtify, if he appears to have been partial, ſo he will have an Opportunity of ſupporting what he ſhall advance; and thus the World will be moſt likely to come at a Diſcovery of the Truth in doubtful Caſes, always provided our Governors ſtand neuter. *And have we been contending for Liberty and Property above theſe thirty Years, and can it be ſuppos'd that we have not all this while obtained the Liberty of ſpeaking Truth? Indeed, had we lived in ſome deſpotick Reigns, when nothing was admitted to the Preſs but what was dictated by the Court, a Man might have trembled to have made an Obſervation of his own, tho' never ſo juſt: but now when Free-thinking, or, more properly, Freedom of Speech, even in ſacred Things, is ſo far from being reſtrain'd, that it meets with Encouragement; and when nothing is deemed a ſurer Mark of Slavery, than the being debarred the Liberty of communicating our Thoughts in Print, a Native of this Iſle, where Liberty is ſaid to dwell, ſurely may be allowed to make his Obſervations on a Reign he lived in, a Reign ſo full of Wonders, (as the two Houſes have obſerved) ſo fraught with Variety of great Events, no Age or Reign could ever parallel.*

To

To comply with Custom, something by way of Preface must precede the Work; though the bare Mention of the Name of this great Princess, *is abundantly sufficient to fix the Attention of every* Briton.

For this is that Queen *who rescu'd the* Empire *and the neighbouring Nations from impending Ruin; and reduc'd the Power of* France *within due Bounds.*

'Twas she, who after a long Series of Conquests (which unhappily inspir'd her Allies with Views no less ambitious than the Enemy she had humbled) knew how to sheath the Sword, speak Peace to jarring Nations, and command a general Calm.

This was that truly Christian Princess, *who abhorred the sacrificing Men and Christians to Interest or Ambition; who never could endure the Thoughts of War, but when the Defence of her own People, or the relieving injured Nations, made it necessary: The making new Conquests, the enlarging their Dominions, was no Excuse, she held for Christian Princes, prodigally to throw away their Subjects Lives, and sheath their Swords in one anothers Bowels.*

This is that Queen, *ye* Britons, *who was so far from enriching herself at your Expence, that she annually contributed out of her own Revenue, to ease you of the Burden of the War.*

This Queen *restored the* British *Synods to their ancient Rights, laid the Foundation of new Churches, encouraged the erecting Schools for training up Children in the Principles of Virtue and Religion, and by her bright Example, and unwearied Application, did more towards reforming a degenerate World, than all the Princes her Contemporaries.*

But even this Princess *was not intirely exempted from Detraction: Her exalted Virtue, which upbraided the impious Age she lived in, naturally drew on her the Rage and Malice of every Enemy to God*

and Goodneſs. And ſuch was their Confidence, ſuch the Aſſurance with which theſe Wretches vented their ill-grounded Calumnies, that well-meaning Men, who had not Leiſure or Opportunity to examine into the Truth of Things, were ſometimes impoſed on by them. The Principal Deſign therefore of this Undertaking, is to ſet her Majeſty's *Actions in a true Light: And theſe Gentlemen will be ſurpriſed to find, that little more was requiſite to vindicate her Memory in every Inſtance, and make her appear the moſt glorious Princeſs that ever grac'd the* Britiſh *Throne, than the laying the ſeveral Tranſactions of her Life and Reign fairly before them.*

As to the ſeveral Facts related in this Hiſtory, they will be found to be ſupported by the beſt Authorities, and I hope the Deductions from them are juſt and natural; but if I am miſtaken in any Point, I ſhall take it as a particular Favour to be ſet right, a full Diſcovery of the Truth being what I principally aim at. And let ungrateful Men ceaſe to calumniate her ſacred Majeſty, *whoſe whole Reign appears to be but one continued paſſionate Endeavour to promote the Honour and Happineſs of her People, and the Good of all Mankind. And ſince I may challenge her greateſt Enemies (if ſhe can ſtill have any) to produce one Inſtance wherein her Conduct can be called in queſtion, unleſs in her repeated and unparallel'd Indulgence to themſelves, I am encouraged to hope we ſhall, for the future, gratefully unite in offering Incenſe to her pious Memory, who was as great an Ornament and Bleſſing to theſe Kingdoms, as any of the Princes her illuſtrious Predeceſſors.*

Thus much I thought neceſſary to premiſe by way of Introduction to a Work of this Nature; but I might want an Apology ſhou'd I detain my Reader longer, and therefore, without more Ceremony, I ſhall enter upon the arduous Taſk.

THE

THE LIFE and REIGN Of her late MAJESTY Queen *ANNE.*

THIS great Princeſs, whoſe Life is the Subject of the enſuing Hiſtory, deſcended from a Race of Kings the moſt ancient of any in *Europe*; but her more immediate Anceſtors were King *James* I. her Great-Grandfather, in whom the two Crowns of *England* and *Scotland* were firſt united (tho' the compleating that Union was reſerved for her own auſpicious Reign.) King *Charles* I. was her Grandfather, who is now univerſally acknowledged to have been the moſt virtuous Prince that ever fill'd the *Britiſh* Throne, and her Father King *James* II.

while he was ours, before he was reconciled to *Rome*, (for which we may thank the Saints of the laſt Age, who drove him from his Inheritance to take Shelter among Princes of another Communion) made as great a Figure in Hiſtory as any of the Princes of his Time.

But to be a little more particular, the Princeſs *Anne* was ſecond Daughter of *James* Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James*, by Mrs. *Anne Hide*, eldeſt Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, ſo well known by the Title of Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Duke was married privately to this Lady during his firſt Exile, in the Year 1659, and upon that great Turn of Affairs at the Reſtoration, there did not want thoſe who would have had him denied his Marriage, ſuggeſting the Advantages he might make by another Choice, but he could never be brought to liſten to that Advice; and in the Year 1660, ſhe was, by an Order of Council, declared Dutcheſs of *York*, and to have the Precedency of the Princeſs of *Orange*, and the Queen of *Bohemia*.

It appears that the Queen Mother was not well pleaſed with the Match, and King *Charles* was forced to uſe a more than ordinary Importunity to perſuade her to permit the Dutcheſs to come into her Preſence. This Strangeneſs poſſibly proceeded from the Queen's Averſion to the Chancellor her Father, who generally oppos'd the Queen's Schemes for advancing the *French* Intereſt. The Dutcheſs was a Lady of a very fair Character, and a conſtant Member of the Church of *England*, till her laſt long Indiſpoſition, when ſhe was prevailed with to reconcile herſelf to the Church of *Rome*, to the great Grief of her Father, who expoſtulated with the Duke as well as herſelf upon that Subject in two very moving Letters.

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The Dutcheſs of *York* died at the Palace of St. *James*'s on the 31ſt of *March*, in the Year 1671. She had Iſſue by the Duke four Sons and four Daughters, viz. *Charles*, born *October* 22, 1660. *Mary*, born *April* 30, 1662. *James*, born *July* 12, 1663. *Anne* born *February* 6, 1664. *Charles* born *July* 4, 1665. *Edgar*, born *Sept.* 14. 1667. *Henrietta*, born *Jan.* 13, 1669. and *Katherine*, born *Feb.* 9, 1670. Of whom *Charles*, *James*, *Charles*, and *Henrietta* died in her Life-time, and *Edgar* and *Katherine* did not ſurvive her a Year; but her two Daughter *Mary* and *Anne*, lived to be Queens of *England*. The Princeſs *Mary* was about nine Years old at the Death of her Mother, and the Princeſs *Anne* about ſeven.

Before I proceed in the Hiſtory of this Princeſs, give me Leave to cite a Paſſage or two out of Mr. *Echard*, relating to her Grandfather the late Earl of *Clarendon*, which ſufficiently vindicates the Memory of that great Man from thoſe Aſperſions that were unjuſtly caſt upon him, *viz.* The marrying King *Charles* II. to the barren Infanta of *Portugal*, and the Sale of *Dunkirk* to the *French*; two Things in reality he moſt oppos'd. His Words are as follows: *Echard*'s Eng. Hiſt. p. 800. laſt Edit.

One conſiderable Obſtacle (*to the Match with* Portugal) was the Lord Chancellor *Hide*, without whoſe Knowledge this Treaty was begun, and without his Approbation it was concluded; therefore he endeavoured to overthrow it while it continued in any Ballance. It is true, he did for ſome Time come into the general Meaſures then on foot, till he made ſome Diſcovery of the probable Conſequences of the Marriage. Therefore upon one *Sunday*, he begg'd of his Majeſty to call a ſecret or cabinet Council in *White-Hall*; to which the King im-

mediately conſented. At this Council by the Chancellor's Management, none were preſent but the King himſelf, the Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer *Southampton*, and the Duke of *Ormond*. The Chancellor acquainted the King with the Occaſion of his having deſired this private Meeting, ſaid, that he had hitherto, in Obedience to his Majeſty's Order, chearfully gone on with the Marriage Treaty, without regarding what the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador had to object againſt it, which he conſidered as coming from an Enemy; but that now he had certain Information that this Match, if concluded, would bring ſuch a Calamity upon the Nation, as he was ſure his Majeſty would prevent, if it were any Ways poſſible, for he had undoubted Proofs that the Infanta of *Portugal* was not capable of having Children. He then produced a Liſt of ſix Princeſſes, all Proteſtants, out of which his Majeſty might chuſe a fit and proper Wife. But the King frowning and ſwelling, anſwer'd, that this was all a Lye of the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, adding, my Lord, I command you to go on with this Treaty; and ſo the Meeting broke up.

This Incapacity of having Children was publickly talked of amongſt the *Engliſh* Merchants at *Liſbon* before the Princeſs left the Place, and they remonſtrated the ſame to the Earl of *Sandwich* when he came to bring her to *England*. Of this Incapacity Sir *Robert Southwell* was fully aſſur'd afterwards by the Dutcheſs of *Guadiloupa* at *Madrid*, a Lady who had been acquainted with her from her Infancy and in her Nurſery. But this is not to be imputed either to her Age or to her Country, but to ſome peculiar Infirmities of Body, and it is manifeſt from the Teſtimonies of ſome Ladies about her, that ſhe was in a Child-bearing Condition till after the King's Death, which was

about

about twenty two Years after her Marriage.

Another Effect of this Marriage was the Sale of *Dunkirk*, which happened not long after the Conſummation of it, of which the Foundation was laid by the ſaid Treaty itſelf. For the *Portugueſe* had ſo far prevailed, that by the nineteenth Article of the ſaid Treaty it was expreſly ſtipulated, that *Dunkirk* ſhould never be parted withal to the *Spaniard*, which gave *France* a fair Opportunity to cloſe with the King, and to make a Bargain with him at a Time when he wanted ready Money for the extraordinary Expences of this Year, and particularly the Payment of his Siſter's Portion. Many Reaſons were urg'd for the parting with this important Place, and the firſt Motive to the King, as I am aſſur'd by a knowing Man, was the great Expence in keeping of it; which *Rutherford* the Governor had encreaſed to an exorbitant Degree ſince the Diſmiſſion of Sir *Edward Harley*. And the Earl of *Sandwich* in a very particular manner alledged to his Majeſty, that the Coaſt was generally ſo tempeſtuous, and the Grounds ſo rowling upon every Storm, that there would never remain a certain Steerage to that Port.

Theſe, and other Reaſons, being alledged in Council, tho' oppos'd by Chancellor *Clarendon*, and Treaſurer *Southampton*, the King was content to deliver up the Town and Port of *Dunkirk*, with all the Ordnance and Ammunition, for the Sum of five hundred thouſand Pounds ſterling, one half to be paid down, and the other in a ſhort Time after. Several Books were written in Vindication of this Sale, ſhewing how uſeleſs the Place was to *England*, unleſs Millions of Money were expended upon it; and at this Time we do not find many Complaints againſt either this or the *Portugal* Match. But when the ill Effects of both began afterwards to appear,

pear, as the increaſing Power of *France*, and the Queen's want of Iſſue, great Outcries were made, and Chancellor *Hyde* was unreaſonably charged with the Scandal of both, when he was really free from the Guilt or rather Misfortune of either.

It may not be amiſs here to add the Character of the Duke of *York*, Father of this great Princeſs, before he aſcended the Throne, as it is given us by a modern Writer, and I don't find any Particular of it conteſted by any of our Hiſtorians of Credit. It is as follows:

The Duke of *York* (ſays he) employed his Youth in the continual Exerciſe of Arms; he had always apply'd himſelf to it from the Age of Nine Years, when he was with his Father at *Edge-hill* Fight, till the Age of Twenty-ſeven, when he returned into *England* with his Brother. His Genius led him that way; he valued any Opportunity of ſignalizing his Courage above the greateſt political Advantages. This is both commendable and blame worthy: I know not whether the Duke deſerved the Blame, but all *Europe* was convinced that he was worthy of the Praiſe; and the Commendations given his Valour by the Prince of *Conde* and Mareſchal *Turenne*, thoſe two great Maſters in the Art of War, will remain his eternal Monuments.

He gave freſh Proofs of it in the War the King his Brother declared againſt the States of *Holland*, in the Year 1665; and the Victory he gained over them at Sea, ſhewed the Duke to be as good a Commander in chief, as he had been Officer and Soldier. Two and twenty of the Enemies Ships were then taken, burnt or ſunk by the *Engliſh*: *Opdam* the *Dutch* Admiral periſhing there in his. That Fleet had been totally deſtroyed, had not one *Brenkard* of the Duke's Bed-chamber, prevented

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the Execution of his Orders the very Night after the Victory; the Duke lay down to take a little Reſt, after giving Orders to make all Sail, and keep up with the Remainder of the broken Navy. That Gentleman, who was none of thoſe who value their Honour above their Life, told the Captain he was too laviſh in expoſing the Heir of the Crown, and counterfeited another Order from him for ſlacking Sail, which was unadviſedly done. He was diſgraced, and the Parliament would have brought him to a Tryal; but he was diſcarded: And that Aſſembly, in the Name of all the Nation, made a publick Acknowledgement to the Victor of the Service he had done the Kingdom, aſſigning him, by an Act ſtill preſerved among the Records, a Gratification of fifty thouſand Pounds.

This Victory having added new Luſtre to the Duke of *York*, he was in the happieſt and moſt agreeable Condition a Prince of his Degree could be: He had an eſtabliſhed Reputation not only in *England*, where they look'd upon him as the Support of the Nation, but throughout all *Europe*, where he was regarded as one of the Princes of his Time, who beſt maintained the Grandeur of his Birth by his perſonal Merit. He enjoyed moſt of the great Places of Profit and Honour, was Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Governour of the Cinque ports, and of *Portſmouth*: He having Children, and the King none, Abundance of People followed him as the Heir to the Crown, which was to paſs away to his Head, and remain in his Family; and what made this the happier, the King was not jealous of him: His Majeſty being fully convinced of his Affection to him, looked upon that Prince's Court as the moſt loyal Part of his own, and thought he had no ſurer Friends than the Duke of *York*'s. I am ſenſible ſome Politicians thought

thought ill of it, and err'd with thoſe, who to be thought to ſee farther into Myſteries of State than others, do report whatſoever they imagine, and not what really is. The Truth is, that the King never had any Jealouſy of the Duke, and that the Duke from his Infancy ever behaved himſelf ſo ſubmiſſively towards the King, that he had no occaſion to ſuſpect him: A Thing very rare between two Brothers of that Rank, and in a Court ſo full of reſtleſs factious Spirits as that of *England* has long been. By this it appears, that all Parties equally made Intereſt to the Duke of *York*, and that whatſoever way he leant, the Ballance inclin'd. This was the Duke of *York*'s Condition, and thus were Men's Minds diſpoſed towards him, when a Jealouſy ſpread Abroad of his being a Catholick in his Heart, tho' he ſtill outwardly appeared as a Proteſtant, beginning to withdraw the Affections of the People from him, gave the firſt Shock to his Proſperity. He is allowed by all to have been a kind Huſband, and an indulgent Father, and if we may believe his old Proteſtant Servants, he was the beſt of Maſters: Thus much as to his Character while he was a Subject, we may venture to ſay; what he was as a King, may be too early to examine.

In 1673, his Royal Highneſs married the Princeſs of *Modena*, *Mary D' Eſte*, Daughter of *Alphonſo D' Eſte* Duke of *Modena*, and Siſter to *Francis* the then Duke. She came to *England* with her Mother the Dutcheſs Dowager by the way of *Paris*, attended by a numerous Retinue: She arrived at *Dover* the 21ſt of *November*, where ſhe was received by his Royal Highneſs, and the Marriage ſolemnized the ſame Day; her Royal Highneſs being then about fifteen Years of Age. The Duke had iſſue by this Princeſs, *Charles*, *Katherina Laura*, *Iſabella Charlotte Maria*, *James Francis Edward*,

Edward, and *Louiſa Maria Tereſa*; of whom none are living but *James*, now ſtiled the Pretender.

The Princeſs *Anne*, whoſe Hiſtory I attempt, was born at the Palace of St. *James*'s, on the 6th of *February* 1664. In the Year 1669, ſhe went into *France* for the Recovery of her Health, which having pretty well eſtabliſhed, ſhe returned to St. *James*'s, where ſhe reſided with his Royal Highneſs till he went to *Holland* in the Year 1678. The Nation it ſeems had entertain'd ſuch a Jealouſy of that Prince upon the Account of his Religion, and eſpecially ſince his Marriage with the Princeſs of *Modena*, that they would be content with nothing leſs than his Baniſhment; and thereupon the King on the 28th of *February* 1678, ſent him a Letter to withdraw, and his Royal Highneſs with his Family accordingly ſet ſail for *Holland*; where he arrived the 12th of *March*: He was received at his landing by his Son-in-law the Prince of *Orange*, who the Year before had married the Princeſs *Mary*, and conducted to the *Hague*; and from thence after a ſhort Stay, his Royal Highneſs with his Family removed to *Bruſſels*, where he had reſided ſome time in his former Exile. Here I find the Princeſs *Anne* had her own Proteſtant Chaplains allowed her, and a Place aſſigned for the Exerciſe of her Devotions, according to the Church of *England*. Nor was ſhe at all importuned to go, or ever went to Maſs with her Father, as I have been aſſured by her Proteſtant Servants who attended her there, but the Family lived in a perfect Harmony, as if there had been no Manner of Difference between them in Point of Religion; which appears very ſtrange, if his Royal Highneſs was that zealous bigotted Prince as he is repreſented to be. For where could he have had greater Opportunities of prevailing with his Daughter to have

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come over to the Church of *Rome*, than in a Country where that Religion is eſtabliſhed.

In *Auguſt* 1679, the King falling dangerouſly ill, of which the Duke's Friends ſoon gave him Advice, he returned to *England*, and arrived at Court, to the Surprize of the whole Nation, the 2d of *September*. The King being recovered, to quiet the Minds of the People, it was thought expedient his Royal Highneſs ſhould again be removed ſome Diſtance from Court; and accordingly their Royal Highneſſes, on the 12th of *October*, ſet out for *Scotland*, whither his Daughter the Princeſs *Anne* went by Sea ſome time after, to make her Father a Viſit. Such was her filial Reſpect to a moſt indulgent Father, that ſhe was ready to attend him wherever the Malice of his Enemies could drive him.

The latter End of *January* 1679, his Majeſty declared in Council, that he had ſent for his Royal Highneſs again, not having found ſuch an Effect from his Abſence, as ſhould incline him to keep him longer from him. And the 24th of *February* following, the Duke and Dutcheſs, and their Family, returned by Sea to *London*. Two Days after they were attended by the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council, to congratulate their ſafe Arrival.

From this time Princeſs *Anne* reſided with his Royal Highneſs her Father at the Palace at St. *James*'s until ſhe married; and in this interval it was his late Majeſty King *George* came over to *England* to make his Addreſſes to her, but not ſucceeding, he returned home. About the middle of *July* 1683, his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, Brother to the then King of *Denmark*, came over with the ſame Deſign, and met with better Succeſs; for upon the 28th of the ſame Month, he was married

to

to the Princeſs, to the Satisfaction of the whole Nation, as well as the King and his Royal Highneſs.

It is has been ſuggeſted, that her Father was againſt this Match, and yet theſe People tell us at the ſame time, that the King was under the Influence of the Duke. Now if this was contrary to the inclinations of the Duke, where was that Influence? Or did he influence his Majeſty only in Trifles, and ſubmit to him in every thing of Moment; but the Truth is, the King and his Royal Highneſs had lately obſerved the whole Nation in a moſt violent Ferment, and were at this very time examining into a formidable Conſpiracy that was ſet on Foot on Pretence of Religion; and what in all human Probability could have better ſecured the one in his Poſſeſſion, and the other in his Expectations of the Crown, than marrying the two Princeſſes, *Mary* and *Anne*, to two Proteſtant Princes? For had the Nation been ſo far blinded by Fanatick Rage, to have depoſed the Uncle, and excluded the Father, yet it could not be ſuppoſed they would ever paſs by theſe. And as theſe Princeſſes had ever been well uſed at Court, and had always expreſſed the greateſt Duty and Affection to their Father, it was reaſonably apprehended, that they would have aſſiſted him to their Power in preſerving or reſtoring him to his juſt Rights. And thus much I believe all the World will agree with me in, that nothing leſs than the Preſervation of their Religion, and the Publick Good, could have induced them to have deſerted ſo kind a Father in Diſtreſs. But theſe are held to be Motives ſuperior to all private Conſiderations.

And here we cannot but obſerve how Providence ſometimes turns our beſt laid Shcemes againſt us.

For notwithſtanding all the Errors of King *James*'s Reign, and all thoſe Calamities that were apprehended to be coming upon us, had his Daughters ſtood neuter, our Endeavours to extricate ourſelves would probably have proved ineffectual. Not that I ſuppoſe either of theſe Princeſſes could enter into Meaſures to depoſe their Father. The Security of Religion and Property, was all that was at firſt pretended, or I believe thought on by moſt, when the Prince of *Orange* embarked for *England*; (ſome few poſſibly might have deeper Deſigns) but one Event produced another not thought of before; and as Times altered, our Principles veer'd with them, till at length we arrived at this preſent happy Settlement we are under. And this leads me to ſay ſomething of the Share the Princeſs *Anne* had in the Revolution.

As has been obſerved, the avow'd Deſign of the Prince of *Orange*'s coming over was only to ſecure our Religion and Properties. He ſays himſelf in his Declaration, that he carried over with him ſuch a Force as might defend him from evil Counſellors; and that his Expedition was intended for *no other Deſign* but to have a free and lawful Parliament, and that to this Parliament *he would refer the Enquiry into the Birth of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and of all things relating thereto, and to the Right of Succeſſion*; and promiſed he would ſend back all his foreign Troops as ſoon as the State of the Nation would admit of it; and he required all Perſons whatſoever to aſſiſt him in theſe Deſigns; and I don't doubt but the Prince of *Denmark*, as well as the Generality of the People, was very ready to join with him and aſſiſt him in theſe Deſigns; for at this Day it ſeems to be the receiv'd Opinion, that the People in this limited Monarchy may as lawfully ſtand up in Defence of their legal

Rights

Rights (amongſt which the eſtabliſhed Religion is accounted one) when they are univerſally invaded, as the Prince may in Defence of his Prerogative. But all who concur in theſe Principles, do not think the Prince ſo far accountable to the People, that they may depoſe him for every Miſmanagement, and diſpoſe of the Crown at Pleaſure. And this, I believe, will be pretty evident by the three following Letters, written by the Lord *Marlborough*, and the Prince and Princeſs, on their going over to the Prince of *Orange*.

The Lord *Marlborough*, it ſeems deſerted his Majeſty at *Saliſbury*. The Prince left him at *Andover*; and the Princeſs went away from *Whitehall* the 25th of *Nov.* the Day before his Majeſty returned to *London*. 'Tis ſaid his Majeſty being acquainted with her going away, the Tears fell down his Cheeks, and he cry'd out, *God help me, my own Children have forſaken me.*

The Lord *Marlborough*'s Letter to King *James* II. when he went over to the Prince of *Orange*.

SIR,

SINCE Men are ſeldom ſuſpected of Sincerity when they act contrary to their Intereſts; and tho' my dutiful Behaviour to your Majeſty in the worſt of Times (for which I acknowledge my poor Services much over-paid) may not be ſufficient to incline you to a charitable Interpretation of my Actions, yet I hope the great Advantage I enjoy under your Majeſty, which I can never expect in any other Change of Government, may reaſonably convince your Majeſty and the World, that I am acted by a higher Principle, when I offered that Violence to my Inclination and Intereſt, as to deſert your Majeſty at a time, when your Affairs ſeem to challenge the ſtricteſt Obedience from

all your Subjects, much more from One who lies under the greateſt Obligations imaginable to your Majeſty. This, Sir, could proceed from nothing but the inviolable Dictates of my Conſcience, and a neceſſary Concern for my Religion (which no good Man can oppoſe) and with which I am inſtructed nothing ought to come in competition. Heaven knows with what Partiality my dutiful Opinion of your Majeſty has hitherto repreſented thoſe unhappy Deſigns, which inconſiderate and ſelf-intereſted Men have framed againſt your Majeſty's true Intereſt and the Proteſtant Religion. But as I can no longer join with ſuch to give a Pretence by Conqueſt to bring them to effect, ſo I will always, with the Hazard of my Life and Fortune (ſo much your Majeſty's due) endeavour to preſerve your Royal Perſon, and lawful Rights, with all the tender Concern and dutiful Reſpect that becomes, &c.

The Prince of *Denmark*'s Letter to the King when he went over to the Prince of *Orange*.

SIR,

WITH a Heart full of Grief am I forced to write, what Prudence would not permit me to ſay to your Face; and may I ever find Credit with your Majeſty, and Protection from Heaven, as what I now do is free from Paſſion, Vanity, or Deſign, with which Actions of this Nature are too often accompanied. I am not ignorant of the frequent Miſchiefs wrought in the World by factious Pretences of Religion; but were not Religion the moſt juſtifiable Cauſe, it would not be made the moſt ſuperior Pretence; and your Majeſty has already ſhewn too intereſted a Senſe of Religion, to doubt the juſt Effects of it in one, whoſe Practices have, I hope, never given the World Cauſe to cenſure his real Conviction of it, or his Backwardneſs to perform what his Honour and

and Conſcience prompt him to. How then can I longer diſguiſe my juſt Concern for that Religion in which I have been ſo happily educated, which my Judgment truly convinceth me to be the beſt, and for the ſupport of which I am ſo highly intereſted in my Native Country? And is not England *now by the moſt endearing Tye become ſo?*

Whilſt the reſtleſs Spirits of the Enemies of the Reformed Religion, back'd by the cruel Zeal and the prevailing Power of France, *juſtly alarm and unite all the Proteſtant Princes of* Chriſtendom, *and engage them in ſo vaſt an Expence for the Support of it, can I act ſo ungenerous and mean a Part to deny my Concurrence to ſuch worthy Endeavours, for the diſabuſing your Majeſty, by the Reinforcement of thoſe Laws, and Re-eſtabliſhment of the Government, on which alone depends the Well-being of your Majeſty, and of the Proteſtant Religion in* Europe.

This, Sir, is that irreſiſtable and only Cauſe that could come in Competition with my Duty and Obligation to your Majeſty, and be able to tear me from you; whilſt the ſame affectionate Deſire to ſerve you, continues in me. Could I ſecure your Perſon by the Hazard of my Life, I ſhould think it could not be better imployed: and would to God theſe your Kingdoms might receive that ſatisfactory Compliance from your Majeſty in all their juſtifiable Pretenſions, as might, upon the only ſure Foundation, that of the Love and Intereſt of your Subjects, eſtabliſh your Government, and as ſtrongly unite the Hearts of all your Subjects to you, as is that of, &c.

The Princeſs *Anne*'s Letter to the Queen when ſhe left *White-hall.*

MADAM,

I *Beg pardon if I am ſo deeply affected with the ſurprizing News of the Prince's being gone, as not*

not to be able to ſee you, but to leave this Paper to expreſs my humble Duty to the King, and your ſelf, and to let you know that I am gone to abſent my ſelf to avoid the King's Diſpleaſure, which I am not able to bear, either againſt the Prince or myſelf; and I ſtay at ſo great a Diſtance, as not to return before I hear the happy News of a Reconcilement. And as I am confident the Prince did not leave the King, with any other deſign, than to uſe all poſſible Means for his Preſervation; ſo I hope you will do me the Juſtice to believe, that I am not capable of following him for any other end.

Never was any one in ſuch an unhappy Condition, ſo divided between Duty and Affection, to a Father and a Huſband; and therefore I know not what to do, but to follow one to preſerve the other. I ſee the general falling off of the Nobility and Gentry, who avow to have no other End than to prevail with the King to ſecure their Religion; *which they ſaw ſo much in Danger by the violent Councils of the Prieſts, who to promote their own Religion, did not care to what Danger they expos'd the King. I am fully perſuaded that the Prince of* Orange *deſigns the King's Safety and Preſervation, and hope all Things may be compoſed without more Bloodſhed, by the calling of a Parliament. God grant a happy End to theſe Troubles, that the King's Reign may be proſperous, and that I may ſhortly meet you in Peace and Safety; till when, let me beg you to continue the ſame favourable Opinion that you hitherto had of,* &c.

But on King *James*'s withdrawing, and going over to *France*, the Convention declared the Throne to be vacant, and that the Prince of *Orange* ſhould next ſucceed to the Crown, and hold it for his Life, even before his Wife the Princeſs of *Orange*; (who by the Act of Settlement was to have no

Share in the Adminiſtration, but when her Huſband was abroad.) Nor was the Princeſs *Anne* to ſucceed till after the Death both of the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*. And to this Limitation Mr. *Echard* ſays, *We are told the Princeſs* Anne *conſented:* But whether this was a verbal or a written Conſent he does not ſay; nor when, where, in what manner, or before whom this Renunciation was made; which are Particulars that would have been acceptable to ſome of his Readers; who think it a little ſtrange, that leſs Ceremony ſhould be required in paſſing away an Intereſt in three Kingdoms, than the Conveyance of a Cottage: But after all, it is not to be ſuppoſed that her Conſent was ever formally aſked. For the Convention did not proceed upon the Principles of Hereditary Right, but aſſerted the Right and Power of the States of the Nation, in placing the Crown upon the Head of ſuch of the Royal Family, as was moſt expedient for ſuch a Juncture. And beſides, if the Princeſs did give her Conſent, it was a forc'd Conſent, if we may give any Credit to ſome Writers. And the Parliament making the Princeſs *Anne* depend upon her Brother King *William* for her Subſiſtance, and refuſing to ſettle her Revenue by Act of Parliament, muſt be allowed to give ſome Colour to that Aſſertion.

Biſhop *Kennet* tells us too, that in the Debate concerning ſettling the Princeſs a Revenue, Mr. *Hampden* urg'd the Danger of ſettling a Revenue on a Princeſs, that had ſo near a Claim to the Crown independant of the King; which ſhews there was a Suſpicion at leaſt, thar ſhe did not heartily concur in all their Meaſures.

But upon the Birth of a Son, the Intereſt of the Princeſs of *Denmark* ſeemed to be very much advanced, and all the World began to make their Court

Court that Way, how much ſoever they had ſlighted her before: The Nation, who were now conſidering in what Family to ſettle the Succeſſion, ſeemed overjoyed at this happy Event. This Prince was born on the 24th of *July* 1689, and chriſtened on the 27th, by the Name of *William Henry*; King *William* and the King of *Denmark* being his Godfathers, and the Marchioneſs of *Hallifax* Godmother; and King *William* conferred on him the Title of Duke of *Glouceſter*. On the 24th of *July* 1696, the Duke being then ſeven Years of Age, he was inſtalled Knight of the Garter, in the Chapel of St. *George* at *Windſor*; and the Companions of the Order, and the reſt of the Nobility preſent, were magnificently entertained by their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*. In the Evening there was a Ball, and a new Ode and Muſick, in Honour of the Duke's Birth-day, with ringing of Bells, Illuminations, Bonfires, and other Expreſſions of Joy: But neither the Nation nor their Royal Highneſſes many Years enjoy'd this Hopeful Prince. The Royal Youth, the Deſire of the three Kingdoms, was ſoon ſnatched away, and we were reduced to the ſame melancholy Apprehenſions about the Succeſſion of the Crown, that we were in before his Birth: That precious Life, ſays Biſhop *Fleetwood*, (in his Sermon on the Duke of *Glouceſter*'s Death) had it pleaſed God to have prolonged it to the uſual Space, had ſaved us many Fears and Jealouſies, and dark Diſtreſſes, and prevented many Alarms that have long kept us, and will keep us waking and uneaſy.

Biſhop *Kennet* gives us the following Account of his Sickneſs and Death.

The Death of the Duke of Glouceſter, ſaid he, *was in a great meaſure occaſioned by the over heating of*

of himſelf in the ſolemn Obſervance of his Birth-day, Wedneſday, July *the 24th* 1700. *After the Ceremony was over, his Highneſs found himſelf fatigued and indiſpoſed. The next Day he complained of his Throat, and of a Sickneſs in his Stomach. All* Friday *he was hot and feveriſh. On* Saturday *Morning, having taken away a little Blood, he thought himſelf a little better; but in the Evening his Fever appearing more violent, a Bliſter was applied to him, and other proper Remedies adminiſter'd. The ſame Day a Raſh appeared in his Skin, which increaſing, on* Sunday *more Bliſters were laid on: In the Afternoon the Fever growing ſtronger, his Highneſs went into a Delirium, which laſted with his Life. He paſs'd the Night as he did the preceding, in ſhort broken Sleep, and incoherent Talk. On* Monday *the Bliſters having taken Effect, and the Pulſe mending, the Phyſicians that attended him thought it probable his Highneſs might recover; but about eleven at Night, his Highneſs was on the ſudden ſeized with a difficult Breathing, and could ſwallow nothing down, inſomuch that he expired before Midnight, being then about eleven Years and five Days old.*

The Duke of *Glouceſter* was a Prince whoſe tender Conſtitution bended under the Weight of his manly Soul, and was too much harraſs'd by the Vivacity of his Genius, to be of long Duration: He was ſcarce ſeven Years old when he underſtood the Terms of Fortification and Navigation, knew all the different Parts of a ſtrong Place, and a Ship of War, and could marſhal a Company of Boys, who had voluntarily liſted themſelves to attend him. He had early ſuck'd in his Mother's Piety, and was always attentive to Prayers; but he had a particular Averſion to Dancing, and all Womaniſh Exerciſes, his whole Delights being in martial

Sports and Hunting: in a Word, he was too forward to arrive at Maturity.

King *William* is ſaid to have expreſs'd a more than ordinary Fondneſs for the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and to be very much affected at his untimely Death. When the Duke entered into the tenth Year of his Age, the King thought fit to take him out of the Hands of the Lady *Fitzharding* his Governeſs, and to appoint the Earl of *Marlborough* his Governor, and Biſhop *Burnet* his Preceptor; under whom were Mr. *Willis*, Chaplain to his Majeſty, and Mr. *Prat*, Chaplain to her Royal Highneſs; from whom he received the firſt Rudiments of Learning.

Nor was this the only Affliction the Princeſs *Anne* met with; for it was not long after the Revolution, before there happened ſuch a Miſunderſtanding between Queen *Mary* and her, that the Princeſs was baniſhed the Court, nor never ſuffer'd to return thither again till her Siſter was dead.

Upon this mournful Occaſion indeed ſhe wrote a Letter of Condolance to King *William*, and aſſured him ſhe was as ſenſibly troubled at his Misfortune, as if ſhe had never been ſo unhappy to have fallen under his Diſpleaſure; and deſired he would give her Leave to wait upon him as ſoon as it might be no Inconveniency to him, and without Danger of increaſing his Affliction: That ſhe might have an Opportunity in Perſon of aſſuring his Majeſty of her Intention to omit no occaſion of giving him conſtant Proofs of her ſincere Reſpect and Concern for his perſonal Intereſt and Safety. King *William* hereupon reſtored her to full Favour; and as a Teſtimony of it, made her a Preſent of ſeveral of the late Queen's Jewels.

There are ſeveral Reaſons aſſigned for this Miſunderſtanding between Queen *Mary* and her Siſter: Some will have it becauſe the Princeſs eſpouſed the Intereſt

Intereſt of her Servants too warmly, who were ſuſpected of holding a Correſpondence with *France*, and betraying ſome of the King's Deſigns: And there is the more Colour for this, becauſe a certain great Man, who was pretty near related to a Lady in high Favour with the Princeſs, was at once turned out of all his Places, and forced to live retired a conſiderable time. Others will have it, that the Court took Umbrage at the Princeſs's tranſmitting Money for the Subſiſtance of her Father in his Exile. But what was the real Occaſion of the Quarrel, I profeſs is in ſome Meaſure a Secret to me, tho' I believe I could give a Reaſon why our Hiſtorians have touch'd this Point ſo tenderly hitherto. My Lord *Haverſham* obſerves on a certain Occaſion, that thoſe who in one Reign had the moſt intimate Correſpondence with St. *Germains*, were in another at the Head of the Miniſtry; but who he meant, I can but conjecture with other People.

But to return, the King and the Princeſs being reconcil'd, lived in a good Correſpondence afterwards till the King's Death. But before we arrive at that Period, it will be neceſſary to obſerve how the Affairs of *Europe* ſtood about that Time.

It happened that unfortunate King *James* died the 6th of *September* 1701. at St. *Germains*, in the 13th Year of his third Exile. Upon this Event, the *French* King declared the Prince of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland:* Whereupon King *William* recalled his Ambaſſador from *France*, and a War was look'd upon unavoidable. King *William* therefore by way of Precaution, enter'd into a new Alliance, Offenſive and Defenſive with *Holland* and the *Emperor*; who at this Time laid Claim to the Dominions of *Spain*, as coming to him by the Death of *Charles* II. and was actually

ſending a great Army into *Italy* to enforce his Claim.

At the opening of the Parliament on the 30th of *December*, the King came to the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons being directed to chuſe a Speaker, the Choice fell upon Mr. *Harley*, whom his Majeſty having approved the next Day, he made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein he told them, that the owning and ſetting up the pretended Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, was not only the higheſt Indignity to him and the whole Nation, but nearly concerned every Man who had regard to the Proteſtant Religion, or the preſent and future Quiet and Happineſs of his Country. And he need not therefore preſs them to conſider what farther effectual Means might be us'd for ſecuring the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and extinguiſhing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors.

The *French* King, by placing his Grandſon on the Throne of *Spain*, was in a Condition to oppreſs the reſt of *Europe*, unleſs ſpeedy and effectual Meaſures were taken. That in order to obviate this Calamity, he had concluded ſeveral Alliances, according to the Encouragement given him by both Houſes of Parliament. That all *Europe* was at a Stand till their Reſolutions were known, and they had yet an Opportunity, by God's Bleſſing, to ſecure to them and their Poſterity, their Religion and Liberties, if they were not wanting to themſelves, but would exert the antient Vigour of the *Engliſh* Nation. But he told them plainly, it was his Opinion, if they did not lay hold of this Occaſion, they had no Reaſon to hope for another. He concluded, with deſiring Supplies for theſe Ends, and exhorted them to Unanimity and Diſpatch, as the beſt Means to diſappoint the Deſigns of their Enemies.

Each

Each Houſe preſented an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty for his Speech, and aſſured him, they would ſupport his Title to the Crown, and enable his Majeſty to ſhew his Reſentment of the Indignity offered him by the *French* King, in proclaiming the pretended Prince of *Wales*; and that they would maintain the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, according to the Act of Settlement, and would enable his Majeſty to make good all thoſe Alliances he had entered into for preſerving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*.

Thus the Nation was juſt upon the Point of entering into a War with *France* and *Spain*, when K. *William* was called to his long Home. His Majeſty had been a great while in an ill State of Health, and for ſome time (as we are told) ſenſible of his approaching End; but his Death was thought by ſome to be haſtened by a Fall from his Horſe on the 21ſt of *February* as he was hunting, and unfortunately broke his Collar-bone. His Majeſty was carried to *Hampton Court*, where the Bone was well ſet, and finding himſelf pretty well at Eaſe in the Afternoon, contrary to the Advice of thoſe about him, went in his Coach to *Kenſington*, where he lived till the eighth of *March*, and then expired.

The Joy the Nation expreſs'd on the Acceſſion of Queen *Anne*, was obſerved to be greater and more general than ever appeared on any other Occaſion, unleſs at the Reſtoration of the Church and Monarchy of King *Charles* II. There were but two Sorts of Men that dreaded her poſſeſſing the Throne of her Anceſtors, and theſe were the ſame too that dreaded the Reſtoration; namely, Rigid Diſſenters and Republicans, whoſe perverſe and brutiſh Behaviour to her, while Princeſs, they were

were conſcious deſerved juſt Reſentment: Theſe could never hope for the Favour of a Queen they had rudely aſpers'd and perſonally reflected on; whoſe Familly they and their Forefathers had always been Eenemies to, and whom nothing could ſatisfy, but the Extirpation of the *Stuart* Race: They thought their Crimes paſt Forgiveneſs, and that ſhe could never have extended that Grace and Indulgence to them, which they afterwards experienc'd: They gave themſelves for loſt therefore; and were ſo far from expecting Places and Preferments, that they would gladly have compounded for their Quiet, and left the Friends of the Eſtabliſhment in Poſſeſſion of the Poſts of Honour and Profit: And yet in this very Reign, under the Adminiſtration of a Queen, who valued herſelf on nothing more than on the Protection and Encouragement ſhe afforded the Church of *England*, did the Sectaries recover themſelves, and influence Affairs of State to a very great Degree, which was brought about by their adhering to a Sett of Courtiers, who appear'd to have a much greater Regard to their private Intereſts, than the Welfare of their Country, or the Poſterity of that Church, for which, during the Reign of King *William*, they had expreſs'd a moſt flaming Zeal. And it was long, very long, before the Queen diſcovered the Artifices of theſe Men, who great part of her Reign diſcouraged her beſt Friends, and preferr'd her Enemies; but ſhe no ſooner found how much ſhe had been impoſed on by thoſe ſhe moſt confided in, than ſhe diſmiſs'd them from her Preſence, and reſtored the Friends of the Church and Monarchy to full Favour: A Conduct, that the Diſſenters and Republicans can never forgive, but ſtill continue to defame the moſt virtuous Princeſs that ever ſat upon the *Britiſh* Throne; whoſe

Goodneſs

Goodneſs and Indulgence to her People, and to this perverſe Generation in particular, will be abundantly manifeſted in the following Hiſtory, which I enter upon with infinite Pleaſure, fully convinced, that Queen *Anne* had never any other Views, than the Glory of God and the Good of Mankind.

The late King dying on *Sunday* the 8th of *March*, about eight in the Morning, the Privy Council, that was then aſſembled, immediately waited on her Majeſty, and recognized her Right and Title to the Throne; on which Occaſion ſhe made them the following ſhort Speech (which was delivered with a Majeſty and Sweetneſs peculiar to this Princeſs when ſhe ſpoke, and added a Luſtre to the beſt compos'd Oration;)

My Lords,

I Am extremely ſenſible of the general Misfortune to theſe Kingdoms, in the unſpeakable Loſs of the King, and of the great Weight and Burthen it brings in particular upon myſelf, which nothing could encourage me to undergo, bnt the great Concern I have for the Preſervation of our Religion and the Laws and Liberties of my Country; all theſe being as dear to me, as they can be to any Perſon whatſoever: You may depend upon it, that no Pains or Diligence ſhall ever be wanting, on my Part, to preſerve and ſupport them, to maintain the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law eſtabliſhed.

I think it proper, upon this Occaſion of my firſt ſpeaking to you, to declare my own Opinion of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations we are making to oppoſe the great Power of France; *and, I ſhall loſe no time in giving our Allies all Aſſurances, that nothing ſhall be wanting, on my Part, to purſue*

the true Intereſt of England, *together with theirs, for the Support of the Common Cauſe.*

In order to theſe Ends, I ſhall always be ready to aſk the Advice of my Council, and of both Houſes of Parliament; and deſirous to countenance and employ all thoſe who ſhall heartily concur and join with me in ſupporting and maintaining the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Conſtitution againſt all Enemies and Oppoſers whatſoever.

After which, the Queen declaring her Pleaſure, that the Lords, and others of the late King's Privy-Council, ſhould be Members of her Council, they took the Oaths to her accordingly.

The Parliament alſo aſſembled the ſame Day, in purſuance of the Act of Settlement; and the Lords having deſired a Conference with the Commons, both Houſes recognized her Majeſty's Title; and ſhe was proclaimed Queen of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, about three the ſame Afternoon, amidſt the loud Acclamations of the People, who were tranſported with Joy at her Advancement to the Throne; not that they were diſſatisfied with the late King's Adminiſtration in the latter Part of his Reign, for he had introduc'd a Miniſtry extremely acceptable to the bulk of the Nation, and employed the Earl of *Marlborough* (on whom the Queen rely'd more than on any other Nobleman while ſhe was Princeſs) in the moſt important Affairs, placing him at the Head of his Armies, and conſtituting him his Plenipotentiary; which is ſufficient alone to confute that groundleſs Suggeſtion, that the late King deſigned to exclude her from the Throne. However, as there had been ſuch a Scheme propos'd by ſome diſaffected Libellers, the People were alarm'd at it; and it could not but add to

their

their Joy to ſee her and their Enemies diſappointed, by her peaceable Acceſſion.

But to proceed: A Proclamation was ordered the ſame Day for all Magiſtrates and Officers, Civil and Military, to continue the Exerciſe of their reſpective Employments till further Orders: The Queen alſo ſummon'd all the late King's Miniſters of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, who were then in *London*, to attend her; before whom ſhe took the Coronation Oath, appointed to be taken by the Laws of *Scotland* on her Acceſſion: After which, ſhe ſent a Letter to the Privy-Council at *Edinburgh*, authorizing them to act as her Council, and to iſſue a Proclamation, requiring all Officers, Civil and Military, to continue the Exerciſe of their ſeveral Offices (declaring her Reſolution to protect them in their Religion, Laws, and Liberties:) And the like Orders were ſent to *Ireland*, where the Joy of the People appear'd no leſs on her Majeſty's aſcending the Throne than in *England*.

The next Day, being the 9th of *March*, each Houſe of Parliament attended her Majeſty ſeparately, with an Addreſs of Condolance and Congratulation: And firſt the Lords, who ſaid, tho' they were deeply ſenſible of the unſpeakable Loſs the Nation had ſuſtain'd by the Death of his late Majeſty, yet they did moſt heartily congratulate her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; aſſuring her of their Reſolutions to ſupport her undoubted Right and Title, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; being ſenſible their great Loſs was no otherwiſe to be repair'd, but by a ſincere and vigorous Adherence to her Majeſty and her Allies, in Proſecution of the Meaſures already entered into to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*: Their Zeal and Affection for her Majeſty and the publick

Safety, engag'd them to exert their utmoſt Vigour for obtaining ſuch a Balance of Power, as might effectually ſecure the Liberties of *Europe*.

To which her Majeſty anſwer'd:

My Lords,

IT is with great Satisfaction I receive the Aſſurances you give me: My Endeavours ſhall always be very ſincere to promote the true Intereſt of England, *and ſupport our Common Cauſe.*

The Commons, the ſame Evening, attended her Majeſty in a Body at St. *James*'s, with the following Addreſs:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament aſſembled, having a deep and true Senſe of the great Loſs the Nation has ſuſtain'd by the Death of our late Sovereign Lord King William III. *of glorious Memory, who, under God, was our Deliverer from Popery and Slavery, humbly crave leave to condole with your Majeſty, and expreſs our Sorrow upon this ſad Occaſion,*

Your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown (which we moſt heartily congratulate) and your known Zeal for our Religion and the Government, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, gives us a certain Proſpect of our future Happineſs, moderates our Grief, and engages us unanimouſly to aſſure your Majeſty, That we will, to the Utmoſt, aſſiſt and ſupport your Majeſty on that Throne where God has placed you, againſt the pretended Prince of Wales, *and all your Enemies; and ſince nothing can conduce more to the Honour and Safety of your Majeſty and your Kingdoms, than maintaining inviolably*

violably such Alliances as have been made, or that your Majesty shall think fit to make with the Emperor, the States-General of the United Provinces, *and other Potentates for preserving the Liberties of* Europe, *and reducing the exorbitant Power of* France; *we do assure your Majesty, That we are firmly resolved, to the utmost of our Power, to enable your Majesty to prosecute that glorious Design; and, that all your Subjects may rest in a full Assurance of Happiness under your Majesty's Reign, we will maintain the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, according to the Limitation in the several Acts of Settlement, and effectually provide for and make good the publick Credit of the Nation.*

To which her Majesty gave this Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for the kind Assurances you give me in this Address; they cannot be any way more agreeably confirm'd to me, than by your giving Dispatch to all your Preparations, for the Publick Service, and the Support of our Allies.

The like Addresses of Condolance and Congratulation were presented by the Archbishop and Bishops; by the Bishop of *London* and his Clergy; by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City; and by all the Counties and Corporations in *England*.

The next important Affair, after the settling the Wheels of the Government in Motion at home, was the encouraging and supporting her Majesty's Allies, who were amazed and confounded at the Death of King *William*, whom they look'd upon as the Soul of the Confederacy. Her Majesty therefore, on the 10th of *March*, two Days after

her Accession, sent a Letter to the States-General; assuring them, that, as she succeded his late Majesty in his Kingdoms, she should succeed him also in the same Inclination to preserve a constant Union and Army with them, and maintain all the Alliances that had been made with that State; and likewise concur with them in all the necessary Measures for the Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and reducing the Power of *France* within due Bounds. This she desired they would be fully assured of; and that she always look'd upon the Interests of *England*, and those of their State as inseperable, being united by such Ties as could not be broke, without the greatest Prejudice to both Nations.

Mr. *Stanhope*, the *English* Envoy at the *Hague*, having delivered this Letter to the States, immediately ordered it to be published, to refute those Reports that were industriously spread in the *Netherlands*, That the Queen would not prosecute the Measures concerted by King *William* and the Confederates. But to return to *England*.

Her Majesty, going to the House of Lords the 11th of *March*, and the Commons sent for up; she made this her first Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot too much lament my own Unhappiness, in succeeding to the Crown so immediately after the Loss of a King, who was the great Support, not only of these Kingdoms, but of all Europe; *and I am extremely sensible of the Weight and Difficulty it brings upon me.*

But the true Concern I have for our Religion, for the Laws and Liberties of England, *for the maintaining the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as*

by

by Law eſtabliſhed, encourages me in this great Undertaking, which I promiſe myſelf will be ſucceſsful, by the Bleſſing of God, and the Continuance of that Fidelity and Affection, of which you have given me ſo full Aſſurance.

The preſent Conjuncture of Affairs requires the greateſt Application and Diſpatch, and I am very glad to find in your ſeveral Addreſſes ſo unanimous a Concurrence in the ſame Opinion with me, that too much cannot be done for the Encouragement of our Allies, to reduce the exorbitant Power of France.

I think it very neceſſary at this time, to deſire you to conſider of proper Methods for attaining a Union between England *and* Scotland, *which has been ſo lately recommended to you as a Matter that very nearly concerns the Peace and Security of both Kingdoms.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I need not put you in Mind, that the Revenue for defraying the Expences of the Civil Government, is expired; I rely entirely upon your Affection, for the ſupplying it in ſuch a Manner, as ſhall be moſt ſuitable for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It ſhall be my conſtant Endeavour to make you the beſt Return for that Duty and Affection, which you have expreſs'd to me, by a careful and diligent Adminiſtration, for the Good of all my Subjects: And, as I know my own Heart to be entirely Engliſh, *I can very ſincerely aſſure you, there is not any thing you can expect or deſire from me, which I ſhall not be ready to do, for the Happineſs and Proſperity of* England. *And you ſhall always find me a ſtrict and religious Obſerver of my Word.*

Both Houſes having returned her Majeſty Thanks for her Speech: The Commons, on the 14th, reſolv'd, That the ſame Revenue that had been ſet-

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tled on King *William*, ſhould be ſettled on her Majeſty for Life. The ſame Day the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Earl of *Marlborough*, were elected Knights-Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter; and, on the 15th, the Earl was declared Captain-General of all her Majeſty's Forces in *England*, and of thoſe employ'd abroad in Conjunction with our Allies; as alſo Ambaſſador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States; in which Quality he ſoon after embark'd for *Holland*, and arrived at the *Hague* the 28th of *March* 1702.

His Excellency, having had ſeveral Conferences with the Penſionary, and other Miniſters, was, on the 31ſt, conducted to a Publick Audience in the Aſſembly of the States-General: To whom he made a Speech, condoling their mutual Loſs; but at the ſame time aſſured them of her Majeſty's ſincere Deſire to entertain the ſame Union, Friendſhip and Correſpondence, as there had been between the two Nations in the preceding Reign. He alſo aſſured them, that the Queen would not only faithfully obſerve the Treaties and Alliances already made with them, and was ready to renew and confirm them, and to concur in all the Meaſures, taken by the late King, in purſuance of the ſaid Alliances; but that the Queen was alſo diſpoſed to enter into yet ſtricter Alliances for the Intereſt of both Nations, the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*.

That, to theſe Ends, ſhe was ready to aſſiſt the Allies, with all her Forces, by Sea and Land, and had authoriz'd him to concert with them the neceſſary Operations for the War.

To which Monſieur *Dickvelt*, Preſident of the Aſſembly, anſwer'd, in the Name of the States,

That

That they condol'd with him the Loſs of the King; and, at the ſame time, congratulated her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the *Britiſh* Throne, thanking her for the Aſſurances of her Friendſhip, and declaring their Readineſs to concur with her Majeſty in the Proſecution of their Common Intereſt.

On the other hand, the *Sieur de Barr*, Reſident of *France* at the *Hague*, in order to prevent a Union between *England* and *Holland*, preſented a Memorial to the States, offering them his Maſter's Friendſhip, which he did not doubt they would be ready to cultivate, he ſaid, now they were no longer under the Influence of the deceaſed King: But let them know at the ſame time, that his Maſter's Forces were ready to enter upon Action, and they muſt now determine whether they would chuſe Peace or War.

The States anſwer'd, They had always a high Eſteem for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Friendſhip, and had never done any thing to provoke his Diſpleaſure; but that the Preparations for War, upon their Frontiers, laid them under a Neceſſity of putting themſelves in a poſture of Defence, and of aſking Aſſiſtance of their Allies: That the Reſident was miſtaken, if he thought they had not as much Liberty during the Life of his *Britiſh* Majeſty, to debate and take ſuch Reſolutions as they judg'd neceſſary for their Preſervation, as they had at preſent: That they could not indeed enough deplore their Misfortune of being depriv'd of his wiſe Conduct, whoſe Deſerts to their Republick would never be forgotten: And they were reſolv'd to follow the ſame Principles, and continue the ſame Alliances they had enter'd into in his Life-time, and make uſe of ſuch other Means as God had put into their Hands for maintaining their Liberty and Religion.

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In the mean time, the Duke of *Marlborough* and the States concerted Measures for the opening the Campaign; and it was resolv'd, in the first Place, to invest *Keyserswaert*, a Town situate on the *Rhine*, near their Frontiers; which the Elector of *Cologn* having put into the Hands of the *French*, both the Circle of *Westphalia*, and the Territories of the States, were thereby expos'd to the Incursions of the Enemy; for the two Brothers, the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, were both in the Interest of *France*, and only waited for a proper Opportunity to declare themselves: And indeed the Elector of *Cologn* had already so far declar'd which Part he design'd to take in the expected War, that he had deliver'd up *Liege*, and all the Fortresses he was possess'd of on the *Rhine*, to the *French*, except *Bonne*; which he pretended was done for the Security of his Dominions, from the Ravages of either Army.

The *French* King also, it appear'd, had been tampering with several other *German* Princes, in order to break that Confederacy, which he saw was forming against him, and actually prevail'd with the two Dukes of *Wolfembuttle*, *Rodolphus*, and *Anthony*, to raise Forces in the Empire for his Service: But the Dukes of *Zell* and *Hanover*, by the Emperor's Direction, suddenly invaded their Country; and having taken several strong Places, and block'd up *Wolfembuttle* it self, the two Brothers, who held the Regency, jointly came to this Agreement with the Duke of *Zell* (*viz.*) That Duke *Anthony*, who still remained attach'd to the *French* Interest, should resign his Share in the Administration to his Brother *Rodolphus*, who consented to break his Alliance with *France*, and to put the Forces they had rais'd with *French* Money, consisting of between three and four thousand Men, into the

the Service of the Confederates: The Duke of *Saxe-Gotha* alſo, who had engaged in the *French* Intereſt, found himſelf obliged to change Sides, and come into the Meaſures of the Confederates; whereby all *Germany* became united againſt *France*, except *Bavaria* and *Cologn*.

In the mean time, the Parliament of *England* having gone through ſeveral Bills, her Majeſty came to the Houſe the 30th of *March*, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Act for the better Support of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: To an Act for ſtating the Publick Accounts; and to ſeveral other Acts, which will be found at the End of this Reign. After which, her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein ſhe ſaid, ſhe was very well pleas'd to give her Aſſent to the Act for taking the Publick Accounts, nothing being more reaſonable, than to give the Kingdom Satisfaction how thoſe great Sums had been laid out, which had been rais'd to carry on the late War, eſpecially when their common Safety ſtill required their continuing great Taxes.

She thank'd the Commons for continuing to her for Life the ſame Revenue they had given the late King; and tho' it would probably fall ſhort of what it formerly produced, ſhe would give Directions, that One hundred thouſand Pounds thereof ſhould be apply'd this Year to the Publick Service, being willing to ſtreighten herſelf in her own Expences, rather than not contribute all ſhe could to their Eaſe and Relief.

Whereupon the Houſes ſeparately addreſs'd her Majeſty, thanking her for her unparallel'd Grace and Goodneſs, in contributing out of her own Revenue to the Eaſe and Relief of her Subjects.

On the 12th of *April* at Night, the Funeral

Obſequies of his deceas'd Majeſty, *William* III. of glorious Memory, were ſolemniz'd in the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*: The Proceſſion began from *Kenſington*; from whence the Royal Corps was carried in an open Chariot, attended by a numerous Train of the Servants of the Royal Family, the Judges, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the great Officers, in their Coaches: The Pall was ſupported by ſix Dukes; his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* was chief Mourner, ſupported by two Dukes, and follow'd by ſixteen of the firſt Earls of *England* as Aſſiſtants, and after them the Gentlemen and Grooms of the Bed-Chamber: During the Time of Divine Service, the Body was depoſited in *Henry* VII's Chappel, and afterwards interr'd with the uſual Solemnities in the ſame Vault with King *Charles* II. and Queen *Mary*, the deceas'd King's Conſort.

Upon the 14th of the ſame Month, the Duke of *Devon* was conſtituted Lord Steward of the Houſhold, the Earl of *Jerſey* Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of *Bradford* Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Sir *Edward Seymour* Comptroller, and *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain; and the 17th, her Majeſty in Council declar'd his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark* Generaliſſimo of all her Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land: On the 20th, the Duke of *Ormond* was appointed Commander in chief of all her Majeſty's Land-Forces to be employed on Board the Fleet; and the next Day, the Marquis of *Normanby* was made Lord Privy-Seal, and Sir *John Leviſon Gower* was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and at the ſame time cali'd to the Council-Board, together with Sir *Edward Seymour*, the Earl of *Abingdon*, and *John Howe*, Eſq;

Two or three Days after theſe Promotions (*viz.*) the

the 23d of *April*, being St. *George*'s Day, the Coronation was ſolemnized in the following Manner:

Her Majeſty being come to *Weſtminſter-Hall* about Eleven of the Clock, and having retired into the Court of Wards, the Nobility, and thoſe who formed the firſt Part of the Proceeding, being put in Order by the Heralds, came down in ſolemn Proceſſion into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where her Majeſty, being ſeated under her State, the Swords and Spurs were preſented to her, and laid upon the Table at the upper End of the Hall.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*, having brought the Crown and other Regalia, with the Bible, Chalice, and Paten, they were preſented ſeverally to her Majeſty, and ſhortly after were, together with the Swords and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Whereupon the Proceſſion began in this Manner: Drums and Trumpets, ſix Clerks in *Chancery*, two abreaſt (as all the former part of the Proceſſion went;) Chaplains having Dignities, Aldermen of *London*, Maſters in *Chancery*, the Solicitor and Attorney-General, the Queen's antient Serjeants, Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, Judges, Children of *Weſtminſter*, and of the Queen's Chapel, Choir of *Weſtminſter*, and Gentlemen of the Chapel, Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*, and Maſter of the Jewel Houſe, and Privy-Counſellors not Peers; all in their proper Habits as uſually at Coronations.

Then two Purſuivants of Arms, Baroneſſes and Barons in Crimſon Velvet Robes, with their Coronets in their Hands (two abreaſt as all the Peers went) Biſhops, two Purſuivants of Arms, Viſcounteſſes and Viſcounts, two Heralds of Arms, Counteſſes and Earls, two Heralds of Arms, Marchioneſſes, He-

ralds of Arms, Dutcheſſes, Dukes, two Kings of Arms with their Coronets, the Lord Privy-Seal, Archbiſhop of *York* Lord-Keeper, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, two Perſons repreſenting the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, and his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, his Train borne.

Next the Lords, who bore the Regalia *(viz.)* the Earl of *Dorſet*, St. *Edward*'s Staff; the Lord Viſcount *Longuevile*, the Spurs; the Earl of *Huntingdon*, the Scepter, with the Croſs; the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Derby*, and *Kent*, the three Swords; then the Deputy Garter King of Arms, with his Coronet, between the Uſher of the Black Rod and the Lord Mayor of *London*; the Lord great Chamberlain ſingle (preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain;) the Earl of *Oxford* with the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Bedford*, Lord High Conſtable for that Day, and the Earl of *Carliſle*, Earl Marſhall; the Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord High Steward on that Occaſion, with the Crown, between the Duke of *Richmond*, bearing the Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Preſident, with the Orb; the Biſhop of *Worceſter* with the Bible, between the Biſhop of *Sarum* with the Paten, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, with the Chalice.

The Queen, in her Royal Robes of Crimſon Velvet, wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter, as all the Knights of the Order did, and on her Head a rich Circlet of Gold and Diamonds, ſupported by the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Exeter*, under a Canopy borne by twelve Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, her Train borne by the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, aſſiſted by the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, the Lady *Mary Pierpoint*, the Lady *Mary Hide*, and Mrs. *Bridget Oſborne*; and the Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain, the Serjeants at Arms, and Gentlemen

tlemen Penſioners, going on each Side of the Regalia and Canopy.

Next followed the Captain of her Majeſty's Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Penſioners, with the firſt Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and two of her Majeſty's Women.

Thus the whole Proceeding march'd on foot upon blue Cloth to *Weſtminſter-Abbey* (only the Queen had the Conveniency to be carried in a low open Chair all the Way) and the Houſes on each Side being crouded with vaſt Numbers of Spectators, expreſſing their great Joy and Satisfaction by loud and repeated Acclamations.

Being entered the Church, and all duly ſeated and placed, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who performed this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition, which ended with a mighty Shout from each Side of the Theatre: Then her Majeſty made her firſt Oblation, and the Lords, who bore the Regalia, preſented them at the Altar: The *Litany* was ſung, on the Eaſt Side of the Theatre, by the Biſhops of *Litchfield* and *Lincoln*; and, after the *Epiſtle*, *Goſpel*, and the *Nicene Creed*, the Archbiſhop of *York* preach'd on this Text, *Iſ.* xlix. 23. *Kings ſhall be thy nurſing Fathers, and Queens thy nurſing Mothers.*

After Sermon, her Majeſty repeated and ſigned the Declaration or Teſt eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament; and then took the Coronation-Oath, and, in King *Edward*'s Chair, placed in the middle of the Area before the Altar, was anointed and preſented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, and veſted with her purple Robes; and, having received the Ring, the Orb and Scepters, was ſolemnly crown'd, about Four of the Clock, with loud Acclamations, the Drums beating, Trumpets ſounding,

ſounding, and the great Guns being diſcharg'd: Whereupon the Peers and Peereſſes, *&c.* put on their Coronets, and the Biſhops their Caps.

Then the Holy Bible was preſented to her Majeſty, and ſhe vouchſafed to kiſs the Biſhops; and, being inthron'd, firſt his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, then the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and laſtly the Temporal Lords, did their Homage, and ſeemingly kiſs'd her Majeſty's Left Cheek, and afterwards touch'd the Crown, while the Treaſurer of the Houſhold threw about the Coronation-Medals.

Then her Majeſty made her ſecond Oblation, and received the Holy Communion; and, after the final Prayers, retired into King *Edward*'s Chappel; and, being veſted in her Robes of Purple Velvet, and the whole Proceeding being again put in Order, her Majeſty returned to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, wearing her Crown of State, and the Peers and Peereſſes and Kings of Arms their Coronets.

The Queen dined at a Table, at the Upper End of the Hall, with his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* on her Left Hand; and the Nobility, and other Perſons of Quality, were ſeated at their reſpective Tables, which were all ready furniſh'd before their coming in: The hot Meat, or firſt Courſe for her Majeſty's Table, for which Space was left, was ſerved up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the proper Officers, *&c.* of the Board of Green-Cloth, and by the Lord High Steward, between the Lord High Conſtable and Earl Marſhal on Horſeback; and, juſt before the ſecond Courſe, *Charles Dymmock*, Eſq; her Majeſty's Champion, in compleat Armour, between the Lord High Conſtable and Earl Marſhal before-mention'd, perform'd the Challenge: After which, the Kings of Arms and Heralds proclaim'd her Majeſty's

Style

Style in *Latin*, *French* and *Engliſh*: The Parliament ſitting, the Houſe of Commons were ſeated in the Gallery on the Eaſt-ſide of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and in the North Croſs of the Abbey, and were entertained at Dinner in the *Exchequer* Chamber.

Dinner being ended, and all Things perform'd with great Splendor and Magnificence, about half an Hour paſt Eight in the Evening her Majeſty returned to St. *James*'s. The Day concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonſtrations of a general Satisfaction and Joy.

Soon after the Coronation, *viz.* on the 2d of *May*, the Earl of *Nottingham* and Sir *Charles Hedges* were appointed Principal Secretaries of State; and a Council was held the ſame Day concerning the Operations of the War, when great Debates aroſe concerning the Management of it; particularly, whether we ſhould make our grand Effort in *Flanders*, and our General have the Command of the Confederate Army there; or we ſhould only furniſh the *Dutch* with our Quota of Troops, and leave them to defend their Country, who were more immediately concerned in it; while we carried on the War by Sea, and made Deſcents on the Coaſts of *France* and *Spain*, and in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, as was done in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Nation almoſt paid the Charges of the War by the Captures they made and the Plunder they took, in the *Spaniſh* Towns in *Europe* and *America*.

It was obſerved, by the Earls of *Rocheſter*, *Nottingham*, and ſome others, that in the late War the Emperor, and ſeveral other Powers engaged in the Confederacy, had been very defective in furniſhing their Quota's of Troops, whereby many Advantages

tages had been loſt: That the Deficiencies in their Troops were afterwards ſupplied by the *Engliſh*, and the Burthen of the whole War in a Manner thrown upon them: The *Engliſh*, like Men of Honour, but very weak Politicians, anticipated their Revenues, and mortgaged their Country for Ages in the Quarrel, tho' they were more remotely concerned in the Event of the War than any of the Allies; only it had been repreſented, that as the King of *England* was at the Head of the Confederate Army, we muſt ſupport him, let the Deficiencies of the reſt of the Allies be never ſo great, leſt his Majeſty's and the Nation's Honour ſhould ſuffer any Diminution; and the Caſe would probably be the ſame again, if an *Engliſh* General ſhould command the Confederate Army in *Flanders*: Beſides, the attacking the *French* King on that Side had been, long ſince, reſembled to the taking a Bull by the Horns; ſo ſoon as one Town was taken, another Fortreſs roſe up within a Mile or two, and it muſt require a War of many Years to penetrate into the Heart of his Country: That it might be attack'd in any other Part with more Hopes of Succeſs: That all the *Spaniſh* Coaſts in *Europe* and *America* lay open to us, and might be inſulted and plunder'd by our Naval Force, with a ſmall Land-Army on board; and this would oblige the Enemy to keep up numerous Bodies to defend Countries of ſo vaſt an Extent: And there was this farther Reaſon for carrying on the War at Sea rather than Land, That the Money would all circulate among us that was laid out on a Sea-War; whereas that which was ſent to *Flanders* never return'd. Beſides, by the Treaty of Alliance, all the Places we could take in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* were to fall to the Share of the *Engliſh*; but we



The Illustrious JAMES Duke of Ormond

Hulett Sculp

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BRITISH
16 JY 86
MUSEUM

we were to gain nothing by a War in the *Netherlands*, how ſucceſsful ſoever.

It was urged farther, That, by keeping a ſtrong Squadron in the *Weſt-Indies*, we might probably interrupt their Plate-Fleets, or at leaſt prevent their coming to *Europe*, and cut off thoſe Treaſures the *French* King principally relied on to carry on the War; which would ſoon oblige him to come to our own Terms.

On the other hand, the Earl of *Marlborough*, the Lord *Godolphin*, and the reſt of that Party, urged, That tho' we might harraſs the *French* and *Spaniſh* Coaſts, put them to a great Expence, and make ſome profitable Captures, yet this would never bring the War to a Concluſion; whereas a Victory or two obtain'd in *Flanders* would bring the *French* King upon his Knees at once: That the *Dutch* were a cautious People, and, if they had the Direction of the War on that Side, they would probably content themſelves with taking ſome Towns on their Frontiers, and ſecuring themſelves a Barrier againſt *France*, but would not eaſily be brought to venture a Battle, and conſequently we muſt expect a lingering War; whereas, if our General commanded in Chief in *Flanders*, and we furniſh'd them with ſuch Forces as would render them abundantly ſuperior to the enemy, they might be brought to conſent to hazard a general battle, and a good Peace obtained in a little Time. A great many other ſpecious Reaſons were brought on both Sides to maintain their reſpective Opinions; but how plauſible ſoever theſe Reaſons given in Publick might be, there were ſome conceal'd ones that weigh'd a great deal more, and determined either Side to inſiſt on their reſpective Schemes.

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Queen's Brother, had great Expectations of being Prime Miniſter on her

Majeſty's Acceſſion; and, indeed, he had ſome Right to expect it not only on account of his being nearly related to her Majeſty, but as he was a Nobleman of Capacity, well vers'd in Affairs of State, and, above all, had demonſtrated that he was not to be ſhaken in his Religion or Principles of Government in the moſt dangerous and trying Times: He had even reſign'd the Treaſurer's Staff, rather than comply with King *James*'s Meaſures; and therefore had a double Claim of Relation and Merit to intitle him to the firſt Poſt in the Miniſtry: But this he could never expect to poſſeſs, if the Duke of *Marlborough* was General of the Confederate Army abroad, and the Treaſury was put into the Hands of the Lord *Godolphin* his Brother (which the Earl of *Marlborough* had already obtain'd a Promiſe of from the Queen;) and if, what was ſtill a greater Bar to his Expectations, the Counteſs of *Marlborough*, the Queen's chief Favourite, ſhould ſtill continue to have her Ear, and the Power of admitting or excluding whom ſhe pleaſed from her Preſence: It is no wonder therefore to find the Earl of *Rocheſter* oppoſing the Schemes form'd by the Earl of *Marlborough* upon a private as well as a publick Account.

On the contrary, the Earl of *Marlborough* took ſuch Meaſures as he thought moſt conducive to his Deſign of diſmiſſing the Earl of *Rocheſter* from publick Affairs, looking on him as the greateſt Obſtacle to his Hopes of being both General and Prime Miniſter; he procured therefore a Promiſe of the Queen, as has been hinted already, to make the Lord *Godolphin* (whoſe Son had married the Earl's eldeſt Daughter) Lord Treaſurer; the very Poſt the Earl of *Rocheſter* expected, and which is uſually conferred on the Prime Miniſter; in which the Earl of *Marlborough* had more Views than one: *1ſt*, He

prevented

prevented the Earl of *Rocheſter*'s poſſeſſing it. 2*dly*, He could not but foreſee he would be diſguſted, and retire from Court; the very thing he wanted. 3*dly*, By putting the Staff into the Hands of the Lord *Godolphin*, the Earl was ſure of a Friend that, with his Wife the Counteſs, would be able to preſerve his Intereſt in the Queen while he was abroad; and laſtly, he was thereby aſſured of being furniſhed with Treaſure to pay the Army under his Command, and promote his other Deſigns. He could not but foreſee how difficult it would be for any Sett of Courtiers to oppoſe ſo powerful a Triumvirate as the Queen's Favourite the Counteſs, her Huſband the General, and their Brother the Lord Treaſurer; whoſe mutual Intereſts muſt ever keep them firm to each other, and watchful for their common Welfare.

Thus we find publick Affairs frequently govern'd by the private Views of the Miniſters at the Helm. It was not determined by the Arguments of either Side in Council, whether the War at Land or at Sea ſhould be moſt attended to; it is evident, the Earl of *Marlborough*'s prevailing Intereſt carried it for a Land War: Nor was this the only Misfortune; for it was theſe Diſputes, that firſt occaſion'd a Difference among the Friends of the Eſtabliſhment, whereby the Church of *England* ſuffer'd extremely, the Nation was exhauſted of incredible Sums of Money, and the Publick run in Debt paſt Redemption; all which might have been prevented poſſibly, if we had only furniſh'd the *Dutch* with our Quota of Troops, and carried on a War effectually by Sea againſt the Coaſts of *France* and *Spain*, and the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, as K. *William* himſelf had projected before he died; being fully convinced, that if *France* and *Spain* were to be attack'd with Vigour no where but in *Flanders*, where

the ſtrong Towns are innumerable, the War muſt be endleſs.

But however the Council might differ concerning the Conduct of the War, it was agreed, on all Hands, to take the Advice of the Commons before it was declared: Whereupon Mr. Comptroller, by her Majeſty's Command, communicated to the Houſe the Terms of Alliance agreed on between the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*, and demanded their Advice; which the Commons, in an Addreſs to the Throne, approved of, and promiſed to ſupport her Majeſty in carrying on the War to the utmoſt of their Power: Whereupon the following Declaration of War againſt *France* and *Spain* was publiſh'd in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, the 4th of *May*, *viz.*

Anne R.

WHereas it hath pleaſed Almighty God to call us to the Government of theſe Realms, at a Time when our late dear Brother William III. *of glorious Memory, had, in purſuance of the repeated Advice of the Parliament of this Kingdom, enter'd into ſolemn Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor of* Germany, *the States-General of the* United Provinces, *and other Princes and Potentates, for preſerving the Liberty and Balance of* Europe, *and for reducing the exorbitant Power of* France; *which Treaties are grounded upon the unjuſt Uſurpations and Encroachments of the* French *King, who had taken, and ſtill keeps poſſeſſion of, a great Part of the* Spaniſh *Dominions, exerciſing an abſolute Authority over all that Monarchy, having ſeiz'd* Milan *and the* Spaniſh Low Countries *by his Armies, and made himſelf Maſter of* Cadiz, *of the Entrance into the* Mediterranean, *and of the Ports in the* Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, *by his Fleets; every where deſigning to invade the Liberties of* Europe, *and*

to

to obſtruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce: And it being provided, by the Third and Fourth Articles of the fore-mentioned Alliance, That if, in the Space of two Months, which are ſome time ſince expired, Injuries complain'd of were not remedied, the Parties concern'd ſhould mutually aſſiſt each other with their whole Strength: And whereas, inſtead of giving the Satisfaction that ought juſtly to be expected, the French *King has not only proceeded to farther Violences, but has added thereunto a great Affront and Indignity to us and our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to declare the pretended Prince of* Wales *King of* England, Scotland *and* Ireland; *and has alſo influenced* Spain *to concur in the ſame Affront and Indignity, as well as in his other Oppreſſions: We find ourſelves obliged, for maintaining the Publick Faith, for vindicating the Honour of our Crown, and for preventing the Miſchiefs which all* Europe *is threaten'd with, to declare, and we do hereby accordingly declare, War againſt* France *and* Spain; *and placing our intire Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, in ſo juſt and neceſſary an Undertaking, we will, in Conjunction with our Allies, vigorouſly proſecute the ſame by Sea and Land; being aſſured of the ready Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of our Subjects, in a Cauſe they have ſo openly and ſo heartily eſpous'd: And we do hereby will and require our Lord High Admiral of* England, *our General of our Forces, our Lieutenants of our ſeveral Counties, Governors of our Forts and Garriſons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hoſtility, in the Proſecution of this War againſt* France *and* Spain, *their Vaſſals and Subjects, and to oppoſe their Attempts; willing and requiring all our Subjects to take Notice of the ſame, whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any Correſpondence or Communication with* France *or* Spain, *or their Subjects: But becauſe there are remaining in our Kingdoms*

doms many of the Subjects of France *and* Spain, *we do declare our Royal Intention to be, That all the Subjects of* France *and* Spain, *who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their Perſons and Eſtates.*

Given at our Court, at St. James's, *the 4th Day of* May, 1702, *in the firſt Year of our Reign.*

About the ſame Time, the Houſe of Lords examin'd into the Report that had been rais'd, *That the late King deſign'd to have excluded her Majeſty from the Throne*; and Dr. *Drake*, being charg'd with ſuggeſting ſomething of this Nature, in a Pamphlet he publiſhed, entituled, *The Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament*, was brought before the Houſe; and it being demanded of him, if there was any thing ſaid in the Pamphlets he cited, as an Authority for this Suggeſtion concerning ſetting the preſent Queen aſide, the Doctor, being in ſome Confuſion, anſwer'd, he did not remember there was; tho' in one of thoſe Pamphlets then under their Lordſhips Examination, entitled, *Reaſons for addreſſing his Majeſty to invite into* England *their Highneſſes the Electreſs* Dowager, *and the Electoral Prince of* Hanover, written by *Toland*, it is expreſly ſaid, that it appears from Hiſtory, *That all free People have ſet aſide the Children of Tyrants, for Reaſons of eternal and univerſal Force, as inheriting the Principles and Deſigns of their Parents, bearing an Affection to their Friends, and owing Revenge to their Enemies:* And their Lordſhips were ſo well ſatisfied of the Drift of this Clauſe, and others of the like Nature in that Piece, That they reſolv'd the ſaid Pamphlet contain'd Inſinuations, ſcandalous and dangerous, tending to alienate the Affections of the Subjects from her Majeſty, and to diſturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom: They alſo reſolv'd, that the Report, that

that the late King intended to exclude her Majeſty from ſucceeding to the Crown, was falſe and groundleſs; and addreſs'd her Majeſty to give Orders to the Attorney-General to proſecute Dr. *Drake*, and all other Authors and Publiſhers of the ſaid ſcandalous Report. But to proceed; Her Majeſty, having order'd the Princeſs *Sophia* to be pray'd for in Churches, with the reſt of the Royal Family, the Lords and Commons ſeparately attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of Thanks upon the Occaſion; and, on the 6th of *May*, her Majeſty was pleas'd to conſtitute the Lord *Godolphin* Lord High Treaſurer of *England*.

And now War being declar'd, a Proclamation was iſſued the 15th of *May*, for recalling all *Engliſh* Seamen that were abroad, and requiring them not to enter into foreign Service: The ſame Day, another Proclamation was publiſhed for obſerving a general Faſt on the 10th of *June*, for the Succeſs of the War; and on the 21ſt Inſtant, her Majeſty declar'd in Council his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions and Territories thereto belonging; Sir *George Rook* Vice-Admiral of *England*, and Admiral of the Fleet; and Sir *David Mitchell*, Sir *George Churchill*, and *Richard Hill*, Eſq; were appointed to be of the Lord High Admiral's Council.

The Lords, the ſame Day, addreſs'd her Majeſty, to encourage Privateers and Adventurers, who ſhould endeavour to poſſeſs themſelves of any part of the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *America*; this being the only part of the World where the Nation could gain any Advantage by the War on the Terms of the Grand Alliance: And, on the 25th of *May*, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot conclude this Seſſion, without repeating my hearty Thanks to you all for your great Care of the Publick, and the many Marks you have given of your Duty and Affection to me.

And I muſt thank you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons in particular, both for the Supplies you have given to ſupport me in this neceſſary War, and the Proviſions you have made for the Debts contracted in the former: Your great Juſtice in making good thoſe Deficiencies, will be a laſting Honour and Credit to the Nation; I wiſh the Difficulties they have brought upon us, may be a Warning to prevent ſuch Inconveniencies for the future.

I muſt recommend to you all in your ſeveral Countries the Preſervation of the Publick Peace, and a due Execution of the Laws.

I ſhall always wiſh, That no Difference of Opinion, among thoſe that are equally affected to my Service, may be the Occaſion of Heats and Animoſities among themſelves. I ſhall be very careful to preſerve and maintain the Act of Toleration, and to ſet the Minds of all my People at Quiet: My own Principles muſt always keep me intirely firm to the Intereſts and Religion of the Church of England, *and will incline me to countenance thoſe who have the trueſt Zeal to ſupport it.* Then the Parliament was prorogu'd to the 7th of *July*.

On the 27th of *May*, the Earl of *Abingdon* was conſtituted Conſtable of the *Tower*, and Lieutenant General *Churchill* Lieutenant of the ſame Fortreſs. The 1ſt of *June*, a Declaration was publiſh'd for diſcharging ſuch of the Merchant-ſhips as belonged to the Enemy, and had been ſeiz'd in the *Britiſh* Ports, before the Declaration of War was publiſh'd; the


Majesty
Queen Ann
Hulett Sculp


BRITISH
16 JY 85
MUSEUM

the ſame Day another Declaration was publiſh'd, to encourage her Majeſty's Men of War and Privateers to do their Duty: The 2d Inſtant, her Majeſty was pleas'd to make *Simon Harcourt*, Eſq; her Solicitor-General, and to confer the Honour of Knighthood both on him, and *Edward Northey*, Eſq; the Attorney-General. And now it is time to ſhift the Scene, and take a View of Affairs in *Scotland*.

I have already taken Notice that the Queen, on her Acceſſion, ſent a Letter to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, to continue to act as her Council of that Kingdom, till further Orders: Her Majeſty not long after thought fit to ſend them another Letter, in Anſwer to one the late King had received from them a little before his Death; complaining of the Hardſhips they underwent, in relation to their Trade to *Africa* and the *Weſt-Indies*, which had been ruined by *Engliſh* Influence: Wherein her Majeſty tells them, ſhe would maintain the Sovereignty and Dependency of that her antient Kingdom, and be as tender of their Rights, as of her Kingdom of *England:* That ſhe would govern each Kingdom according to their reſpective Laws, and endeavour to avoid all Miſunderſtandings and Differences between them; to that end, ſhe would endeavour to eſtabliſh a Union between them: That the Parliament of *England* having ſhewn ſuch an Inclination towards a Union, ſhe hoped the Parliament of *Scotland* would not obſtruct the Deſign: That the late King had order'd, that none of the Subjects of *Scotland* ſhould be impreſs'd for the *Engliſh* Sea Service; and ſhe would continue to protect them in this Matter: She regretted their Loſſes and Diſappointments in their Trade to *Africa* and the *Indies*, and in ſettling a Colony in *America*, which was now a Misfortune to the whole Kingdom; and ſhe would concur in any Propoſals for their Reparations and

Aſſiſtance; and ſhe ſhould encourage not only the Trade of that Company, but of the whole; and, to the utmoſt of her Power, promote the Welfare of her People.

In the Beginning of this Reign, there happened warm Debates in *Scotland* concerning the Being of the preſent Parliament, or rather Convention there, which conſiſted of the ſame Body of Men that aſſembled at the Revolution, while the Kingdom was in the utmoſt Confuſion; for though, by their antient Conſtitution, they ought to have had a Parliament every Year, there was none but this called all the preceding Reign: Duke *Hamilton*, and a Majority of the Nation, were of Opinion, that this Parliament was diſſolved by the late King's Death, and apply'd themſelves to her Majeſty to call a new one. But the Duke of *Queenſberry*, and his Party, were for continuing the preſent Parliament; repreſenting, that the calling another at this Juncture, might occaſion Tumults in the Kingdom; nor could it be called time enough for her Majeſty's Service, which required immediate Supplies of them, and Money for the War; and theſe Gentlemen were ſo fortunate to carry their Point under a wrong Notion, that the rigid Preſbyterians, at whoſe Head the Duke of *Queenſberry* now appeared, were much ſuperior to the *Hamilton* Party in Number: Whereupon the Duke of *Queenſberry* was conſtituted her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, and order'd to aſſemble the Parliament of *Scotland* the 9th of *June*. At which Meeting, Duke *Hamilton* deſired to be heard, before the Queen's Commiſſion was read; and this being granted, he ſaid in behalf of himſelf, and the other Members who adhered to him, That they were all heartily glad at her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne of that Kingdom, not merely on the

the Account that it was her undoubted Right by Deſcent, but likewiſe becauſe of the many perſonal Virtues and Royal Qualities her Majeſty was endow'd with; which gave them Grounds to hope, that they ſhould enjoy, under her auſpicious Reign, all the Bleſſings that could attend a Nation which had a gracious and loving Sovereign, united with a dutiful and obedient People: That they were reſolved to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of her Majeſty's Right, againſt all her Enemies whatſoever: But that, at the ſame time as they acknowledged their Submiſſion to her Majeſty's Authority, they thought themſelves bound in Duty, by Virtue of the Obedience they ow'd to the ſtanding Laws of the Nation, and becauſe of the Regard they ought to have for the Rights and Liberties of their Fellow Subjects, to declare their Opinion as to the Legality of that Meeting: That they did not think themſelves warranted by Law, to ſit and act any longer as a Parliament; and that by ſo doing, they ſhould incur the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, if ever their Proceedings ſhould come to be queſtion'd by a ſubſequent Parliament.

Then his Grace read a Paper containing theſe Words: *Foraſmuch as, by the fundamental Laws and Conſtitution of this Kingdom, all Parliaments do diſſolve, by the Death of the King or Queen, except in ſo far as innovated by the* 17*th Act,* 6*th Seſſion of King* William's *Parliament, impowering the Parliament laſt in Being at his Majeſty's Death, to meet and act what ſhould be needful for the Defence of the true Proteſtant Religion, as now by Law eſtabliſhed, and maintaining the Succeſſion to the Crown, as ſettled by the Claim of Right, and for preſerving and ſecuring the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. And now ſeeing that the ſaid Ends are fully ſatisfied by her Majeſty's*

Succeſſion to the Throne, whereby the Religion and Peace of the Kingdom is ſecured; we conceive ourſelves not warranted by this Law to meet, ſit or act, therefore do diſſent from all that ſhall be done, and thereupon take Inſtruments.

The Duke, having accordingly taken Inſtruments, he went out of the Houſe, but without giving in his Paper: Thereupon the Clerk-Regiſter, and ſeventy nine of the Members declared, that they adhered to Duke *Hamilton*'s Paper, and likewiſe took Inſtruments, and withdrew; nevertheleſs the Duke of *Queenſberry*'s Commiſſion to be her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner this Seſſion was read, and her Majeſty's Letter to the Parliament was preſented by the Lord Commiſſioner: Wherein ſhe tells them, that it would have been a great Satisfaction to her at her Acceſſion to have met them in Perſon, but the Multiplicity of weighty Affairs depriv'd her of that Opportunity. However, ſhe gave them full Aſſurance, That ſhe was firmly reſolved to maintain and protect them in the full Poſſeſſion of their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and *of the Preſbyterian Government of the Church*: That ſhe had been obliged, in Purſuance of an expreſs Article of Treaty entered into by the late King and her Allies, to declare War againſt *France* and *Spain*; wherein ſhe expected their hearty Concurrence and Aſſiſtance, not doubting but they were affected with the ſame Senſe of the Wrongs and Indignities offered by the Enemy, and other juſt Cauſes of the War, as appeared in the many loyal Addreſſes of her Subjects on that Occaſion; and recommended their providing competent Supplies for the Forces it would be neceſſary to have on foot: She alſo recommended to them the entring on a Treaty of Union with *England*, concluding with the uſual popular Topicks of encouraging

raging Virtue and Piety, ſuppreſſing Vice and Immorality, advancing Trade, and providing for the Poor.

Then the Duke of *Queenſberry*, the High Commiſſioner, made a Speech alone; wherein he bewailed their great Loſs in the Death of King *William*, but congratulated them on her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne; ſaid, It was a great Bleſſing that they had a Queen of ſuch Principles, of the Royal Blood, and Line of *Scotland*; a Princeſs, who had been amongſt them (when the Duke of *York* her Father reſided there) and had a particular Regard for them; and, having enlarged upon the Articles mentioned in her Majeſty's Letter, concluded with recommending a Union between the two Kingdoms, there appearing a greater Diſpoſition in the *Engliſh* towards a Union, than he had obſerved in any preceding Time; and the ſame Heads were further enforced by a Speech of the Earl of *Marchmont*'s, the Lord Chancellor.

This Aſſembly, having in the firſt place voted themſelves a free and legal Parliament, and declared, that purſuant to their ancient Laws, it was High Treaſon to impugn their Authority, were proceeding to ratify all Acts made in Favour of their Preſbyterian Government; in which they drove with that Fury, that Sir *Alexander Bruce* mov'd, that all thoſe Acts might be read; for he believed ſome of them would be found inconſiſtent with Monarchy: But this being by no means acceptable to that Remnant of a Parliament that was left, he thought fit to make them the following Syeech upon the Occaſion.

My Lord Chancellor,

I *Have the Honour of being an old Servant to the Crown, and to my Country, and I am very ſorry to*

to see what has now happened amongst us: There was never such a Conjuncture in this Kingdom, nor can Imagination form a more dismal Prospect: I own that my Wishes agreed with the universal Opinion of a new Parliament, judging that to be most for the Honour and Service of the Queen, and for the Satisfaction of the whole Nation, with which the saving or supporting a few unhappy Instruments of the late Administration is never to be put into the Balance.

Yet, without knowing or enquiring into the Motives for continuing us, I submit my own Judgment, and chuse to stay within Doors, that malice itself may find no Objection against my Obedience to the Queen, or my Respect to her High Commissioner.

But, by staying in this Assembly, I do not mean in the least to renounce any Liberty of speaking my Thoughts very freely, tho' they may be very different from those of others; and the Subject at present before us being the Presbyterian Government, I shall give my Opinion on that Head in very fair Words, and very fair Language.

My Lord, We may all remember in what Manner, and for what Reasons the Zeal of this House pull'd down Episcopacy at the Revolution: It had been the legal Establishment for many Years before, and it was always formerly the Government of our Church in orderly Times of Peace ana Loyalty.

It is a very melancholy Reflection, to consider how many excellent Pastors we lost by that Alteration; for, pray give me leave to say impartially, that our Pulpits were filled with a Set of Men at that Time, who, for good Life and good Doctrine, were inferior to no Church in Christendom, in Proportion to our Number.

The Misery of these poor Gentlemen, and their starving Families at home, or their wandering in Want over the World, has brought a Reproach on our Coun-

try;

try; and it is but a very indifferent Charm, to invite any Country in the World to unite with us, while we are in this Situation.

The Reason we gave to the World for our new Fabrick of Presbytery, was its being suitable to the Inclinations of the People; and both our Neighbour-Nation, and Strangers, generally believed it to be so: But I wish we had first polled the Kingdom to know their Inclinations.

The Episcopal Clergy have always offered to put the Cause upon that Issue, being very confident of a vast Inequality; and truly the Force, and other extraordinary Methods that were used in most Places, to pull them from their Parishes, were no great Proofs of the Inclinations of their People against them: But seeing we pretend to go by this Rule, and seeing the Inclinations of the People may be very far from it at present; that we may not support an Error by publick Authority, my humble Opinion is, that it is both just and necessary at this great Period of Time, and at the Beginning of her Majesty's Reign, to address her Majesty to take the propereſt Methods of consulting the Inclinations of the Kingdom in this Matter.

I am afraid our spiritual Rulers will oppose it as an ungodly Numbering of the People; and they are not ignorant how little Ground they have gained by their late Dominion: But it is neither fair nor excusable, not to put it to a Trial, now when themselves are in the Saddle, and possess'd of the Chair with the Means of Influence.

For my part, without waiting for that Occasion, I declare my own Judgment freely; I was formerly pretty indifferent, as many of us Gentlemen used to be in the Points; we fancied it a kind of Generosity too, to pity those that were under the Hatches; but now we have seen them in their own Colours, and no Argument like Matter of Fact: When our Blood and our Stomachs

Stomachs are in Diſorder, we are for extraordinary Meats, and ſometimes for Mountebank Receipts and Experiments; but when our Pulſe comes to beat more calmly, and we have a little recovered our Health, with a ſedate Temper, our plain and natural ordinary Food is not only more nouriſhing and healthy, but alſo more agreeable.

To be very plain, my Lord Chancellor, I have read and heard, and ſeen a great deal of old Presbyterians, and I have practiſed many of the new ones, and for my Part I have enough of them; I am perſuaded that King James VI. *had Reaſon for what he ſaid and wrote againſt the Puritans: He was bred by the Bigots of that Sect, and his Experience and Knowledge of them brought him to hate them, as indeed the breeding of a King to any ſort of Bigotry, is the readieſt Way to give him an Averſion to it when he comes to make uſe of his own Reaſon, and has more liberal Converſation: Nor can I reflect, without Indignation, on the Preſbyterians of the late rebellious Times, who hatch'd and promoted, and too late repented the Deſtruction of the beſt of Kings, whoſe Birth was an Honour to this Country.*

I ſhall ſay nothing of the Nature of this Government itſelf, while it is by Law eſtabliſhed; and perhaps our modern Preſbyterians may be brought to renounce the Maxims of their Predeceſſors.

But of former Times I may ſafely ſay, that ſuch helliſh Principles were advanced, and the Practices ſo ſuitable to the Principles, as gave a full Demonſtration to the ſober Part of the World, that Preſbytery was inconſiſtent with Monarchy; that it maintained a conſtant Oppoſition to the rightful Sovereign; and that, like Vice and Hypocriſy, and the other Peſts of Mankind, it ſpread and flouriſhed moſt in turbulent Times of Anarchy and Rebellion.

And

And I do not wonder, that our Predeceſſors in cold Blood, and taught by woful Experience, preferred Order and Decency in the Houſe of God, to the Pride and Infallibility of a Pope in every Pariſh.

I ſhall have one Reaſon to believe, that the preſent Preſbyters have renounced thoſe pernicious Principles, if I am not perſecuted for this Freedom; but, if I am, I have the Satisfaction of having diſcharged my Duty: And Thanks be to thoſe worthy Perſons that contrived the taking the Sting out of Excommunication.

For this Speech, Sir *Alexander*, as he expected, was expell'd the Houſe; and they afterwards proceeded to paſs the following Acts (*viz.*) For recognizing her Majeſty's Authority: For declaring the preſent Aſſembly to be a lawful Parliament; and a third, which Sir *Alexander Bruce* had ſo warmly oppoſed, For ſecuring the true Proteſtant Religion and Preſbyterian Church-Government: There paſs'd a fourth, empowering Commiſſioners to treat of a Union with *England*.

It may be thought ſtrange by Poſterity, That the Queen, whoſe Heart was ſet upon encouraging and eſtabliſhing Epiſcopacy, ſhould thus take the Part of its moſt inveterate Enemies, the *Scotch* Preſbyterians eſpecially, when a Majority of that Nation were epiſcopally inclined; and near one half even of this Convention-Parliament, great part of which the Fanaticks had procured to be choſen by Force, declared themſelves to adhere to the Party of Duke *Hamilton*, who was at the Head of the Epiſcopal Men: But it muſt be remembered, that the *Scotch* Preſbyterians now, as well as at the Revolution, had the good Fortune to gain the Ear of the Court of *England*, and repreſented Matters very different from what in reality they were: At

the Revolution they pretended the Preſbyterians were three to one, and that all the Epiſcopal Men were Enemies to King *William*; whereas, in truth, the Preſbyterians brought down *Argyle*'s Highlanders, and their Bands of *Cameronians*, upon the Epiſcopal Clergy and their Friends in the *Low-Lands*, whom they plundered and ruined; and, when they ſtood on their Defence againſt theſe Highland Robbers, they repreſented them as Enemies to the Revolution; whereby the Prince of *Orange*'s Forces were induced to join the Highlanders, and ſo influenced Elections, that they procured that Preſbyterian Convention, which pull'd down the Church, and eſtabliſhed Preſbytery: However, they were ſo convinced that they could not carry their Point on a free Election, that they prevailed upon the Court of *England* never to ſuffer another Parliament to be called all that Reign; and even this Convention, at the Queen's Acceſſion, appeared to be ſo well inclined to Epiſcopacy, after they had been a dozen Years tyrannized over by their Preſbyterian Clergy, that, had the Court of *England* ſtruck in with them, then Epiſcopacy had certainly been reſtored in that Kingdom: But the Preſbyterians had the Art a ſecond time to impoſe on the Adminiſtration here, and make them believe that their Numbers were formidable, and that the calling a new Parliament would occaſion Diſturbances, which was by all means to be avoided upon our entering into a Foreign War.

It was propoſed in this Parliament alſo, to have ſettled the Succeſſion of the Crown on the *Hanover* Family, according to the Precedent *England* had ſet them; but a Majority of the Houſe were for poſtponing this Matter, till they could ſee what Terms the *Engliſh* would afford them on a Treaty of Union; and thereupon the High Commiſſioner thought

thought fit to adjourn them. But I ought to have taken notice, that during this Seſſion the Parliament of *Scotland* tranſmitted a Letter to the Court of *England*, in Anſwer to that they received at the Opening of the Seſſion; wherein they ſay, That they accepted her Majeſty's Letter as a moſt high and ſeaſonable Favour: That the late King delivered them from imminent Ruin, and under him they enjoy'd a happy Settlement for many Years, with the quiet and full Poſſeſſion of their Religion, Laws and Liberties; and, when ſo great a Loſs had filled them with Sorrow and Fear, her Majeſty's Succeſſion, by an undoubted Right to the Crown of her many Royal Anceſtors, under whoſe Scepter that her ancient Kingdom had ſo long flouriſhed, was the only Comfort they were capable of: That the late King was pleaſed to continue them, during his Reign, as the Parliament and Repreſentative of his People; and nothing, they thought, could be more for her Majeſty's Service, and the Kingdom's Satisfaction, than that ſhe had been pleaſed to call them together at this Time, and to ſignify, by them, her good Will to all her Subjects; and they moſt heartily and unanimouſly embraced this Opportunity to recognize her Majeſty's Right and Title, and to congratulate her Entry upon the Government, and offer their beſt Endeavours to maintain her Authority: That ſome of their Number, not waiting to hear her Majeſty's Commiſſion or Letter read, had withdrawn themſelves from their Attendance, and from concurring to recogdize her Majeſty, or aſſiſting in what appeared ſo neceſſary for the Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, and ſecuring the Peace of the Kingdom. But, leaving this to her Royal Conſideration, they aſſured her Majeſty, that this their groundleſs Seceſſion ſhould encreaſe and ſtrengthen their Care

and

and Zeal for her Service, and what ſhe had recommended to them: That the growing Power and unbounded Ambition of the *French* King, and his owning the pretended Prince of *Wales* as King, having engaged her Majeſty in a juſt and neceſſary War, they ſhould be wanting to themſelves, if they did not provide Supplies for their Defence: And the Union of the two Kingdoms had been ſo long deſired by all good Men, that they were reſolved to proſecute her Majeſty's Recommendation, and the Advances already made by the Parliament of *England*, with ſuch a ſuitable Return, as might beſt contribute to accompliſh this great Deſign.

On the other Hand, Duke *Hamilton* and his Party prepared an Addreſs to the Queen, to juſtify their withdrawing themſelves; ſhewing, That, by the Conſtitution of *Scotland*, the Convention or Parliament was diſſolved by the Death of the late King: But her Majeſty refuſed to receive their Addreſs, and adhered to the Parliament.

To return to *England*: A Deſcent upon the Coaſt of *Spain* having been agreed on between *England* and *Holland*, Sir *George Rook*, Admiral of the Fleet, came to the Rendezvous at *Spithead* the 30th of *May*; where, while he waited for the *Dutch* Squadron, a Camp was mark'd out in the *Iſle of Wight* for the *Engliſh* Land Forces, amounting to ſeven thouſand Men, that were intended to ſerve on Board the Fleet in this Expedition: And on the 3d of *June*, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark* arriving at the *Iſle of Wight*, reviewed the ſaid Forces, and dined the next Day with Admiral *Rook*, on Board the *Royal Sovereign*.

On the 14th of *June* the Prince of *Denmark* was conſtituted Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*; the Honourable *John Granville*,

Granville, Eſq; was appointed Lord Warden of the Stanneries, and the Earl of *Carberry* Governor of *Milford-Haven:* And his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to appoint *Charles* Earl of *Winchelſea* Lieutenant of *Dover-Caſtle*.

Several Alterations alſo were made in the Privy-Council: The Lord *Somers*, and ſome zealous Whigs, who had not treated her Majeſty with great Decency while ſhe was Princeſs, were left out; and the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, Sir *John Trevor* Maſter of the Rolls, Sir *Thomas Trevor* Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, and the Honourable *John Granville*, Eſq; were called to the Council Board; and, about the latter End of *June*, great Alterations were made among the Lord-Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants of the reſpective Counties: The Earl of *Marlborough* was made Maſter of the Ordnance, *William Bridges*, Eſq; Maſter Surveyor, *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Eſq; Clerk of the Ordnance, and Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Bart. was confirmed in his Poſt of Treaſurer of the Navy.

In the mean time, *William Fuller*, that infamous Impoſtor, who had ſo often abuſed the Patience both of Lords and Commons, on Pretence of making ſome notable Diſcoveries concerning the Birth of the Prince of *Wales* (the Pretender) was brought to his Tryal, at the *King's-Bench* Bar: the 20th of *May*, on an Information ſetting forth, That the Defendant, being an Impoſtor and common Lyar, and maliciouſly contriving and intending to delude and deceive the late King *William* and his Subjects, and breed Diſcord between the ſaid late King, his Peers, and other great Officers and Subjects; and, in order fraudulently to obtain Money of the ſaid late King, he, the ſaid *William Fuller*, did falſly, maliciouſly and ſcandalouſly, write and print a falſe

a falſe and defamatory Libel, entitled, *Original Letters of the late King* James, *&c.*

It appeared at this Tryal, that *Fuller* had been cenſured by the Houſe of Commons in the Year 1691, for Crimes of the like Nature; for which he was proſecuted at Common Law, and puniſh'd: That he had, however, ſince applied himſelf to the Miniſtry, and pretended to make farther Diſcoveries concerning the Birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales:* And tho' theſe Stories were very fooliſhly laid together, and the Author of them puniſhed as an Impoſtor; yet we find Biſhop *Burnet*, and other credulous People, building much upon them; the *Warming-Pan Plot*, formed in *Fuller*'s fruitful Noddle, came to be in great Requeſt, and is recorded by that illuſtrious Hiſtorian as deſerving our Attention; from whence we may conclude, what Credit is to be given to many other Relations (ſupported by no better Evidence than *Fuller*'s) in that admired Hiſtory.

Fuller would have trifled with the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*, as he had done formerly with the two Houſes of Parliament, pretending he would have produced Witneſſes to prove what he advanced, if they would have given him Time; but the Impoſture was ſo notorious, that the Jury found him guilty without withdrawing; and he was thereupon condemned to ſtand three Times in the Pillory, to be ſent to the Houſe of Correction, there to be whipp'd, and kept to hard Labour for five Months; to pay a Fine of one thouſand Marks, and remain in Priſon till it was paid.

In the mean time, the *Dutch* being arrived at *Spithead* with five thouſand Land-men on Board, the united Fleets prepared to ſail, but were detained till the 1ſt of *July* by contrary Winds; when, the Wind coming about fair, they weigh'd Anchor, and

and were join'd off of *Plymouth* by five Men of War more (the whole Fleet amounting to one hundred and ſixty Sail;) but, meeting with ſtormy Weather in the Chops of the Channel, they were forced to return, and bear away to *Torbay*, where they loſt their chief Engineer, Colonel *Brown*. On the 16th of *July* 1702, the Fleet ſet ſail again, and on the 8th of *Auguſt* they made the Rock of *Liſbon*; where the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, and Mr. *Methuen*, Son to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador at the Court of *Portugal*, came on board the Fleet, and brought with them the following Letter from Mr. *Methuen* to the Duke of *Ormond*.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

I *Arrived here on* Tueſday *Morning, and found this Court in the ſame Diſpoſition I left it. Though the four* French *Men of War and four Gallies ſent hither are not thought worthy of the Name of the Succours promiſed by* France, *yet I cannot preſs this King poſitively to act farther till the Fleet ſhall arrive at the opening of the River; and have therefore diſpatch'd the Ship which brought me, in Hopes that it will ſoon join the Fleet; and have ſent your Grace encloſed the beſt Account of Things that I could obtain from the moſt certain Intelligence at this Time. If the Ships ſtay in* Caſcaes *any Number of Days, I ſhall give your Grace a better Account; as I will likewiſe do from* Faro. *By the King of* France's *ſending away his Fleet into the Gulph of* Venice, *and not providing for the Defence of* Spain, *it ſeems as though they abandoned* Spain, *and doubted of the Reality of our Intention to ſend our Fleet: This is thought to have ſuch an Effect on the Minds of the* Spaniards, *that, if your Grace ſucceeds at* Cadiz, *there will ſoon be a great Defection from the* French *Government; which, I am confident, will immediately begin at* Madrid.

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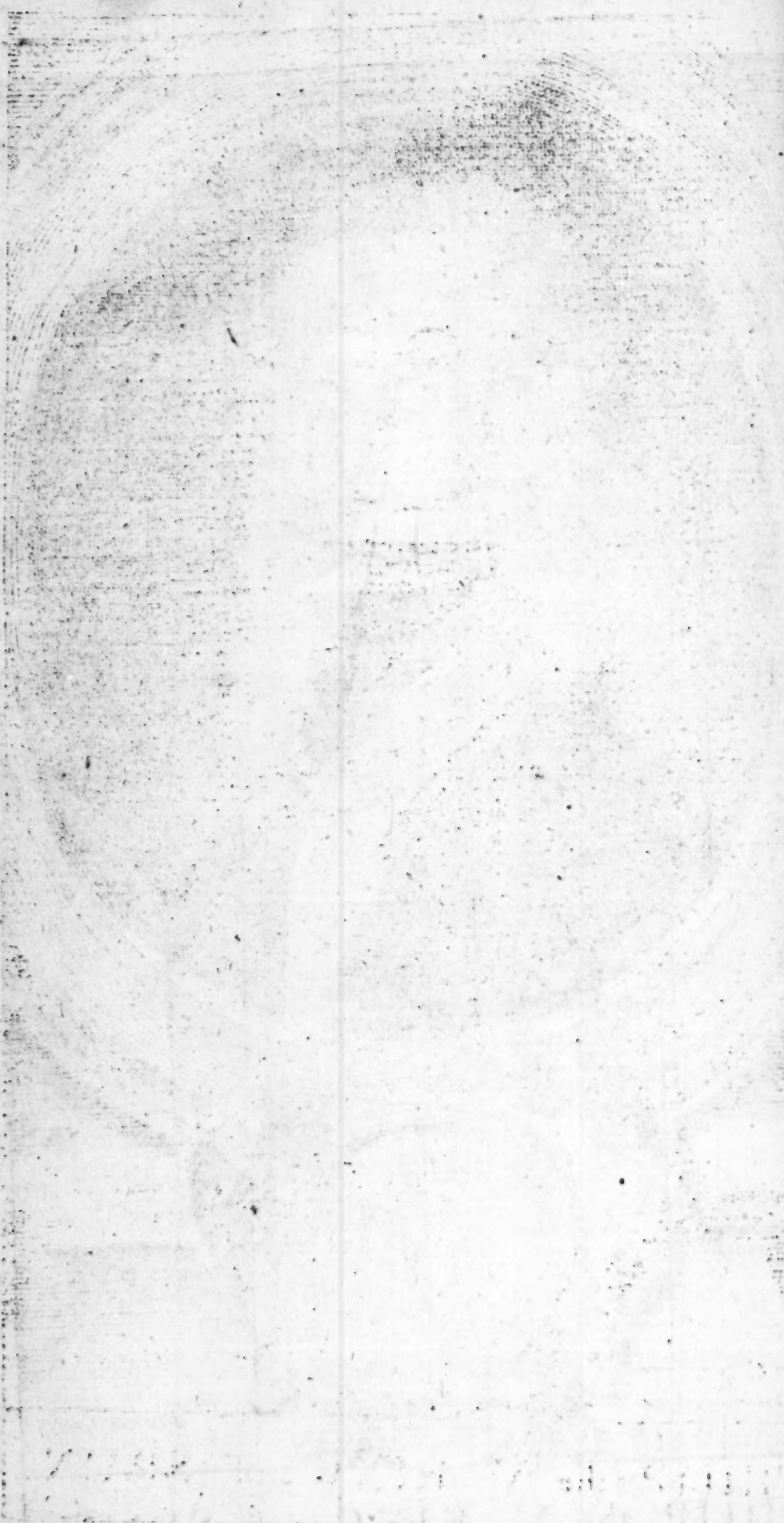
The Condition of Cadiz *makes me hope you will ſucceed, when I conſider the Vigour of the Force your Grace commands; and the Point of the greateſt Importance is, to inſinuate to the* Spaniards, *and ſhew, by your Proceeding, that you come not as an Enemy to* Spain, *but only to free them* France, *and give them Aſſiſtance to eſtabliſh themſelves under the Government of the Houſe of* Auſtria. *The Prince of* Heſſe *and the Emperor's Ambaſſador make me hope this is done already to a great Degree: That Prince's coming hither hath already raiſed a great Conſternation to the preſent Government of* Madrid; *and the moſt earneſt Endeavours have been uſed here, both by* Spain *and* France, *to get the Prince ſent from hence; which will render his Stay here impoſſible, and, what is worſe, hinder his paſſing to the Frontier of* Spain; *where, I am convinced, by the Intelligence he hath, he would be very uſeful, and ſerve the* Spaniards *for a Pretence to acknowledge the Houſe of* Auſtria, *according to their Inclinations: The Prince ſeems very deſirous to go to the Frontier of* Spain, *any way, and at any time, and in any manner, your Grace ſhall think proper; and ſo to act as only to follow your Orders in facilitating your Grace's Intentions. I ſhall make no Stop, in relation to him, but as your Grace ſhall pleaſe to command me. I conclude, at preſent, with my earneſt Wiſhes for your Grace's Succeſs; which, as it will eſtabliſh the Affairs of the Allies more than any other Enterprize, ſo it will give you the Glory and Satisfaction to have done the greateſt Service to your Country. I am, with the utmoſt Reſpect,*

May it pleaſe your Grace,
Your Grace's moſt humble
and moſt obedient Servant,
JOHN METHUEN.

In



PHILIP the V. KING of SPAIN.



In this Letter Mr. *Methuen* had encloſed an Account of the Condition the City of *Cadiz* was in, dated the 10th of *Auguſt* 1702; wherein he informs his Grace, That the Duke of *Bromanio* was Governor of the Town, and ſeemed not to be beloved either by the Inhabitants or Soldiers: That there were in *Cadiz* ſix Regiments, but they did not amount to above two thouſand Men, and thoſe moſt of them new raiſed: That there had been ſeveral new Works made in the Fortifications of *Cadiz* ſince the late King of *Spain* died; but, as they had been run up in haſte, were not to be much dreaded: That the *French* had erected a Battery of forty-five Pieces of Cannon near Fort *St. Katherine*'s, which was deſigned to anſwer Fort *St. Philip* on the other ſide, and ſo reach over the whole Bay of *Cadiz*; but it was found, by Experience, the Balls fell ſhort of each other: That there were no *French* Soldiers in the Place, but ſome taken out of the Gallies, who defended the Fort and the new Battery; and that the *Spaniſh* Horſe lay at *Port St. Mary:* That there were two great *Spaniſh* Ships, which were diſarm'd, drawn up far within the Puntals (the Batteries upon the Points of the Land that defended the Entrance of the Harbour;) and three *French* Men of War likewiſe carried within the Chain, and eight Gallies lay juſt without the Chain: That many of the Inhabitants, eſpecially the Women and Children, were removed, and generally the beſt of their Effects: That there were no Proviſions made by the Government to ſubſiſt the Soldiers above five Days; but ſeveral of the Inhabitants had made Proviſions for their own Families, which the Soldiers had made very free with, frequently breaking open their Houſes; and that it was ſcarce poſſible now to provide the Town with twenty Days Proviſion: That the Wa-

ter they had was from two Wells near the Bridge; but that every Houſe alſo had a Ciſtern or Reſervoir of Rain Water, which ſerved the Family to drink, and which uſually laſted till the middle of *September*: And that, upon the whole, the beſt Judges look'd upon an Enterprize on *Cadiz*, in the Condition it was in at preſent, as very certain; and that neither the Soldiers or the Inhabitants would ſhew any Vigour in ſuſtaining either an Attack or Siege: That, by a Manifeſto publiſhed at *Madrid*, it appeared the *Spaniards* were generally in Expectation of the Confederate Fleet, and waited for an Opportunity to ſhew their Diſcontent at the *French* Government.

Upon receiving this Advice, a Council of the Sea and Land Officers was held; and the next Day, being the 12th of *Auguſt*, the Fleet continued their Voyage to *Cadiz*; to which City I ſhall leave them ſailing for the preſent, and take a View of the military Operations this Campaign in the *Netherlands*, *Germany*, and *Italy*.

I left the Allies engaged in the Siege of *Keyſerwaert*, a Town ſituated on the *Waal* (a Branch of the *Rhine*) near the Frontiers of the States. It was inveſted the 16th of *April*, N. S. but the Badneſs of the Weather, and the overflowing of the *Rhine*, retarded the Beſiegers to that degree, that the Place was not taken till the 17th of *June*, N. S. And Marſhal *Boufflers*, who commanded the *French* Army under the Duke of *Burgundy*, eldeſt Grandſon of *France*, was very near ſurprizing the City of *Nimeguen*, while the Allies were engaged in that Siege: The Earl of *Athlone* arrived ſcarce an Hour before the *French*, and poſted his Army under the Walls of *Nimeguen*, whereby he prevented the Loſs of that important Place; for which he received the Thanks of the States.

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The Earl of *Marlborough* arriving in the *Netherlands* in the beginning of *July*, the States made him the Complement of commanding the Grand Army; whereupon his Grace, apprehending he was ſuperior to the *French*, paſſed the *Maes*, and obliged the Duke of *Burgundy* to retire before him: The Earl ſtill preſſed forward, and would have forced the Enemy to fight; but he ſoon found, that the Command the States had given him was but Nominal, and, indeed, a mere Complement; for, firſt, the Earl of *Athlone* in a manner ſhared the Command with him; and, when any important Reſolution was to be taken, the Deputies of the States in the Army interpoſed, and would not ſuffer the Earl to engage where any Hazard was to be run: The Loſs of a Battle, they repreſented on this Occaſion, would expoſe their Frontiers; and inſiſted, that he ſhould employ himſelf in reducing ſuch Towns as gave them moſt Uneaſineſs in their Neighbourhood. This is the Misfortune of being engaged in a Confederacy, when one of the Parties ſees an apparent Advantage, he muſt not take it, becauſe his Allies find another Conduct will be more ſecure and advantageous to them: In particular, it was certainly prudent in the General to offer a Battle, when he had a Superiority in the Field; a Victory at the Beginning of the War might have gone a great way in procuring a ſpeedy and advantageous Peace; and, had we ſuffered a Defeat, our Army would ſoon have been recruited again; but the *Dutch* had been ſufficiently frightened, when the *French* Army advanced to *Nimeguen*, and would not be brought to conſent to a Battle; the Loſs of which might have expoſed their Country: And for this Reaſon we were condemned to throw away our Troops and Treaſure ſome Years againſt Stone Walls, to enlarge their

Frontiers; whereas, had we gained a Victory at the Beginning of the War, thoſe Towns would have fallen of Courſe, as we found at the Battle of *Ramilies*, when the Enemy abandoned their Towns by dozens: However, as we were engaged with the *Dutch*, we were bound to conform to their Methods of carrying on the War; accordingly the Allies inveſted *Venlo* the 29th of *Auguſt:* The Trenches were opened before that Place the 7th of *September*, and on the 25th of the ſame Month the Town ſurrendered. At this Siege the Lord *Cutts*, being ordered to lodge himſelf on the Outworks of Fort *St. Michael*, advanced Sword in Hand, and forced his Way into the Fort itſelf, before any Breach was made; which mightily facilitated the taking the Town, and was looked upon as a moſt heroic Action. The Earl of *Huntingdon*, and abundance of *Engliſh* Voluntiers of Quality, were engaged in this daring Enterprize. The Allies afterwards laid Siege to *Ruremond* and *Stevenſwaert*; both which Places ſurrendered the beginning of *October*. The Earl of *Marlborough* then marched towards the City of *Liege*, which Marſhal *Boufflers* thereupon abandoned, and the Earl took Poſſeſſion of it; but the Citadel, and another ſtrong Fort called the *Chartreuſe* of *Liege*, held out till the End of *October*.

The Citadel of *Liege*, in which were eight *French* Battalions, was taken by Storm the 23d; of which we received the following Account: All things being prepared, and the Signal given, our Troops came out of the Trenches, and marched towards the Enemy without firing a Shot, and with ſo much Order and Intrepidity, that the like was never ſeen, and attacked the Counterſcarp with ſuch Fury, that the Enemy could not defend that Poſt: But our Men, inſtead of lodging themſelves thereon, got

got into the covered Way, paſs'd the *Mont*, and mounted the Breach. Whereupon the Governor, who did not expect to be ſo vigorouſly attack'd, beat a Parly; but our Troops, being already in the Place, would not hearken to it, and had cut the whole Garriſon in Pieces, if they had not thrown down their Arms, and beg'd for Quarter, which was granted them: In this glorious Action, which can hardly be parallelled, the hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* ſignaliz'd his Courage; he went Voluntier in the Attack at the Head of the Grenadiers, and mounted the Breach the very firſt, wreſting a Colours out of the Hands of a *French* Officer; Mr. *Wentworth*, Brother to the Lord *Raby*, alſo went a Voluntier at this Attack, and had the Glory of dying in the Bed of Honour: The Troops, and eſpecially the *Engliſh*, behaved themſelves to Admiration; and did not only gain immortal Honour, but Riches, in the Plunder of the Place; for, in Caſh alone, there was found three hundred thouſand *Florins*, and Notes for twelve thouſand more, upon ſubſtantial Merchants of *Liege*, which were as good as Money: One of the *Engliſh* Grenadiers had the good Fortune to meet with a Bag filled with a thouſand *Louis d'ors*, which he converted to his own Uſe.

The Confederate Army ſeparating ſoon after the taking of the Caſtle, the Earl of *Marlborough* went to *Maeſtricht* the 3d of *November*, where he embark'd that Evening on the *Maeſe* for *Holland*, in Company with Monſieur *Geldermanſel*, one of the Deputies of the States, and Monſieur *d'Opdam*, General of the Horſe, taking on Board with him twenty-five Soldiers, under the Command of a Lieutenant, to ſerve as a Convoy: The next Morning their Excellencies came to *Ruremond*, where they join'd Monſieur *Coehorn*; and, having din'd with

with the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, Commander of that Garriſon, continued their Voyage together, having order'd a Party of fifty Horſe (beſides ſixty Men that were in Monſieur *Coehorn*'s Boat) for their better Security againſt any of the Enemy's Parties. About ſeven of the Clock that Evening their Excellencies came to *Venlo*, where the Party of Horſe being reliev'd by a like Number of that Garriſon, they purſued their Journey; but the Boats being ſeparated in the Night, and the Horſe march'd to ſome Diſtance from the River-ſide, between eleven and twelve at Night a Party of thirty-five Men of the Garriſon of *Gelder*, who lay ſkulking on the Banks, near three Leagues on this ſide *Venlo*, having, by ſurprize, ſeiz'd the Rope with which the Boat was drawn, and then haul'd it on Shoar, they immediately made a Diſcharge of their ſmall Arms upon the Boat wherein their Excellencies were, and then threw in ſeveral Granadoes, with which ſome of their People being wounded, the Party enter'd, and ſeiz'd the Boat; and having examin'd the ſeveral Paſſports, without knowing my Lord *Marlborough*, they afterwards ſearch'd the Trunks and Baggage, from whence they took what Plate they could find, and made their Excellencies Guard of Foot Priſoners; and, about five in the Morning, retired with their Booty, leaving their Excellencies to continue their Voyage.

The Governor of *Venlo*, having ſoon Notice of their Excellencies being taken, march'd out with his whole Garriſon by break of Day to inveſt *Gelder*; and immediately ſent an Expreſs to the States, which arriving on the ſixth at Night, they aſſembled upon it the next Morning, and all the People at the *Hague* were in the greateſt Conſternation imaginable, till the Arrival of his Excellency that Evening: Whereupon the Streets were ſo crouded,

crouded, that it was with much difficulty that his Excellency paſs'd to his own Houſe, and all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy were ſhewn by all Ranks of People for his Excellency's Eſcape and ſafe Arrival.

In *Germany* Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who commanded the Imperial Army, finding himſelf ſuperior to the Enemy, laid Siege to *Landau* the 6th of *June*; but the Place being ſtrong, and defended by a numerous Garriſon, held out till the beginning of *September*; when Prince *Lewis* informing the King of the *Romans* that the Town was upon the point of ſurrendering, he came into the Imperial Army, and was preſent when the Garriſon beat a Parley, the 10th of *September*; and conſequently had the Honour of that Conqueſt.

In the mean time the Duke of *Bavaria*, having declar'd in favour of *France*, ſurpriz'd the Imperial City of *Ulm*, the Capital of *Suabia*, and publiſh'd a Manifeſto, giving the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* to underſtand, he expected they ſhould obſerve an exact Neutrality; alledging, that this War concern'd only the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and not the Empire in general. It appear'd alſo by ſome intercepted Letters, that the *Bavarians* intended to penetrate into the *Briſgow* with ten thouſand Men, and to have poſted themſelves on the *Rhine* near *Hunninghen*, in order to join the *French*: Whereupon the Miniſters of *Bavaria* and *Cologn* were forbid to appear any more in the General Diet of the Empire.

In the mean time, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* being weaken'd by ſeveral Detachments he made to prevent the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians*, Marſhal *Villars* attack'd him with ſome Advantage, on the 13th of *October* O. S. at *Friedlingen*, where both Sides claimed the Victory; *Villars*, becauſe he

he took *Friedlingen* the next Day; and the Prince, becauſe he had gain'd his Point in preventing the Conjunction of the Elector with the *French*.

And now the Empire having declar'd War againſt *France*, the Diet came to a Reſolution to maintain an Army of one hundred and twenty thouſand Men, but fell miſerably ſhort almoſt every Year, as will be too ſoon evident in the enſuing Hiſtory.

The Emperor, being extremely embarraſs'd by the Duke of *Bavaria*'s declaring for *France*, could not ſend thoſe Reinforcements into *Italy* that he had promis'd Prince *Eugene*, tho' that General ſtood in great need of them; for the King of *Spain*, having firſt viſited his Kingdom of *Naples*, afterwards oin'd the Duke of *Vendoſme* in *Lombardy*: However, Prince *Eugene* attack'd their united Forces on the 15th of *Auguſt*, and, according to the *German* Account, obtain'd the Victory; tho' the *French* gave out their Army was victorious, and ſung *Te Deum* for it as well as the *Germans*. It was certainly a very bloody Battle, and neither Side had ſo much the Advantage, as to attempt to renew the Fight the next Day: But as the Town of *Luzara* was a Place of little Strength, and the *French* lay intrench'd between that Place and the *German* Army, it was forc'd to ſurrender to the Duke of *Vendoſme* the next Day: Prince *Eugene* however maintain'd all the reſt of his Poſts, and there happen'd no farther Action in *Italy* this Campaign.

The War between the King of *Sweden* on the one ſide, and the *Poles* and *Muſcovites* on the other, did not ſo immediately concern the Confederacy as thoſe already mention'd; but it had this ill effect, that neither the *Swedes* or *Saxons* ſent their Quota of Troops to the Confederate Army. The King of *Sweden* obtain'd a ſignal Victory over the King of

Poland

Poland this Campaign, taking all his Artillery and Baggage; and, having afterwards made himſelf Maſter of *Cracow*, continu'd to purſue the *Poles* and *Saxons* from Place to Place: Nor could he be prevailed on to retire and defend his own Territories, tho' the *Ruſſians* and *Lithuanians*, were all the while deſtroying *Livonia* with Fire and Sword.

Another War broke out this Year in the *Cevennes*, Mountains of *Languedoc*, chiefly inhabited by *French* Proteſtants grown deſperate: Theſe People, by the Oppreſſion of their Popiſh Taſk-maſters, had recourſe to Arms, and defended themſelves ſeveral Years, tho' the Allies found it impoſſible to ſupport them, the *French* King's Troops being poſſeſs'd of the Sea-Coaſts: However, this Inſurrection was ſo far advantageous to the Confederates, that it obliged the *French* King to keep ten or twelve thouſand Men in that Province to obſerve their Motions.

Thus having ſurvey'd the ſeveral Scenes of War abroad, it is time now to return to *England*; where we find a Proclamation was publiſhed the 2d of *July*, for diſſolving the Parliament, and calling another to meet the 20th of *Auguſt*. The Elections were carried on with all the Temper and Unanimity imaginable; the People in general having no other Emulation, but to diſtinguiſh themſelves by their Loyalty and Affection to her Majeſty. The Whigs, who were now diveſted of their Places, which only render'd them conſiderable, conſcious of their own Weakneſs, ſcarce made any Attempts to oppoſe the Government.

Thoſe therefore, who were Friends to the Church and Monarchy, were not without hopes of ſeeing them eſtabliſhed on ſuch a Foundation, as neither Superſtition, Schiſm, or Plebeian Schemes, ſhould be able to ſhake them for the future. They ſaw a

Queen upon the Throne, whoſe Zeal for the Eſtabliſhed Church equal'd that of any of her Royal Predeceſſors: They ſaw a Houſe of Commons choſen, who were ready to concur in any of her Majeſty's pious Deſigns for the Eſtabliſhment of our Religion: And thoſe, who were chief in the Adminiſtration, were hitherto look'd upon as faſt Friends to the Eſtabliſh'd Church. But, notwithſtanding this promiſing Proſpect, nothing is more evident than that the Event did not anſwer our Expectations; but to what Cauſe to aſcribe our Misfortune is the Queſtion. It has been ſaid indeed, that a certain Aſſembly had been ſo model'd in a late Reign, that much time was required before a Majority could be made, and without their Concurrence all other Efforts muſt prove ineffectual there, and they muſt expect for ſome Years to meet with a conſtant Oppoſition: How juſt this Obſervation was Experience has taught us.

The Elections of Parliament being over, her Majeſty attended the Prince of *Denmark* to the *Bath*, whither he was advis'd to go the latter End of the Summer on account of an Aſthma, which he found very troubleſome to him: The Court lay the firſt Night (the 26th of *Auguſt*) at *Oxford*, her Majeſty and the Prince being ſplendidly entertained at Supper in *Chriſt-Church* that Evening: The next Day, the Queen was pleaſed to honour the Convocation with her Preſence, where the Univerſity Orator congratulated her Majeſty's Arrival amongſt them, and ſeveral of the Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction took the Degree of Doctor of Laws. From *Oxford* her Majeſty proceeded to the *Bath*; paſſing all the way through Crouds of her joyful Subjects: Every Village endeavouring to exceed their Neighbours in Expreſſions of Duty and Affection for their Sovereign. Within half a Mile of *Bath*, ſhe was met by two hundred young Virgins,

Virgins, dreſs'd like *Amazons* and arm'd with Bows and Arrows, who welcom'd her Arrival amongſt them: And indeed the People in every Place diſcovered uncommon Tranſports of Joy; they left no Arts unpractiſed to manifeſt their Loyalty and Affection for her.

I return now to the Confederate Fleet, which I left under Sail for *Cadiz:* Before which Place it came to an Anchor the 12th of *Auguſt* in the Evening 1702.

An Hour before Day, on the 13th, the Duke of *Ormond* ſent Sir *Thomas Smith*, Quarter-Maſter-General, with Colonel *Carls*, chief Engineer, and ſome other Officers, to take a View of the Backſide of the Iſland of *Leon* (on which *Cadiz* ſtands) next the Ocean, and to ſound the Shore, propoſing to have landed on that ſide: The Admiral alſo ſent out to get Intelligence; and, having gain'd what Information they could, a Council of War, conſiſting of all the Admirals and Generals, was held the next Day (the 14th Inſtant.)

At which it being obſerv'd, that, according to the beſt Advice they could get, the Enemy had about 4000 diſciplin'd Foot in the Town, and 1000 Horſe, old Troops, beſides the Militia that was aſſembled for the Guard of the Coaſt: And in regard the Fleet could give no Aſſiſtance to the Land Forces after they were on Shoar, and the Impoſſibility there was of ſupplying the Army with Proviſions from the Fleet in blowing Weather, it was adjudg'd impracticable to land directly on the Iſland of *Leon* (or *Cadiz.*) But, in Conſideration that the taking of Fort *St. Katherine*'s and *Port St. Mary*'s, on the oppoſite Shoar, of the Continent, might facilitate the Acceſs of the Fleet into the Harbour, and the annoying of the Town with their Bombs, that they might hereby get better Intelli-

gence of the Condition of the Enemy, ſupply the Fleet with Water (which was wanting) and try the Affections of the People to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; it was reſolved to land on the Continent, and the ſame Evening a Boat was ſent to *Cadiz* from the Admiral with a Flag of Truce, and ſome Declarations. The Duke of *Ormond* alſo wrote a Letter to the Governor, with whom he had been acquainted in *Flanders*, expreſſing a great Eſteem for him, and inviting him to ſurrender: To which the Governor anſwer'd, he was oblig'd to his Grace for his good Opinion, and he hoped he ſhould do nothing to forfeit it, or againſt the Truſt the King his Maſter had repoſed in him: Whereupon Preparations were made for a Deſcent, which was put in Execution early the next Morning (the 15th;) the Grenadiers, conſiſting of 1200 Men, led the Van, and landed between *Rota* and Fort *St. Katherine*'s, in the Bay of *Bulls*, tho' with great Difficulty, the Wind being high, and the Sea beating on the Shoar with that Violence, that thirty Boats were overſet, and ſeveral Men drown'd, others were obliged to ſwim on Shoar, or wade up to the Neck; which the Enemies Horſe obſerving, boldly attacked the firſt fourſcore Grenadiers that came on Shoar, but they were ſo warmly received, that they ſoon retired, leaving their General and ſeveral of their Companions dead on the Place, and a *Spaniſh* Captain and Cornet, with ſome others, were made Priſoners. The *Engliſh* were pretty much annoy'd, on their landing by *St. Katherine*'s Fort, though ſome Frigates fired at it, to favour the Deſcent. However, the Foot were that Day happily landed, and marched within two Miles of *Rota*, lying all that Night upon their Arms in the Field: Early the next Morning, the Duke of *Ormond* continued his March towards *Rota*, and was met near

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the Town, by the *Alcaide* or chief Magiſtrate, with the principal Inhabitants, who offer'd to put it into his Hands: Whereupon his Grace took up his Quarters in the Caſtle of *Rota*, while the Army encamped before the Town: And a Declaration was publiſhed, ſetting forth, that the Queen of *Great Britain* having been pleaſed to confer on his Grace the Command of her Forces (in Conjunction with thoſe of the States General) for aſſerting the Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in purſuance of their Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor, his Grace judged it neceſſary, before he made uſe of Force, to declare, that he did not come thither to poſſeſs himſelf of any place in *Spain* in the Name of her Majeſty and the States-General, or to introduce the Calamities of War by way of Conqueſt; but rather to defend the good and loyal Subjects of the ſaid Monarchy, and free them from the inſupportable Slavery of *France*, to whom they had been ſold by ſome diſaffected Perſons; concluding with an Invitation of the *Spaniards* to join him; and they ſhould thereupon be protected in their Perſons, Eſtates, Privileges and Religions: But if, contrary to Expectation, they did not concur with the good Intention of her Majeſty and the States, the Hoſtilities committed by their Forces muſt be aſcribed to the *Spaniards* themſelves; who, having ſo fair an Opportunity to ſhew their Loyalty, and purſue their own Intereſts, refuſed to embrace it. The Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt* alſo publiſhed a Declaration in the Emperor's Name, inviting the *Spaniards* to join his Allies; which he cauſed to be diſtributed in the neighbouring Towns.

While the Duke of *Ormond* continued at *Rota*, he ſummoned the Governor of *Port St. Mary*'s to ſurrender; to which the haughty *Spaniard* returned the following Anſwer: *We* Spaniards *neither change*

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our Religion nor our King. However, upon the Duke's advancing towards *Port St. Mary*'s, on the 21ſt the Governor and his Garriſon, with moſt of the Inhabitants, thought fit to abandon that fine City. The Governor of *St. Katherine*'s Fort alſo being ſummoned the 22d, retired out of the Place, leaving only an Enſign and a ſmall Party in it, which ſurrendered at Diſcretion.

The Soldiers, in their March over the hot Sands to *Port St. Mary*'s, being ready to periſh with Thirſt, and finding the Place in a manner forſaken, and the Cellars full of delicious Wine, drank without meaſure; which had ſuch an effect upon them, that they fell to plundering the Place, and committing all manner of Outrages, inſomuch that it was not poſſible for their Officers to reſtrain them; and even ſome of theſe were ſo intoxicated, that they joined with their Men, and calling in the Sailors to their aſſiſtance, carried the Spoils of the Place on board the Fleet, which are ſaid to amount in value to more than a Million of Money; for they plundered even the Churches and Altars of their Plate and Ornaments, ſpoiled what they could not carry off, and, as it is reported, raviſhed the Nuns in their Cloyſters: Which when the Duke of *Ormond* was acquainted with (for he was not yet come to *Port St. Mary*'s) he ordered Sir *Henry Bellaſis* and Sir *Charles Hara*, who had the Command of thoſe Troops that took Poſſeſſion of the Place, to be apprehended, and would have proceeded with greater Severities, if the Criminals had been leſs numerous, and the Outrage had not been the Effect of an unavoidable Accident; for it was not expected that the Place would have been forſaken ſo ſuddenly without making Terms, and that the Soldiers, oppreſſed by Wearineſs and Thirſt, ſhould on a ſudden have fallen into ſuch Plenty of ſtrong Liquor,

Liquor, and became intoxicated before their Officers were aware of it: However, certain it is, this Accident gave the *Spaniards* a Dread of our Forces, and thoſe, who had before determined to join them, altered their Minds, and adhered to King *Philip*. And as it was now very evident that nothing was to be expected in *Spain*, but what could be obtained by pure Force, Baron *Sparr*, the *Dutch* General, was ordered to inveſt the Fort of *Matagorda*, which defended the Entrance into the Harbour of *Cadiz*; but the Ground was found ſo boggy, that the Batteries, which were raiſed in a Moraſs, ſunk; and the taking of that Fort was found impracticable: The Men alſo began to grow ſickly, and the Seaſon of the Year made it dangerous for the Fleet to continue in thoſe Seas: Whereupon it was agreed to reimbark the Troops, which was performed without any Loſs on the 17th of *September*. When the Forces were all on Board, it was debated in a Council of War, whether the Army ſhould yet winter in *Spain*, or return to *England* (for the Duke of *Ormond* had propoſed to maintain himſelf in *Spain*, till he ſhould be reinforced the next Spring;) but it being carried for returning home, the greateſt part of the Fleet bent their Courſe for *England*, Sir *George* having firſt detached a Squadron of Men of War to the *Weſt-Indies*, in purſuance of his Inſtructions: And, in this Situation, I ſhall leave the Fleet, and take a View of what was tranſacting, during this *Spaniſh* Expedition, in *England*, whither, it appears, the Duke of *Ormond* had ſent an Expreſs to acquaint her Majeſty with the Diſorders that had happened at *Port St. Mary*'s, and the little Hopes he had of Succeſs; ſoon after the Arrival of which unlucky News, *(viz.)* the 20th of *October*, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, being the firſt Parliament that

was

was called in this Reign: And the Commons being directed to chuſe a Speaker, elected *Robert Harley*, Eſq; who had been Speaker of three preceeding Parliaments; and preſenting him the next Day to her Majeſty, ſhe made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction I meet this Parliament, which I have ſummoned to aſſiſt Me in carrying on the juſt and neceſſary War, in which we are engaged; I have called you together as early as was conſiſtent with your Convenience in coming out of your ſeveral Countries; and I aſſure myſelf of ſuch Evidences of your Affections to Me, and of your Zeal for our Common Cauſe, as will not only give Spirit and Forwardneſs to our own Preparations, but ſuch Example and Encouragement to our Allies, as by God's Bleſſing cannot fail of a good Effect for the Advantage of the whole Confederacy.

I have met with ſo many Expreſſions of Joy and Satisfaction in all the Countries, through which I have lately had Occaſion to paſs, that I cannot but look upon them as true Meaſures of the Duty and Affection of the reſt of my Subjects.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt deſire you to grant Me ſuch Supplies, as will enable Me to comply both with our particular Treaties and Engagements already made, and ſuch others as may be neceſſary for the Encouragement of our Allies, and the proſecuting the War where it ſhall moſt ſenſibly affect our Enemies, and be moſt effectually for diſappointing the boundleſs Ambition of France.

And, that my Subjects may the more chearfully bear the neceſſary Taxes, I deſire you to inſpect the Accounts of all the Publick Receipts and Payments; and, if there have been any Abuſes or Miſmanagements,

ments, I hope you will detect them, that the Offenders may be puniſhed, and others be deterred by ſuch Examples from the like Practices.

I muſt obſerve to you with ſome Concern, That the Funds, given by the laſt Parliament, have, in ſome meaſure, fallen ſhort of the Sums propoſed to be raiſed by them; and tho' I have already paid and applied to the Publick Service the hundred thouſand Pounds which I promiſed to the laſt Parliament, yet it has not ſupplied that Deficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot, without much Trouble, take notice to you of the Diſappointment we have had at Cadiz: I have not yet had a particular Account of that Enterprize, nor of all the Difficulties our Forces have met with there; but I have had ſuch a Repreſentation of Diſorders and Abuſes committed at Port St. Mary's, as hath obliged me to give Directions for the ſtricteſt Examination of the Matter.

I am earneſtly deſirous for all our Sakes, that this may prove a ſhort Seſſion; however, I hope you will find Time to conſider of ſome better and effectual Method to prevent the Exportation of Wool, and to improve that Manufacture which is of great Conſequence to the whole Nation; on my part nothing ſhall be omitted for its Encouragement.

I am firmly perſuaded, that the Love and good Affection of my Subjects, is the ſureſt Pledge of their Duty and Obedience, and the trueſt and juſteſt Support of the Throne: And as I am reſolved to defend and maintain the Church, as by Law eſtabliſhed, and to protect you in the full Enjoyment of all your Rights and Liberties; ſo I rely upon your Care of me: My Intereſts and yours are inſeparable, and my Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to make you all ſafe and happy.

In Anſwer to which, the Lords preſented her Majeſty an Addreſs of Thanks the 23d; wherein they congratulate the Succeſs of her Arms, in Conjunction with her Allies, under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*: As alſo for the Succeſs of her Majeſty's Allies in *Germany* and *Italy*, and for the proſperous Condition of Trade, which they acknowledged to be chiefly owing to her Majeſty's Wiſdom and Conduct; declaring their Readineſs to aſſiſt her in this juſt and neceſſary War. They alſo thanked her Majeſty for the Reſolution ſhe expreſſed to maintain and defend the Eſtabliſhed Church, and to protect their Rights and Liberties; aſſuring her, they would ſupport and defend her Royal Perſon and Government with all poſſible Zeal and Duty.

The Commons alſo returned her Majeſty Thanks for her Speech; and obſerved, that her Subjects had already received ſo many Benefits under the Influence of her happy Government, that ſhe would have met with the like Expreſſions of Joy and Satisfaction in any other part of her Dominions ſhe had viſited, as ſhe did in her Journey to *Bath*: That the late Diſappointment at *Cadiz* did affect them more, as it gave her Majeſty ſo much Trouble. But this Misfortune could not make them forget the Security of their Trade, the vigorous Support of her Majeſty's Allies, and the wonderful Progreſs of her Arms under the Earl of *Marlborough*, having ſignally *retrieved* the ancient Honour and Glory of the *Engliſh* Nation.

That her Majeſty had been always a moſt illuſtrious Ornament to this Church, and expoſed to great Hazards for it; and therefore they promiſed themſelves, That, in her Majeſty's Reign, they ſhould ſee it perfectly reſtored to its due Rights and Privileges, and ſecured in the ſame to Poſterity, which

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was only to be done *by diveſting thoſe Men of the Power, who had ſhewn they wanted not Will to deſtroy it.*

That her Majeſty's Deſire to have the Publick Accounts inſpected, and the Abuſes therein puniſhed, would endear her Majeſty to her People, and encourage them cheerfully to aſſiſt her in carrying on the preſent War: That ſhe might rely upon the Care of her faithful Commons: The Value ſhe was pleaſed to ſet on the Love of her Subjects, was the higheſt Obligation could be laid on them: They were ſenſible her Majeſty's Intereſts and theirs were inſeparable: As they gratefully acknowledged her Endeavours to make them ſafe and happy, ſo their Prayers and Endeavours ſhould never be wanting to make her Majeſty's Reign more proſperous and glorious than any of her Predeceſſors.

There happened ſome Debate in the Houſe upon the Word *Retrieve* in this Addreſs; it being alledged, that it ſeemed to caſt a Reflection on the Memory of King *William*, and the Word *Maintain* was propoſed to be inſerted in the room of it; but upon a Diviſion, it was carried for *Retrieve* 180 againſt 80.

Her Majeſty was pleaſed to accept an Invitation from the City at the beginning of this Seſſion, and dined at *Guildhall* the 29th of *October*, being Lord Mayor's Day, when Sir *William Gore* enter'd upon that Office.

The next Day, being the 30th, the Lord *Shannon* arrived from the Confederate Fleet, and brought Advice of a ſignal Victory obtained over the *French* and *Spaniards* at *Vigo* in *Spain*. As the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook* were ſailing for *England*, it ſeems they received Intelligence by Captain *Hardy*, Commander of the *Pembroke* (who had been detach'd with ſome Ships to *Lagos-*

Bay to fetch Water for the Fleet) that Admiral *Chateaurenaud*, with a Fleet of *French* Men of War and the *Spaniſh* Galleons, was arrived at *Vigo* in *Galicia*; with which Admiral *Rook* acquainted the *Dutch*, declaring his Opinion, that they ought immediately to bear away for *Vigo*; which the Duke of *Ormond* and the *Dutch* concurring in, they made all the Sail they could, and arrived before the Harbour of *Vigo* the 7th of *October*.

The Weather fortunately proved ſo hazy, that the Confederate Fleet was not diſcovered till it arrived near *Vigo*: However, the *French* and *Spaniards* look'd upon themſelves as pretty ſecure, the Entrance of the Harbour being defended by a Caſtle, and numerous Batteries on each Side, and a ſtrong Boom laid acroſs it, conſiſting of Maſts, Yards, Cables, Top-chains, *&c.*

A Council of the General Sea and Land-Officers being held, it was reſolved, ſince the Paſſage to the Harbour was ſo narrow, that the whole Fleet could not attempt the Enemies Ships and Galleons, without falling foul of each other, that a Detachment of fifteen *Engliſh* and ten *Dutch* Men of War of the Line, with all the Fire-ſhips, ſhould be ſent in to take and deſtroy the Enemies Fleet: That the Frigates and Bomb-Veſſels ſhould follow the Rear of this Detachment, and that the great Ships ſhould move after them, and go in, if there was Occaſion. It was reſolved alſo, That the Army ſhould land at the ſame time, and attack the Forts that defended the Entrance of the Harbour.

Accordingly, on the 12th Inſtant, the Duke of *Ormond* landed early in the Morning, in a ſandy Bay, about two Leagues from *Vigo*, and march'd with all imaginable Expedition to attack the Forts and Batteries of the Enemy. As ſoon as the Admiral ſaw the Land Forces on Shore, he made a ſignal

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to weigh Anchor, which was immediately done, the Line form'd, and the Squadron appointed for that Service bore up briſkly to the Boom; but when the Van was got within Cannon-ſhot of the Batteries, it fell calm; ſo that they were compelled to come to an Anchor again: However, it blowing a freſh Gale not long after, the Men of War next the Enemy cut their Cables; the reſt weigh'd, and bearing up directly upon the Boom, received all the Enemies Fire till they came to it: Vice Admiral *Hopſon*, in the *Torbay*, broke through at once; but the reſt of his Diviſion, and Vice Admiral *Vandergoes*, with his Detachment, who ſailed a-breaſt, to give a greater Shock to the Boom, all ſtuck, and were forced to hack their Way through in the midſt of the Enemies Fire.

The Onſet was made with extraordinary Bravery; and the good Conduct of the Land Forces contributed very much to the Succeſs of the Enterprize, by attacking the Forts juſt as the Men of War came to the Boom, and compelling them to ſurrender at Diſcretion. The Confederate Fleet having paſs'd the Boom, the *French* Admiral fired his Ship, and ſeveral of his Captains followed his Example; ſome run themſelves aſhore, and others were taken; inſomuch, that of five and thirty Sail of *French* and *Spaniards* not one eſcaped. The *Engliſh* took five large *French* Men of War and four Galleons afloat, and two Galleons on Shore; The *Dutch* took a *French* Man of War called the *Bourbon*, and five Galleons; and there was ſome Silver taken out of the Galleons that had been burnt.

In this Engagement Admiral *Hopſon*'s Ship was clap'd on board by a *French* Fire-ſhip, and had been burnt if the Fire-ſhip had not blown up; The Admiral himſelf remained on board 'till he extinguiſhed

extinguiſhed the Fire, though above a hundred of his Men jump'd over-board to eſcape the Flames. But, in general, this Victory was obtained with very little Loſs.

When the Action was over, the Duke of *Ormond* propos'd to have made himſelf Maſter of *Vigo*, and to have winter'd in *Spain*, if the Admiral could have ſpared him a Squadron of Men of War and Proviſions for his Troops; but the Admiral declaring he could not furniſh the Troops with Proviſions for more than two Months, the Land Forces were re-imbark'd; and, on the 19th, Sir *George*, with twenty Men of War, ſet ſail for *England*, leaving Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, who joined the Fleet two or three Days before, to convoy home the Prizes; Whereupon Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, having burnt ſuch Ships as could not be got off, and taken a hundred and ten braſs Guns out of the Enemies Ships and Batteries, followed the Grand Fleet ſome few Days after.

The Duke of *Ormond*, and Admiral *Rooke* arriving at *London* the 8th of *November*, the Commons unanimouſly voted, that the Thanks of the Houſe be given to his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rooke*, for the great and ſignal Services performed by them, by Sea and Land; and, Sir *George* afterwards taking his Place in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Speaker gave him their Thanks in a ſet Speech; wherein he obſerved, That formerly Admirals and Generals had Succeſs againſt *France* or *Spain* ſingly; but the Action at *Vigo*, had been a Victory over them confederated together: That he had not only ſpoiled their Enemies, but enriched his own Country: Common Victories brought only Terror to the conquer'd; but he brought Deſtruction upon them, and additional Strength to *England*: That *France* had endeavour-

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ed to ſupport its Ambition by the Riches of *India*; but his Succeſs had left them the Burthen of *Spain*, and ſtript them of the Aſſiſtance of it: The Wealth of *Spain*, and the Ships of *France*, were by this Victory brought over to their juſter Cauſe: That this was an Action ſo glorious in the Performance, and ſo extenſive in its Conſequence, that, as all Times would preſerve the Memory of it, ſo every Day would more and more inform them of the Benefit. No doubt, in *France* he was writ in remarkable Characters *in the Black Liſt* of thoſe who had taken *French* Gold; and it was a Juſtice due to the Duke of *Ormond* and his Merit, that they would ſtand recorded in the Regiſter of that Houſe, as the Inſtruments of that glorious Victory: Therefore, the Houſe having come to this unanimous Reſolution, that the Thanks of this Houſe be given to his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Rooke*, for the great and ſignal Services perform'd by them to the Nation, at Sea and Land; he did, by their Command, return them their Thanks.

The Republicans, it ſeems, in ſome libellous Pamphlets, had put the Names of Sir *George Rooke*, and ſeveral other loyal Gentlemen, in black Characters, as Penſioners to *France*; which occaſioned the Speakers mentioning the *Black Liſt* on this Occaſion.

The Duke of *Ormond* alſo, on taking his Place in the Houſe of Peers, received the Thanks of that Houſe, by the Lord Keeper, for his ſignal Services performed at *Vigo*, and the Commons ſent him their Thanks by a Committee of their Members.

The 12th of *November* being appointed to be ſolemnized as a Thankſgiving for the Succeſſes of this Campaign, in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* (and the 3d of *December* in other Parts of the Kingdom) her Majeſty went to St. *Paul*'s, attended by

by the two Houſes of Parliament, which form'd one of the moſt ſplendid Proceſſions that ever the Nation beheld; and, the latter End of this Month the brave Vice Admiral *Hopſon*, who broke the Boom at *Vigo*, and ſingly engaged the *French* Admiral, and ſeveral more of the Enemies Men of War, on his being preſented to her Majeſty by the Prince of *Denmark*, was knighted, and had a Penſion ſettled on him for Life of 500 *l. per Ann.*

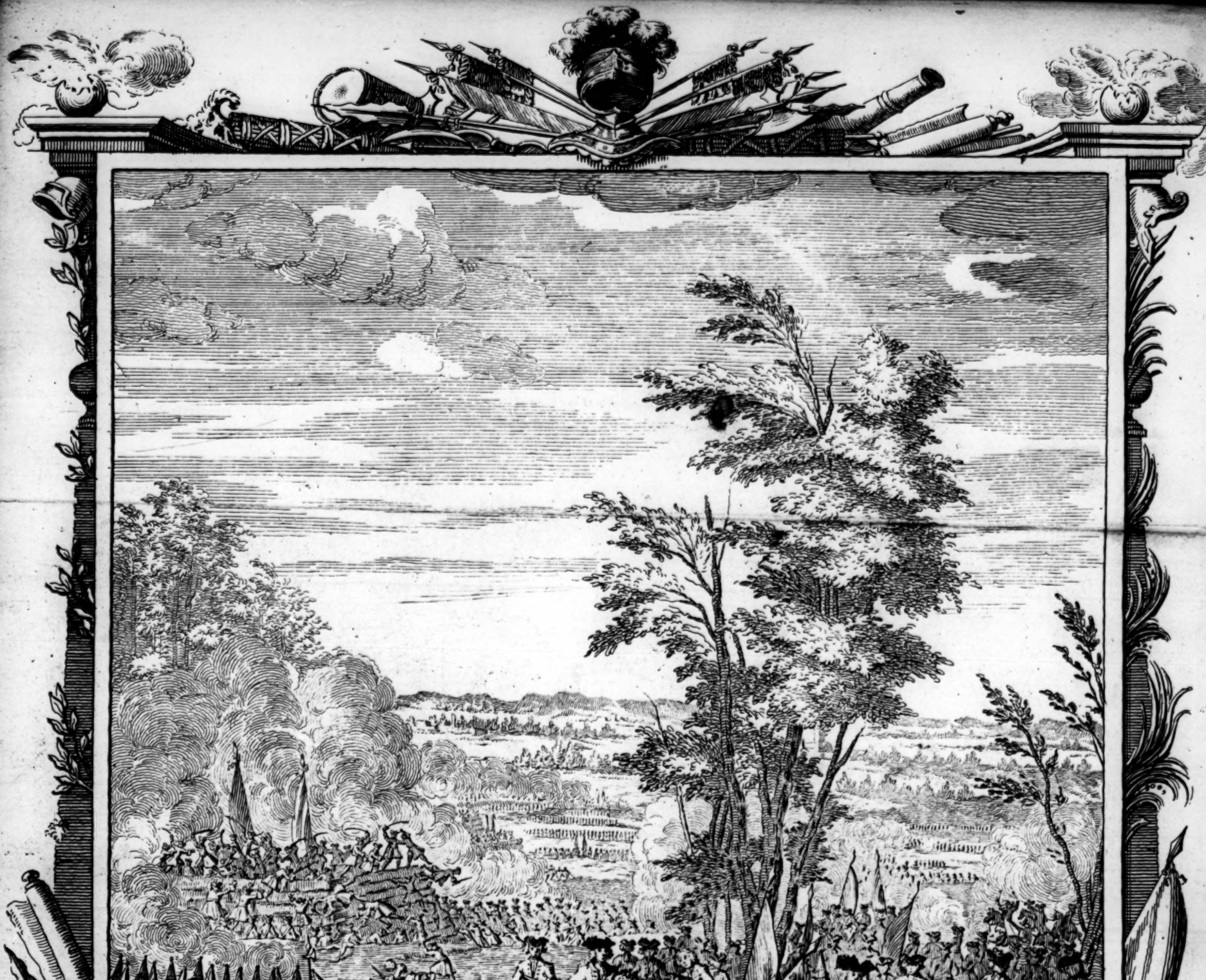
Among the Succeſſes of this Year muſt not be forgot thoſe at *Newfoundland*, and the *Weſt-Indies:* That brave Sea Officer Commadore *Leake* took in the *French* Harbours of *Newfoundland*, this Summer, twenty-nine Sail of the Enemy, and burnt two and twenty more; deſtroying all the Stages and Settlements of the *French* in or near *Newfoundland.*

Admiral *Bembow* alſo protected the *Engliſh* Trade in the *Weſt-Indies*, harraſs'd the *Spaniſh* Settlements and made ſeveral Prizes; and, underſtanding that *Du Caſſe*, with a *French* Squadron, was expected at *Hiſpaniola*, he placed himſelf in a Station where he might moſt probably intercept him; and accordingly to his Expectations, on the 19th of *Auguſt*, there appeared ten ſail of *French* and *Spaniards* in View, *viz.* four of about ſeventy Guns, one about forty Guns, and the reſt ſmall Ships (the *Engliſh* Squadron conſiſted of ſeven Men of War, Admiral *Bembow* in the *Breda*, with the *Falmouth*, Capt. *Vincent*, and the *Ruby*, Capt. *Walton*, engaged the Enemy; but the other four Captains fell a-ſtern, and ſcarce fired a Shot: However Admiral *Bembow* purſued the Enemy, and continued a running Fight from the 19th of *Auguſt*, to the 24th, when one of the Enemies Men of War appeared quite diſabled; but the *French* at length diſcovering that the Admiral was not ſeconded



The *BATTLE* of MALPLAQUET

Hulett Sculp





the reſt of his Captains, fell upon him very furiouſly, and he had the Misfortune to have his Leg ſhattered in the Action by a chain'd Shot: However, he ordered his Cradle to be brought upon Deck, and ſtill continued the Fight; and, ſending for his Captains on board, he commanded them to behave themſelves like Men of Honour; but they all refuſed to continue the Fight any longer, and ſuffer'd the Enemy to eſcape and carry off their diſabled Ship. The Admiral afterwards returning to his Station at *Jamaica*, cauſed the Captains who abandon'd him to be try'd for Cowardice and Breach of Orders; and Captain *Kirby*, Captain of the *Defiance*, and Captain *Cooper Wade*, Commander of the *Greenwich*, were ſentenced to be ſhot to Death: Captain *Hudſon*, Commander of the *Pendennis*, died ſome Days before his Tryal; and Captain *Conſtable*, Commander of the *Windſor*, was ſentenced to be caſhier'd, and impriſon'd during her Majeſty's Pleaſure: The other two Captains alſo were ſentenced to be ſuſpended, for having given their Advice againſt continuing the Action. Admiral *Bembow* died of the Wounds he received in this Engagement the 4th of *November* at *Jamaica*; and the Queen did him that Juſtice, to order the Captains *Kirby* and *Wade* to be ſhot on Ship-board at their Arrival at *Plymouth*, without ſuffering them to ſet their Feet on Shore in *England* again.

The laſt Sea Adventure I ſhall mention, is that in which Admiral *Munden* was engaged; and indeed, in point of Time, it ought to have been taken notice of ſooner: This Gentleman, while the Grand Fleet lay at *Spithead*, preparing for the Enterprize of *Spain*, was detach'd with a Squadron of Men of War to intercept the ſame *Du Caſſe*, whom *Bembow* afterwards ſo unfortunately engaged

in the *West-Indies*. *Munden* came up with *Du Caſſe* at the *Groyne*, on the Coaſt of *Spain*; but did not think fit however to attack him, for which he was tried by a Court-Martial; and, tho' he was acquitted by his Brethren the Officers of the Fleet, there were ſuch Marks of Cowardice or Treachery in his Conduct, that the Queen thought fit to caſhier him. But notwithſtanding, in ſome Inſtances, we had not all the Succeſs in our Sea-Enterprizes this Year that might have been expected; yet it was evident, from the Advantages we did gain, how much it was for the Intereſt of the Nation to make our principal Efforts at Sea, both in *Europe* and the *Weſt-Indies:* But our Succeſſes in *Flanders* had that unhappy Effect, that the Sea-War was too much neglected to maintain vaſt Armies in the *Netherlands*; and there are thoſe who have not ſcrupled to affirm, we were Loſers by the Conqueſts we made for the *Dutch* and *Germans* on that Side, our Charges annually increaſing, in proportion to the Acquiſitions of our Confederates in the *Low Countries*.

I return now to take a View of the farther Proceedings in Parliament; and it appears, that this Houſe of Commons had ſo much Regard to the Impeachments carried up by a former, againſt Admiral *Ruſſel* and the other three Lords, that they reſolv'd that Right had not been done them upon the Impeachments before the Lords in the 13th Year of the late Reign; however, for Reaſons very obvious, they did not think fit to revive thoſe Proſecutions.

The next Thing that came under their Conſideration, was a Complaint made by Sir *John Packington*, one of the Repreſentatives for the County of *Worceſter*, againſt the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and Mr. *Lloyd* his Son, for certain undue Practices, in order

order to prevent Sir *John*'s Election for that County; and the Houſe, having examined the Matter, reſolv'd, That Sir *John Packington* had, by Evidence, fully made out the Charge which he exhibited againſt the Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*: That it appear'd to the Houſe, that the Proceedings of *William*, Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, his Son, and his Agents, in order to the hindering the Election of a Member of the County of *Worceſter*, had been *malicious*, *unchriſtian and arbitrary*, and in high Violation of the Privileges of the Commons of *England*; and that an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to remove *William*, Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, from being Almoner to her Majeſty; and order'd Mr. Attorney-General to proſecute Mr. *Lloyd*, the Biſhop's Son, for his ſaid Offences, after his Privilege, as a Member of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, was out: On the other hand, the Lords addreſs'd her Majeſty, ſhewing, That it was the undoubted Right of every Lord of Parliament, and of every other Subject of *England*, to have an Opportunity of making his Defence, before he ſuffer any ſort of Puniſhment; and therefore deſired ſhe would not remove the Biſhop of *Worceſter* from the Place of Lord Almoner, nor ſhew any Mark of her Diſpleaſure towards him, till he was found guilty of ſome Crime by due Courſe of Law. To which her Majeſty anſwer'd, She agreed that every Peer and Lord of Parliament, and indeed every other Perſon, ought to have an Opportunity of being heard to any Matters objected againſt him, before he is puniſh'd: That ſhe had not yet received any Complaint againſt the Biſhop of *Worceſter*; but looked upon it as her undoubted Right, to continue or diſplace any Servant attending her own Perſon, when ſhe thought proper.

Hereupon the Lords resolv'd, That no Lord of that House ought to suffer any sort of Punishment by any Proceedings of the House of Commons, otherwise than according to the known and ancient Rules and Methods of Parliament.

But her Majesty, being attended by Sir *Edward Seymour*, Comptroller of the Houshold, with the Resolution and Address of the Commons, for removing the Bishop of *Worcester* from being Almoner; the Queen answer'd, She was very sorry there was Occasion for this Address against the Bishop of *Worcester*; and she would direct, that he should no longer continue to supply that Office: For which Answer the Commons returned her Majesty their most humble Thanks.

The Commons, having received a Message from her Majesty, recommending their making a further Provision for the Prince of *Denmark*; it was unanimously resolv'd, on the 20th of *November*, That the annual Sum of One hundred thousand Pounds be settled upon his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, in case he should survive her Majesty. About this time, *Thomas Colepepper*, Esq; one of the *Kentish* Petitioners, who had been so troublesome to the House in the late Reign, presented a Petition of another nature; wherein he acknowledged, That he had, in the Reign of his late Majesty, given just Offence to the House of Commons, and thereby justly drawn on himself, not only their Displeasure, but also their Vote for his Prosecution by the Attorney-General; and that he was truly sorry for all those Causes, by which he ever offended the said House of Commons, or might incur their Displeasure; and humbly prayed, that the House would be pleased to interpose with her Majesty in his Behalf, to give Order to her Attorney-General to surcease farther Proceedings

in the Proſecution againſt him: Mr. *Colepepper* hereupon was call'd in, and, having own'd the Petition, was commanded to withdraw: Then the Houſe order'd, that he ſhould be aſked, whether he was ſorry for his ſeveral ſcandalous and ſeditious Practices by him acted, againſt the Honour and Privileges of that Houſe, againſt the Peace of the Kingdom in general, and Quiet of his own Country in particular; and the ſame having been aſked him accordingly, he anſwer'd, *he was ſorry*; And, being withdrawn a ſecond time, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs the Queen to ſtop the Proſecution againſt him, which had been made at their Deſire; and ſo this Matter ended.

And now the Earl of *Marlborough* being return'd from *Holland*, he alſo received the Thanks of the Lords and Commons, for his ſignal Services this Campaign: And, on the 2d of *December*, her Majeſty declar'd in a Committee of Council, That ſhe was ſo well ſatisfied of the eminent Services of my Lord *Marlborough* to the Publick, and to herſelf, both in the Command of the Army, and the entire Confidence he had ſettled between her and the States-General, that ſhe intended to make him a Duke; and, on the 10th, ſhe ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

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THE *Earl of* Marlborough's *Services to her Majeſty, and to the Publick, have been ſo eminent, both in his Command of the Army, and in his having eſtabliſh'd an entire Confidence and good Correſpondence between her Majeſty and the States-General; that ſhe has thought fit to grant the Title of a Duke of this Kingdom to him, and to the Heirs-male of his Body; and alſo a Penſion of* 5000 *l.* per Annum *upon the Revenue of the Poſt-Office, for the Support*

Support of his Honour, during her Majesty's natural Life. If it had been in her Majesty's Power, she would have granted the same Term in the Pension, as in the Honour; and she hopes you will think it so reasonable in this case, as to find some proper Methods of doing it.

The Commons shewing little Inclination to comply with this Message, and there arising high Debates upon it, the Duke procured another Message to be sent to the House; whereby her Majesty acquainted them, that the Duke of *Marlborough* had declin'd her Majesty's Message sent them before.

However, the Commons resolv'd to address her Majesty on the Subject of her first Message; wherein they declar'd their unanimous Satisfaction in the just Esteem her Majesty express'd of the eminent Services perform'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*; who had not only, by his Conduct of the Army, retriev'd the ancient Honour and Glory of the *English* Nation; but, by his Negotiations, establish'd an entire Confidence and good Correspondence between her Majesty and the States-General, *and therein vindicated the Gentlemen of* England, *who had, by the vile Practices of designing Men, been traduc'd, and industriously represented as false to her Majesty's Allies, because they were true to the Interest of their Country.*

It was to their inexpressible Grief that her dutiful Commons found any Instances where they were unable to comply with what her Majesty propos'd to them; but they beg'd leave to lay before her the Apprehensions they had of making a Precedent for alienating the Revenues of the Crown, which had been so much reduc'd by the exorbitant Grants of the last Reign, and which had been so lately secur'd by her Majesty's unparallel'd Grace and Goodness.

That

That they were infinitely pleaſed to obſerve, that the only Way to obtain her Majeſty's Favour, was to deſerve well of the Publick; and aſſured her, that whenever ſhe ſhould think fit to reward ſuch Merit, it would be to the entire Satisfaction of her People.

The Commiſſioners for taking the publick Accounts, having examin'd the Accounts of the Earl of *Ranelagh*, Paymaſter of the Army, and laid them before the Commons; the Houſe, among other Things, reſolved, that the Commiſſioners had very good Grounds for making the Obſervations in their Narrative, That all Monies iſſued to the Paymaſter-General of the Army, ought to be applied to the Uſe of the Army only: That all Privy-Seals, Orders of the Treaſury, and other Warrants, to apply the Money in his Hands to other Uſes, were illegal and void; and laſtly, *That the Paymaſter of the Army had miſapplied ſeveral Sums of publick Mony.* Whereupon the Earl, in order to prevent further Proſecution, thought fit to reſign his Place; which was afterwards divided, Mr. *How* being made Paymaſter for the Guards and Garriſons at home, and Sir *Stephen Fox* of the Army abroad.

But it appears the Earl's Reſignation did not appeaſe the Commons; for they expelled him the Houſe, and order'd an Addreſs to her Majeſty for the further Proſecution of him.

The Commons alſo reſolved, That the borrowing of Money, and ſtriking of Tallies with Intereſt, before the publick Occaſions required, had been one Occaſion of the great Debt contracted by the Nation; and that the applying of the publick Money to the Uſe of the Civil Liſt, which was otherwiſe provided for, was another Cauſe of that Debt.

The

The Commons alſo reſolv'd, that *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, had neglected his Duty, and was guilty of a Breach of Truſt, in not tranſmitting the Impreſt Rolls half-yearly to the King's Remembrancer, according to the late Statute made in the Reign of King *William*: That the Auditors of the Impreſt had been guilty of great Neglect, in not certifying the King's Remembrancer of the Neglect of the ſeveral Accountants, that Proceſs might go out againſt them: That it appear'd to the Houſe, that there had been a general Miſmanagement of the publick Money, by not obliging the Accountants to make up their Accounts in due Time; which was another Cauſe of the National Debt: That *Charles* Lord *Halifax* had been guilty of a Breach of Truſt, in not examining every three Months the Teller's Vouchers, for the Payments upon the Annuities which he allow'd in his weekly Certificates, according to the late Act; and addreſſing her Majeſty, to give Directions to the Attorney-General to proſecute the ſaid Lord, ſhe anſwered, ſhe would give Orders accordingly.

On the other hand, the Lords, apprehending they had a Right to examine the publick Accounts, ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, deſiring that the Commiſſioners of Accounts might attend them; which the Commons deny'd: However, the Lords proceeded in their Examination, and reſolv'd, That *Charles* Lord *Halifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, had performed the Duty of his Office, according to the antient Cuſtom of the Exchequer, and the late Act of King *William* III, and that he had not been guilty of any Breach of Truſt; ordering their Proceedings to be printed and publiſh'd: Whereupon the Commons deſired a Conference with the Lords; which being agreed to, the

the Commons offered the following Reaſons why they could not comply with their Lordſhips Meſſage, concerning the Commiſſioners of Accounts attending them, *viz.*

They ſaid; Should there appear to have been any Miſapplication of the publick Money, or a Default in the Diſtribution of it, your Lordſhips cannot take Cognizance thereof originally, or otherwiſe, even in your judicial Capacity, than at the Complaint of the Commons; and, ſhould a Failure or Want of Money appear, 'tis not in your Lordſhips Power to redreſs it; for the Grant of all Aids is in the Commons only: Or if there be any Surpluſage, the Commons only can apply it to the Charge of the enſuing Year.

But, ſhould the Commons give Leave to the Commiſſioners to attend your Lordſhips, no Information they can give againſt any Perſon whatſoever, can entitle your Lordſhips either to acquit or condemn; yet, ſince this Meſſage, the Commons find in your Lordſhips Journals a Reſolution, declaring that *Charles* Lord *Halliſax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, has perform'd the Duty of his Office, *&c.* which looks to the Commons as if your Lordſhips pretended to give Judgment of Acquittal without any Accuſation brought before your Lordſhips, and conſequently without any Trial: And that which makes your Lordſhips Proceeding yet more irregular, it tends to prejudging a Cauſe which might regularly have come before you, either originally by Impeachment, or by Writ of Error from the Courts below; and therefore the Commons can ſee no Uſe of your Reſolution, unleſs it be either to intimidate the Judges, or prepoſſeſs a Jury: But if your Lordſhips could have judg'd in this Matter, it does not appear by your Lordſhips Journals, that you have had under

Examination the reſpective Times of tranſmitting the Impreſt Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer; without which it is impoſſible to know, whether the Auditor of the Receipt has done his Duty according to the late Act of Parliament.

On the 18th, the Lords, not a little provok'd by the Reaſons of the Commons, came to the following Reſolutions: *Firſt*, That the Lords have an undoubted Right (which they can never ſuffer to be conteſted) to take Cognizance originally of all publick Accounts, and to enquire into any Miſapplication or Default in the Diſtribution of publick Monies, or into any other Miſmanagement whatſoever: *Secondly*, That the Lords, in their Enquiry into the Examination of the Obſervations of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, in relation to *Charles* Lord *Hallifax*, and in their Reſolution thereupon, had proceeded according to the Rules of Juſtice, and the Evidence that was before them: And *thirdly*, That the Commons, in their Reaſons deliver'd at the laſt Conference, had uſed ſeveral Expreſſions and Arguments highly reflecting, and altogether unparliamentary, tending to deſtroy all good Correſpondence between the two Houſes, and the Subverſion of the Conſtitution.

Another Thing which occaſioned a Miſunderſtanding between the two Houſes, and took up a great deal of their Time this Seſſion, was a Bill that was brought in and paſſed the Houſe of Commons, *for preventing Occaſional Conformity*; whereby any Perſon in Office reſorting to a Conventicle or Diſſenting Meeting, was made liable to a Forfeiture of one hundred Pounds, and five Pounds for every Day he ſhould continue in his Office afterwards; and ſuch Perſon was diſabled to hold that or any other Office, till he had conform'd regularly for one whole Year, and received the Sacrament according

according to the Church of *England*, three Times within ſuch Year; and upon a ſecond Offence the Penalties were doubled.

To which Bill the Lords made ſeveral Amendments; as, That *Jacobite* Meetings ſhould be included: That the hundred Pounds Penalty ſhould be reduc'd to twenty Pounds; and that the whole Incapacitating Clauſes ſhould be omitted: They alſo limited the Information to ten Days, and the Proſecution to three Months; exempted Diſſenters from holding Offices, for which they could not be qualified without taking the Sacrament; provided that the Act ſhould not extend to the Univerſity-Churches, or to the Governors of Hoſpitals, or the Aſſiſtants of Corporations or Work-houſes for relieving or employing the Poor.

The Commons taking their Lordſhips Amendments into Conſideration, agreed to ſome of them, but diſagreed to others; which occaſioned ſeveral Conferences between the two Houſes; wherein the Commons ſaid, That the Intent of this Bill, *for preventing Occaſional Conformity*, was only to reſtrain a very ſcandalous Practice, which is a Reproach to Religion, gives Offence to all Chriſtians, and to the beſt among the Diſſenters themſelves: That this Bill enacted nothing new, and was only intended to make the Laws in being more effectual: That thoſe Laws were thought ſufficient to ſecure our Eſtabliſhment; but ſince the Invention and Iniquity of Men had found out Ways to elude them, the Commons could never doubt, but the Lords would let thoſe Men ſee they would not be wanting on their Part to maintain and ſupport them: That this Bill appear'd to the Commons abſolutely neceſſary, for the preventing thoſe Miſchiefs which muſt prove deſtructive to the Church and Monarchy: That the Commons were incapable of having any

Deſigns they were aſham'd to own; and as they deſign'd nothing but the Preſervation of the Church of *England* and the Monarchy, ſo they doubted not to meet with a ready Concurrence from the Lords in theſe Deſigns: That an Eſtabliſh'd Religion, and a National Church, are abſolutely neceſſary, when ſo many ill Men pretend to Inſpiration, and when there are ſo many weak Men to follow them: *That if a National Church be neceſſary, the only effectual way to preſerve it is, by keeping the Civil Power in the Hands of thoſe whoſe Practices and Principles are conformable to it:* That when the Corporation-Act was made, the Parliament had freſh in their Minds the Confuſion and Calamities that had been brought upon the Nation, by ſuch as pretended to be at the ſame Time in the true Intereſt of Religion and of their Country: That the Parliaments, by that Act, and afterwards by the Teſt-Act, thought they had ſecured our Eſtabliſhment both in Church and State; and that they had provided a ſufficient Barrier to defeat and diſappoint any Attempts againſt them, by enacting, That all in Offices ſhould receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Uſage of the Church of *England*; and never imagined a Sett of Men could at any Time riſe up, whoſe Conſciences were too tender to obey the Laws, but harden'd enough to break them: That as, upon the Revolution, the laſt Reign begun with an Act in favour of the Diſſenters; ſo the Commons did deſire, in the beginning of her Majeſty's auſpicious Reign, an Act might paſs in favour of the Church of *England*, that the Laws which had been evaded might now be effectually enforced; *and that thoſe Men might be kept out of Offices, who have ſhewn they never wanted the Will, when they had the Power, to deſtroy the Church:* And that nothing had been more miſre-

preſented

preſented than this Bill; which did not in any reſpect intrench on the Act of Toleration, or take from the Diſſenters any one Privilege they have by Law, or give any one Privilege to the Church of *England*, which was not (at leaſt) intended her by the Laws as they now ſtand.

Then the Commons, deſcending to Particulars, inſiſted on their Diſagreement to an Alteration the Lords had made in the Preamble of the Bill; where it was recited, *That the Laws intended all People in Office ſhould be conformable to the Church.* They alſo diſagreed to their Lordſhips Amendment in relation to the Penalty: They ſaid, if their Lordſhips pleaſed to conſider how much greater the Penalties in other Penal Laws were in many Inſtances than in this Bill, they preſumed the Lords could not think thoſe in this Bill exceſſive: That in laying Penalties, the Commons ſhall always endeavour to make them ſuch, as ſhall neither tempt to Perjury, nor totally diſcourage Informations and Proſecutions; which they thought this Amendment of the Lords would do, could the Commons agree to it. As to the Commons diſagreeing to their Lordſhips ninth Amendment, they alledg'd, That the Puniſhment of Incapacity, the Recapacitating, and the Increaſe of Puniſhment for a ſecond Offence, are warranted by many Precedents of the like Nature in other Penal Laws: That an Incapacity, as qualified by the ſubſequent Proviſo, is a very proper Puniſhment: That a ſecond Offence is a Relapſe, an Apoſtacy; which are Circumſtances that aggravate and make it more heinous than the firſt Offence; and therefore deſerve an Increaſe of Puniſhment: *That he is indeed reduced to a very unhappy Condition, who is made incapable of ſerving his Prince aud Country; but, in the preſent Caſe, our Prince and Country would be in a more unhappy Condition*

dition to be ſerved by ſuch, whoſe Principles are inconſiſtent with the Good and Welfare of our Eſtabliſhment: That the Commons could never imagine the Lords could infer from this Incapacity, the taking away the Toleration: That the Toleration was intended only for the Eaſe of tender and ſcrupulous Conſciences, and not to give a Licence for Occaſional Conformity: That Conforming and Nonconforming are Contradictions, nothing but a firm Perſuaſion, that our Terms of Communion are ſinful and unlawful can juſtify the one, and that plainly condemns the other. Laſtly, As to the Commons diſagreeing to the Clauſe mark'd B, C, D, E, their Managers urg'd, That the exempting Proteſtant Diſſenters from ſerving Offices, would rather eſtabliſh Occaſional Nonconformity, than prevent Occaſional Conformity; and therefore increaſe, and not cure the Evil the Bill was intended to remedy: That the Act of Uniformity, which eſtabliſhes the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of *England*, has provided for the Sermons or Lectures preach'd or read in the Univerſities: That thoſe Sermons and Lectures having been in ſuch manner provided for, it was not thought neceſſary, when the Acts paſs'd in the 16th and 22d of *Car.* II, to prevent and ſuppreſs ſeditious Conventicles (in both which Acts Conventicles are deſcribed as in this Bill) to have any particular Exceptions for them; and yet they were never, by any Conſtruction, taken to be Conventicles: That the allowing an Exemption to ſuch as ſhould be preſent at the Exerciſes in Foreign Reform'd Churches, would be to open a Door for the evading this Law: That the Places of Governors of ſome Hoſpitals are very conſiderable Preferments, and given as ſuch to the Clergy of the Church of *England*; and the Commons

mons can never consent, by any Law, to let in the Dissenters to the Enjoyment of them.

The Lords, on the other hand, said, That this seemed to be a breaking in upon the Toleration. That the Nation had been quiet ever since the Toleration Act had been made, and that the Dissenters had lost more Ground by it than the Church: That the Nation was engaged in a great War, and it was not prudent to encourage Animosities in Religion at such a Time: That the Fines were excessive, and would induce Informers to prosecute innocent Men; and that every one would be exposed to the Malice of profligate Villains and wicked Servants.

To which the Commons reply'd, That the Bill establish'd the Toleration, instead of weakning it: That the Fines were suited to the Nature of the Case; and that the Lords could not alter any Fine: That it was the Practice of all Governments, even of *Holland* itself, not to admit any Dissenters to the Establish'd Church to any Share in the Government: And, if there was no Precedent for it, the Thing itself was so reasonable, that none could oppose it that had not some sinister View; for it could never be imagined, that Dissenters, whose Principles led them to destroy the Church, would advance its Interests, but rather ruin the Church, if Power was put into their Hands; or that Republicans in Place would not contribute to the subverting the Monarchy, rather than the defending it. In short, That if any Government was so sottish to put the Civil or Military Power into the Hands of their Enemies, they must expect to feel the ill Consequences of it; and even, in a Time of War, the Administration would be much safer in the Hands of its Friends, than of its profess'd Enemies.

With which Reasons a Majority of the Temporal Lords were satisfied; but the Bishops, made in the

the late Reign, to the Surprize of all Men, fell with their whole Weight into the Whig Scale, and carried it againſt the Church (which they were obliged to for their Preferments, and of which they ought to have appear'd the Protectors) by *one Voice*; and accordingly the Bill was loſt.

Her Majeſty having, purſuant to an Act of Parliament of each Kingdom, appointed Commiſſioners to treat of a Union between *England* and *Scotland*, the Commiſſioners aſſembled the 22*d* of *October*, and, having ſettled the Preliminaries, and made ſome Progreſs in that Affair, her Majeſty made them a Speech the 14th of *December*; wherein ſhe ſaid, ſhe was ſo fully perſuaded that a Union of the two Kingdoms would prove the Happineſs of both, and render this Iſland more formidable than ever, that ſhe wiſh'd the Treaty might be brought to a ſpeedy Concluſion; and deſired to know what Progreſs they had made: But, it ſeems, the Demands of the *Scots* were ſo extravagant, that the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners could not comply with them; and the Treaty prov'd ineffectual at this Time.

The Epiſcopal Clergy of *Scotland*, finding the Queen zealous for eſtabliſhing Epiſcopacy in *England*, addreſs'd her Majeſty to take into her Royal Conſideration the Condition of her Subjects of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion in *Scotland:* They ſaid, her Majeſty was not ignorant of the hard Meaſure and Diſcouragement they had met with of late, particularly the Clergy, tho' they had always behaved themſelves peaceably and ſubmiſſively.

They entreated her therefore to take them into her Protection; and that ſhe would give Leave to ſuch Pariſhes, where all or moſt of the Heritors or Inhabitants were of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion, to give their Benefices to Miniſters of their own Principles; which the Preſbyterians had no Reaſon to complain

complain of, becauſe, if they had a Plurality, as they pretended, neither their Churches or Benefices were in any Hazard from ſuch an Act of Grace.

Soon after which her Majeſty ſent a Letter to the Privy-Council in *Scotland*, dated the 4th of *February* 1702-3; wherein ſhe recommends to them the Care of the (Preſbyterian) Church eſtabliſhed by Law; but adds, ſhe was informed that there were many Diſſenters (Epiſcopalians) in that Kingdom, who, tho' they differ'd from the Eſtabliſh'd Church as to Church-Government and Form, yet were of the Proteſtant Reform'd Religion; ſome of them in Poſſeſſion of Benefices, and others that exerciſed their Worſhip in Meeting-houſes: It was her Pleaſure, that theſe ſhould be directed to live ſuitably to the Reform'd Religion which they profeſs'd, ſubmiſſive to the Laws, and decently and regularly with relation to the Church eſtabliſh'd there; and in ſo doing, that they ſhould be protected in the peaceable Exerciſe of their Religion, and in their Perſons and Eſtates, according to the Laws of that Kingdom: And recommended to the Clergy of the Eſtabliſh'd Diſcipline their living in brotherly Love and Communion with ſuch Diſſenters.

The Epiſcopal Clergy of *Scotland* finding but little Relief from theſe Orders to the Privy-Council, ſent up another Addreſs by Dr. *Skeen* and Dr. *Scot*; who were introduced to her Majeſty by his Grace the Duke of *Queenſberry* and the Lord Viſcount *Turbut*. This Addreſs was in the following Words:

Dread Sovereign,

WE *your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects, and moſt humble Supplicants, being deeply ſenſible that the Divine Goodneſs hath raiſed*

ſed your Majeſty to the Throne of your Royal Anceſtors as a nurſing Mother to the true Church of God, for the Support and Preſervation of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of all your Dominions: and now eſpecially it is a remarkable Bleſſing to this your Majeſty's ancient Kingdom of Scotland *(in the preſent deplorable Circumſtances of this National Church) do preſume to offer our moſt humble and moſt ſincere Congratulations upon your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown.*

And beg Leave to lay before your Majeſty the ſad Condition of the afflicted Epiſcopal Clergy, who, in the Year 1688 *and* 1689, *and ſome Years after (the truly ancient and apoſtolical Government of the Church by Biſhops) were deprived of, and put from the Exerciſe of their ſacred Offices and Poſſeſſions of their Livings, and thereby reduced to great Extremity and Want.*

During the Continuance of which ſuffering State, many worthy Miniſters of the Goſpel have been taken away by Death; and we, whom it hath pleaſed God to continue in Life, have labour'd to ſweeten the Bitterneſs of our Tryals, by a Chriſtian and peaceable Submiſſion and Reſignation to his Will.

And, as in Truth and Gratitude we are obliged to acknowledge that many of us, in a great Meaſure, owe our Lives to the Charity and Beneficence of ſuch of your Majeſty's good Subjects, as thought it a Diſgrace to Chriſtianity that a Society of Men, conſecrated to the Altar in the Service of Chriſt, ſhould periſh in a Chriſtian Kingdom for want of Bread.

So now that it hath pleaſed Almighty God to place your Majeſty upon the Imperial Throne of theſe Dominions, the Relief and Advantage which all your loyal Subjects do enjoy from the benign Influence of your Majeſty's auſpicious Government, encourages us, your Majeſty's moſt humble Supplicants, under the preſent

ſent Diſtreſs and miſerable ſtarving Conditions of many of our numerous Families, to implore that Princely Commiſeration and matchleſs Clemency which have ever been congenial and peculiar to the Blood-Royal, and are eminently lodged in your ſacred Perſon.

Humbly beſeeching, that your Royal Bounty and Indulgence may be extended to us in ſuch Manner, and by ſuch Methods, as your Majeſty in your Princely Wiſdom ſhall think fit, that we may find ourſelves more and more obliged devoutly to pray that your Years may be many, and your Reign glorious.

To which her Majeſty gave the following Anſwer:

I Take the Expreſſions of your Duty and Loyalty very kindly: and you may be aſſured of my Protection, and of my Endeavours to ſupply your Neceſſities, as far as conveniently I can: And I doubt not, but you will continue in your Duty; and I recommend to you to live in Peace and Chriſtian Love with the Clergy, who are inveſted with the Church Government in that our ancient Kingdom.

To return to *England*: The States-General having apply'd themſelves to the Queen, in the moſt moving Manner, to augment her Troops in *Flanders* with ten thouſand Men this Spring, her Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, importing, that ſhe had received ſeveral Letters and Memorials from the States, ſetting forth the Apprehenſions they lay under from the extraordinary Preparations of *France*; and that their Ruin could not be prevented, but by an Augmentation of the Forces of *England* and *Holland*: Whereupon ſhe had order'd the Letters and Memorials to be

laid before that Houſe, that they might judge of the Danger that threatned the States.

In anſwer to which the Commons preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty; in which they aſſure her, that in caſe her Majeſty thought it neceſſary to enter into any further Negotiation for encreaſing the Forces to act in Conjunction with the States-General (for whoſe Intereſt and Preſervation they ſhould always have the greateſt Regard) the Commons would enable her Majeſty to make good the ſame: But they entreated her Majeſty would inſiſt on it with the States-General, that there be an immediate Stop to all Poſts, Letters, Bills, and other Correſpondence, Trade, and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*; which the Commons were of Opinion was ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the carrying on the War, to the interrupting the Enemies Trade, and reducing them to the greateſt Streights, that they deſired *England* might not be charged with the Pay of ſuch additional Troops, but from the Day that ſuch Stop ſhould be made by the States.

The Lords alſo preſented her Majeſty an Addreſs on the ſame Subject; wherein obſerving with what repeated and preſſing Inſtances the States-General had repreſented the Apprehenſions they were under from the extraordinary and forward Preparations of the *French*, adviſ'd her Majeſty, without any Loſs of Time, to agree to the Propoſals for an Augmentation of Forces: But they further acquainted her Majeſty, that it was the Opinion of that Houſe, *That her furniſhing her Quota of the Augmentation of Troops in the* Low Countries *would be ineffectual, unleſs all Correſpondence with* France *and* Spain *by Letters, or otherwiſe, be totally prohibited by the States-General and the reſt of her Allies.*

To

To which her Majeſty anſwer'd, That no Time ſhould be loſt either in relation to the Augmentation of her Troops, or the Prohibition of Commerce.

But notwithſtanding the Danger of the *Dutch* (if we may credit their own Memorials) was then equal at leaſt to that of the *Engliſh* at the Revolution; and that we furniſhed them with four Times the Number of Troops they ſent us at the Revolution, and that we demanded only their forbearing to Trade with *France*, in lieu of the great *Deliverance* we effected for them; yet did theſe Men of Honour carry on their Trade with the Enemy all the whole War, except one Year or two; and that at our Expence, making us pay double for thoſe Goods they brought us from the Enemies Country: At the ſame Time the *French* were enabled by this Commerce, to maintain the War againſt us much longer than they could otherwiſe have done; for ſuffering of which, I could never find any tolerable Reaſon given, but, that ſome great Men found their Account, in winking at it.

But farther: This Augmentation of our Troops in *Flanders* broke the Neck of another very advantagious Scheme that had been form'd for carrying on the War in the *Weſt-Indies*, the only Part of the World where we were to keep what we conquer'd by the Grand Alliance: And here it was, that the Enemy would probably have been more ſenſibly affected by the War, than in any other Part of the World, as we ſhould have interrupted thoſe Treaſures, by which, in a great Meaſure, they ſupported themſelves.

But the Danger the *Dutch* pretended they were in, aggravated by ſome Miniſters, who treated with them, or rather for them, prevail'd ſo far above all other Conſiderations (tho' their Condition

was

was much improved by the Succeſſes of the former Campaign) that every other Deſign was neglected; the Plan of the War that had been ſo wiſely framed, by which the *Engliſh* were to have chiefly attended the Sea-Service, their proper Province, was now unhappily inverted; we were obliged to take the Burthen of the *Low Country* War upon us, and throw away our People againſt Stone Walls at a vaſt Expence, chiefly to enlarge the Territories of our Allies, and gratify the Ambition and Avarice of ſome of their Friends, without ſtipulating for a ſingle Town we ſhould conquer, or to receive any Benefit from the Revenues of the conquered Countries; while we engaged much beyond our annual Revenues, and contracted more Debts in the Quarrel, than all our Allies put together: A Conduct very different from that obſerved in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

And, that it may not be thought, I advance this without Grounds: The Reader will find in the common *Gazettes* and *News Papers* of that Time, that this very Winter the *Dutch* Admiral *Vanderduſſen*, in purſuance of Meaſures that had been concerted between *England* and *Holland*, arrived at *Spithead* with a Squadron of Men of War, and Land Forces on Board, in order to join another Squadron of *Engliſh*, with Troops on Board, which were to have been commanded by the Lord *Peterborough*, and were to have endeavoured to take and deſtroy ſome rich *Spaniſh* Settlements in *America*: But this Augmentation of the Troops in *Flanders* was no ſooner agreed to, but Admiral *Vanderduſſen* was ſent home, and the Expedition was entirely laid aſide.

The Commons indeed appeared very ſenſible, That immenſe Sums muſt be ſent over to *Flanders*, to maintain an Army of fifty thouſand Men there; and

and addreſs'd her Majeſty, that they might be ſupplied with Proviſions from *England*; but this was found impracticable: And, inſtead of leſſening, we increaſed our Forces and Expences on that Side almoſt every Year, without demanding any Recompence from the *Dutch*, though the States demanded, and actually received ſix hundred thouſand Pounds of the *Engliſh*, when they came to their Aſſiſtance with about fourteen thouſand Men in the Year 1688; and, if we may credit the *Dutch* themſelves, their State was in as much Danger at the Beginning of this Century, as we were in 88; conſequently their *Deliverance* by the Duke of *Marlborough* was very little inferiour to our *Deliverance* by King *William*. But it appears, that whether we *deliver* the *Dutch*, or the *Dutch deliver* us, the *Engliſh* conſtantly pay the Piper, which could never have been ſubmitted to, if our Miniſters had not ſometimes found their Account in preferring a foreign Intereſt to that of their own Country; nor ſhould we have ſeen ſome private Men Maſters of more Wealth than Sovereign Princes, if there were not too much Truth in this Suggeſtion.

During this Seſſion, a Proclamation was iſſued for the Diſcovery of ſuch Plate and Goods as were plundered at Port *St. Mary*'s, or *Vigo*; and another for the Diſtribution of the Prize-Goods taken at *Vigo*, among the Soldiers and Seamen that were preſent in that Service: And a Complaint having been exhibited in the Houſe of Lords, charging Sir *George Rook* with the Miſcarriage at *Cadiz*, chiefly on account of his differing in Opinion in ſome Inſtances with the Duke of *Ormond*, the Lords ordered the Journals of the Duke and the Admiral, and other great Officers, to be laid before them; but, having examined that Matter thoroughly,

thoroughly, they reſolved, That Sir *George Rook* had done his Duty, purſuant to the Councils of War, like a brave Officer, and to the Honour of the *Engliſh* Nation. On the other hand, Sir *Henry Bellaſis*, a Lieutenant-General in the Expedition to *Cadiz*, was try'd by a Court of General Officers, and found guilty of plundering the *Spaniards* at Port *St. Mary's*; whereupon Sir *Henry Bellaſis* was broke, and diſmiſs'd the Service: But Major-General *Hara* was acquitted by the ſame Court, and his Suſpenſion thereupon taken off by her Majeſty.

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, finding another Intereſt too ſtrong for him in Council, and that the Lieutnancy of *Ireland* was only continued to him, that he might remain at a Diſtance from the Court, reſigned that Poſt; and the Duke of *Ormond* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* the Beginning of *February*, whereby ſome great Men had the Pleaſure to ſee another Rival in the Queen's Favour removed from the Court and Camp: But, amidſt the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Triumphs at home and abroad, he had the Misfortune to loſe his only Son, the Marquis of *Blandford*, on the 20th of *December*, 1702, in the 20th Year of his Age, being then a Student in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; ſo equally are Good and Evil intermixed. The Duke no ſooner ſaw himſelf happy in his Prince's Favour, and confeſs'd by all the Powers in *Europe* one of the greateſt Generals of the Age, than he found himſelf deprived of his only Son, the Heir of his Wealth and Grandeur, by whom he hoped to tranſmit his great Name down to Poſterity.

I omitted to take notice, that, while the Occaſional Bill was upon the Anvil, the Diſſenters were very loud and clamorous againſt the Perſecution

of the Church of *England*: They ſuggeſted, that this was but the Beginning of Sorrows; they muſt ſoon expect to be deprived of their Liberties and Eſtates, if this Bill was carried: And their Agent, *Daniel Defoe*, went ſo far, as to ſuggeſt it was well if they were not maſſacred or baniſhed: And to alarm the Nation the more, publiſhed an anonymous Libel (which we were to underſtand ſome Tory to be the Author of) entitled, *The Shorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*; wherein he propoſed hanging up the Diſſenting Teachers, and baniſhing their Diſciples; But the Commons, diſcerning the Tendency of the Libel, ordered it to be burnt by the common Hangman, and the Author to be proſecuted at Law: Tho' thus far *Daniel* was in the right, That the Diſſenters look'd upon the Loſs of their Places to be almoſt as great a Grievance, as the Loſs of Life or Liberty: They cry, It is very hard, that they, who are his Majeſty's good Subjects, ſhould not be permitted to ſerve him, and ſhare the profitable Poſts; while others think it much harder, that they, who are by Principle Enemies to the Conſtitution both in Church and State, ſhould have Power put into their Hands to deſtroy both, eſpecially when they have actually done it both in *England* and *Scotland* more than once: They ought to keep another Feſtival of Calves Heads, to reproach the Eaſineſs of their Fellow Subjects, as they do their murder'd King for his Indulgence of them, if ever they are ſuffered to ride over our Heads again. But to return to the Parliament: The public Buſineſs being diſpatched, her Majeſty came to the Houſe the 27th of *February* 1702-3, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land-Tax (four Shillings in the Pound:) To the Act for enabling her Majeſty to ſettle a Revenue (100,000 *l. per Annum*) on the

Prince of *Denmark*, in caſe he ſurvived her: To the Malt-Tax: To an Act for continuing the Duties upon Coals: To an Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by the Sale of Annuities: (*By this Act, every Contributor was to have* 14 *l. per Annum for* 99 *Years, for every* 210 *l. paid in:*) To an Act for preventing Eſcapes out of the *King's Bench* and *Fleet* Priſons: To an Act for finiſhing and adorning the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*: To an Act for the Puniſhment of Acceſſaries to Felonies and the Receivers of Stolen Goods: To an Act for enlarging the Time, for taking the Abjuration Oath, and for the further ſecuring the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, and extinguiſhing the Hopes of the Pretender: To an Act for ſtating and examining the publick Accounts: And to an Act for advancing the Sale of the forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland*; with ſome others, which will be found at the End of the Reign.

After which, her Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes; thanking them for the Diſpatch they had given to the Publick Affairs, for the large Supplies that had been granted, and the Proviſion that had been made for the Prince: She ſaid She hoped the Diſſenters would reſt ſatisfied with the Act of Toleration, which ſhe was reſolved to maintain; and that thoſe of the Church of *England* would conſider, ſhe had her Education in it, and had run great Hazards for it; and that therefore they might be ſure ſhe would make it her particular Care to encourage and maintain the Church, and tranſmit it ſecurely ſettled to Poſterity: She thought ſome farther Laws were neceſſary for reſtraining the Licence of the Preſs, and hop'd they would endeavour to ſuppreſs pernicious Libels. But, above all, ſhe recommended Union among themſelves; and concluded with acquainting them

that she would apply her Share of the Prizes taken during the War to the publick Service.

These are the most material Occurrences that happened in the first Year of her Majesty's Reign; unless it be, that this Winter the Earl of *Carlisle*, Earl Marshal of *England*, gave publick Notice, that it was her Majesty's Pleasure, that whenever there should be Occasion to embroider, depict, grave, carve, or paint her Majesty's Arms, the Words *Semper Eadem* should be used for the Motto; being the same with that of her great Predecessor Q. *Elizabeth*.

The latter End of *February*, the Major-Generals *William Stuart* and *Thomas Earl*, Esqrs; the Lords *Portmore*, *Cutts*, *Lumley*, *Tiviot*, and Major General *Ramsey*, were made Lieutenant Generals of her Majesty's Forces: And the 7th of *March*, Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, Bart. was created Baron *Gower* of *Settenham* in the County of *York*; *John Granville*, Esq; Baron *Granville* of *Potheridge* in the County of *Devon*; *Heneage Finch*, Esq; Baron of *Guernsey* in the County of *Southampton*; *Francis Conway Seymour*, Esq; younger Son of Sir *Edward Seymour* by a second Venter, Baron *Conway* of *Ragley* in the County of *Warwick*; and *John Harvey*, Esq; was created Baron *Harvey* of *Ickworth* in the County of *Suffolk*.

Before I enter on the second Year of Queen *Anne*, I shall take a Review of what Bishop *Burnet* says of the first, and make some Remarks on the Veracity and Ingenuity of that Writer.

The Bishop, mentioning the Queen's *first* Speech to her Parliament, *p.* 310, observes, That there were two Passages in it not well considered, *viz. That her Heart was entirely English*, and that they might *depend upon her Word*; and that both these Ex-

preſſions had been in her Father's *firſt* Speech, how little ſoever they were afterwards minded by him.

I have very carefully examined King *James*'s firſt Speech to his Parliament, as well as that to the Privy-Council, and in neither of them can find that Expreſſion they might *depend upon his Word*; which Words our Author having diſtinguiſh'd by an *Italick* Character, one would have expected thoſe very Words. I do admit, that King *James* having ſaid, *He would make it his Endeavour to preſerve the Government in Church and State*, adds afterwards, *You may firmly rely upon a Promiſe ſo ſolemnly made* (in relation to that Matter;) but has no ſuch general Expreſſion in that Speech as, *they might depend upon his Word*. However, as the Biſhop might have ſome Colour from hence, to ſay the Father and Daughter uſed much the ſame Expreſſions in their reſpective Speeches at their ſeveral Acceſſions, I ſhould not have taken notice of this ſlight Difference, if he had not, as to the other Expreſſion, been guilty of a downright Falſhood; for there is no ſuch Expreſſion in King *James*'s firſt Speech, or any other Speech of his that I can meet with, that *his Heart is entirely Engliſh*, or any thing that reſembles it; and had there not been a great deal of Malice diſcoverable in this Parallel, that the Biſhop endeavours to draw between King *James* and Queen *Anne*, I might have paſſed this by alſo: But what the Biſhop would inſinuate was, that as King *James* pretended *his Heart was entirely Engliſh*, and afterwards eſpouſed a *French* Intereſt; ſo his Daughter follow'd his Steps; and as the King ſaid they might *depend upon his Word* and Promiſe for the Security of their Religion and Liberties, and yet afterwards invaded both; ſo the Queen intended to have done the ſame Things, by introducing the Pretender

For

For this he afterwards positively affirms in the Course of his History, and which is as true as that King *James* told his Parliament *that his Heart was entirely English.* But if the Bishop has here affirm'd what he could not but know to be false, and what every Man must know to be false, who turns to the History of King *James*'s Reign (in order to blacken the Memory of Queen *Anne*) how is it possible to give Credit to any thing in his History concerning that Princess, unless it be supported by some better Testimony than his Word and Oath? For the Reader has not forgot, I presume, that the Bishop has given in his History, upon Oath, and consequently ought to have observed, the greatest Exactness in what he relates: Where he cites any thing in *Italick*, he ought not so much as to have altered the Words; but where neither Words nor Sense agree with what he swears, what Opinion are we to entertain of him? May not the Charge of Perjury, which he would fix upon the Tories, be very justly retorted?

Page 311, the Bishop seems to think the Queen's Revenue too large (tho' King *William*, who was a Foreigner, enjoy'd the same;) and his Reasons for it are very extraordinary, *viz. That her Reign was like to be frugal, and probably would not be subject to Accidents*; because the Queen understood Œconomy better than some of her Predecessors, and would not probably throw away her own and the Nation's Treasure upon worthless and rapacious Favourites; therefore her Revenue ought to be abridg'd; which is a Conclusion sure that none but Dr. *Burnet* would ever have made: And the other Reason, *that probably her Reign would not be subject to Accidents*, is equally surprizing; because we were then entring upon one of the most terrible Wars that ever the *English* were engaged in;

in; and the Queen had the ſame Competitor, ſupported by *France*, as the late King had. Now, could her Reign then be ſaid *not to be ſubject to Accidents?* Was her Sex any Defence or Advantage to her in theſe Circumſtances? Did not our Biſhop and his Brethren think themſelves much ſafer under the Protection of King *William?*

The Biſhop will have it, p. 312, There was a great Coldneſs between the late King and her Majeſty in the latter Part of his Reign; which I can by no means believe, becauſe (as has been hinted already) his Majeſty employ'd the Earl of *Marlborough*, her greateſt Favourite, both as his General and Plenipotentiary to the Allies: This ſeems to me to amount to ſomething more *than the paying her ſuch Civilities as Decency required*; nor is it poſſible, after this, ſhe could be *unacquainted with publick Affairs*, as this Prelate ſuggeſts.

That the Whigs lived at a great Diſtance with the Queen in the former Reign (as the Biſhop affirms) I ſhall not diſpute; and muſt obſerve, that none but a *Stuart* would ſoon have forgot their Uſage of her.

P. 314, the Biſhop informs us, That the Whigs had ſo model'd the Abjuration Oath, that they believed the Tories could never take it; and conſequently the Whigs would have ingroſs'd all the Places from Generation to Generation: However, to the great Surprize of our Author and his Brethren, ſcarce any of them refuſed it; which he could account for no other way, but that they took it with a treacherous View, of getting into Places, and betraying the Government. And thus far he talks conſiſtently with what he had ſaid an hundred times before, *That all the Tories were perjur'd Jacobites:* But ſurely the Biſhop has forgot, that his good Friends the Lords *Marlborough* and *Godolphin* were

were the Heads of the Tories at this Time, and placed and diſplaced whom they pleaſed. He muſt alſo have a very mean Opinion of the Intellects of his Readers, if he ſuppoſes that, upon his bare Suggeſtions, they would believe, that theſe Lords, and the reſt of the Tories then in Power, were in a Plot to depoſe the Queen, and ruin themſelves, or at leaſt hazard the Loſs of all their Places, by bringing about another Revolution; though we ſhould admit they had no more Conſcience than the Biſhop allows them: But he ſeems, ſome few Lines afterwards, to acquit the Tories of the Danger of Perjury, tho' they ſhould, upon another Revolution, adhere to the Pretender; for he ſays they ſuppoſed, *That this Abjuration could only bind during the preſent State of Things, but not in caſe of another Revolution, or of a Conqueſt:* And if it did not, then they ſuppoſed they might take it innocently. If it amounted to no more than the Oath of Allegiance in the Reign of King *James* II, which *was only binding ſo long as the King protected the Subjects in their Religious and Civil Rights*, neither the Oath of Allegiance or Abjuration could eſtabliſh *abſolute paſſive Obedience and Non-Reſiſtance in Caſes of Violence and Oppreſſion*; Reſerves and Diſtinctions might and would be found out to ſet the Conſcience of the Swearer at Liberty, and authorize him to transfer his Allegiance to another. But it is merry enough to obſerve, that the Whigs themſelves, who had ſo long laugh'd at *abſolute paſſive Obedience and Non-Reſiſtance*, ſhould endeavour to eſtabliſh the ſame Doctrine, by framing an Oath of Abjuration, which they would not allow the Taker to be abſolved from, in any Caſe whatever; no, *not in caſe of another Revolution, or a Conqueſt*; and conſequently he muſt never reſiſt the King he ſwore to, by adhering to the Pretender.

But

But nothing is more ſhocking in Biſhop *Burnet's* Hiſtory, than his barbarous Treatment of all Men that happen to differ from him; of which Admiral *Rook* is a remarkable Inſtance. He inſinuates, p. 330, that *Rook* (as he calls him, without once giving him his Title) was in the Intereſt of the Enemy, and falſe to his Truſt, particularly in the Expedition againſt *Cadiz*. He ſays, page 330. That *Rook ſpoke ſo coldly of the Deſign he went upon, that thoſe who convers'd with him, were apt to infer, that he intended to do the Enemy as little Harm as poſſible:* But as the Biſhop is not pleaſed to name one Perſon that thought ſo, it is natural to believe that the Words *thoſe that convers'd with him*, ought to be reſtrained to his ſingle Perſon; for it is obſervable, in moſt of his defamatory Speeches, he drags in ſome nameleſs Perſons, as the Authors of them. Had he nam'd Names, he would have been more liable to have been confuted; tho' it muſt be confeſs'd, this ſtrenuous Invective was wiſely order'd not to ſee the Light, till ſome Years after the Author was out of the Reach of thoſe whom he aſperſed.

He proceeds in the ſame Page to obſerve, *that the Fleet was ſtopp'd ſome Time by contrary Winds, Accidents and Pretences, many of which were* THOUGHT *to be ſtrain'd and ſought for.* Here again our Author ought to have nam'd ſome one Perſon beſides himſelf that *thought* ſo, before he had endeavoured to make theſe Accidents a Foundation for Calumny. But further, would any Man but this good Biſhop, have brought the Winds into a *Jacobite* Plot, to defeat this *Spaniſh* Expedition? And yet theſe are enumerated among the Accidents that were *thought* to be reſtrained or ſought for, to render the Enterprize abortive. Was there no body on Board, that could diſcern how

how the Wind ſat, but Sir *George Rook?* How was it poſſible then he ſhould make the contrary Winds a Pretence for his not ſailing ſooner, if they were not contrary; and if they were, what could our Author mean by this weak and malicious Suggeſtion?

But the Biſhop is ſo kind at laſt to furniſh us himſelf with very good Reaſons, why the Expedition to *Cadiz* did not ſucceed; as, That the Garriſon was much ſtronger, and the Fortifications in a better Condition than had been repreſented to the Court of *England:* That the landing on the Iſland of *Cadiz* itſelf was dangerous, and by ſome believed impracticable; and in ſuch Circumſtances a body of twelve thouſand Men could never be thought ſufficient to force their Way into the Iſland from the Continent, and afterwards undertake the Siege of a well fortified Town, defended by a numerous Garriſon, conſiſting of five thouſand old Troops. Could the Government have foreſeen that the Voyage would have been delayed by contrary Winds, till the Town was furniſhed with ſuch a Garriſon, and their Fortifications ſo much improv'd, it is highly probable this Expedition had not been entered upon, eſpecially if they had underſtood the Backwardneſs of the *Spaniards* to join them, and had not been encouraged in it by the Expectation of a general Revolt.

To obſerve further what a candid Relation this good Biſhop gives of the Execution of this Enterprize, he ſays, Moſt of the Officers were againſt landing at all, when they found how much the State of the Place differed from the Repreſentation made of it in *England:* That the Duke of *Ormond* indeed was for landing, and *Rook ſeem'd* to be of the ſame Mind; but all his Dependants were of another Opinion; *ſo* this was *thought* to be a Piece of *Craft*

in him (from whence nothing is more evident than that this Prelate was determined, all the Blame of the Miſcarriage ſhould lie upon the Admiral, however he behav'd himſelf.) He adds, That it appear'd evidently *that they intended to do nothing but rob Port* St. *Mary*'s; when every one knows there was no ſuch Thing deſign'd or thought of; and that the Rifling of the Town was a pure Accident; the Soldiers coming into plenty of ſtrong Liquors on a ſudden, in a very hot Seaſon, got drunk, and fell to plundering the Place, and could not be reſtrained by their ſuperior Officers: And this Accident the Biſhop converted into a form'd Deſign in the Admirals and Generals to *Rob* the Town, in his modeſt Phraſe; which is as true too as what he tells us a few Lines before, That *Port* St. *Mary*'s is an open *Village*: But this may ſerve as a Specimen of the Truth and Impartiality of our Author, in his relating any Action the *Engliſh* are concern'd in, eſpecially when the Tories are in Power, and ſuppoſed to have the Direction of it.

To follow the Biſhop in his Relation of the *Vigo* Enterprize, he continues railing at Rook; That he wilfully neg'ected to get Intelligence; but ſays, one of his Captains brought him Advice, that the *Spaniſh* Galleons were at *Vigo*, and then he *very unwillingly* ſteered his Courſe that Way; which is directly contrary to Truth; For the Admiral no ſooner received the News, but he ſent to acquaint the *Dutch* with it, and gave it as his Opinion they ought to make the beſt of their Way to *Vigo*.

He is pleaſed to acknowledge at laſt, That the Admiral was reſolved to force his Way into the Harbour; which, he ſays, was a more difficult Service than they would have met with, if they had landed on the Iſle of *Cadiz*; and yet he does not allow the Admiral, who commanded the whole Fleet, to have

have the beſt Share of the Honour of the Action; only ſays, *The Ships broke the Boom, and forc'd the Port:* As if they had done it of their own Heads, and ROOK had no Concern in the Matter: On the contrary, he is ſo juſt to ſay of the Duke of *Ormond*, *That he landed with a Body of the Army, and attacked the Forts with great Bravery:* But the Duke was then in our Author's good Grace, and he intended to make uſe of his Name afterwards to caſt a Slur upon the Admiral; and this is the Reaſon he mentions his Grace with ſo much Honour, and the Admiral with ſo little. ------ He falls upon the Admiral again, for not ſtaying to weigh up the Galleons that had been ſunk, and ſee what Treaſure might be recovered: But the Fleet had been out a great while, and Winter approaching; which was Reaſon enough for haſtening home: beſides, Admiral *Shovel*, who lately came out of *England*, with a large Squadron of freſh Ships, was actually left there, to ſee what could be recover'd, and to bring home the Prizes; ſo that all that Invective appears evidently to have been the Effect of pure Malice. There was not the leaſt Colour to cenſure the Admiral on this Head: But had he gained ten ſuch Victories as that at *Vigo*, he would ſtill have been in the *Black Liſt* of the Whigs; as the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons intimated, when he gave the Admiral the Thanks of that Houſe, for his ſignal Services againſt *France* and *Spain*, this Year.

In treating of Parliamentary Affairs, the Biſhop ſeems to cenſure the Houſe of Commons, for inſiſting that the *Dutch* ſhould prohibit all Trade and Correſpondence with *France*, before the Queen conſented to an Augmentation of her Troops: But the Houſes, of Lords and Commons, were clearly of this Mind, and for very good Reaſons; becauſe that this Trade had enabled the *French* to carry on

the War in *Italy*, and elſewhere. He would inſinuate indeed, that the *Dutch* could not ſubſiſt without that Trade; and therefore we ought to connive at it: But ſurely, that muſt be a very unequal Confederacy, where one of the Allies is all the while aſſiſting our Enemies to beat us for his private Advantage; and it is very certain, the *Dutch* got more by their Trade in Time of War, than in Peace. They ſold us the Enemies Goods, which we uſed to import ourſelves, at an extravagant Price; and ſold our Goods to the Enemy again, and furniſhed them with Arms, Bills, and Money, with no leſs Advantage to themſelves; and in ſhort, got Money by the ſame War that impoveriſhed us; which our impartial Hiſtorian would have had us connive at; or, at leaſt, rely upon their Honour, to put a Stop to that gainful Trade.

The Biſhop, *p.* 341, renews his Clamour againſt Admiral *Rook*, and does not only ſay, that Rook *intended to do nothing, but to amuſe and make a Shew of doing ſomething* in the *Spaniſh* Expedition; but arraigns the Conduct of the Miniſtry alſo; and affirms, that *they intended nothing more ſhould be done*: And here he forgets himſelf again that his Favourites the Earl of *Marlborough* and the Lord *Godolphin* were at the Head of this very Miniſtry: But was he to take a dozen Oaths more for the Confirmation of his Hiſtory, few People would believe him, when he affirms, that that Miniſtry was in the Intereſt of *France*, and only intended to amuſe the People by a Sham Expedition.

The Biſhop meets with another Difficulty, which puzzles him to get over no leſs than ſome of the former; and that is, That the Houſe of Lords, whom he himſelf has repreſented as no Friends to Admiral *Rook*, after having examined nicely into his Conduct, *reſolv'd, That Sir* George Rook *had done his Duty purſuant*

purſuant to the Councils of War, like a brave Officer, to the Honour of the Engliſh *Nation*; which is ſomething more than a bare Acquittal; and is the more honourable, as that Houſe did not appear at all inclined to favour him; nor has the Biſhop found any way to deprive the Admiral of the Honour of that Sentence, but by ſlandering the whole Miniſtry, as has been hinted already, charging them with giving the Admiral Orders *to do nothing*, and conſequently with throwing away the Treaſure of the Nation in a Sham Enterprize, and afterwards uſing their Intereſt in the Houſe of Lords to ſkreen the Admiral from Juſtice; which is a Calumny that I believe no one Man living, how prejudiced ſoever, can believe, unleſs he ſuppoſes, that the Earl of *Marlborough* endeavoured to defeat all Naval Enterprizes, that the War in *Flanders*, where he commanded, might be chiefly attended to, and he might have the *ſole* Honour of reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*, that had long been the Terror of *Europe*: But this, however, is far from proving the Miniſtry in the Intereſt of the Pretender, as the Biſhop ſuggeſts; nor does he reflect much Honour on the Houſe of Lords, in ſuppoſing they could have been byaſſed by the Court to have acquitted Sir *George Rook*, if his Guilt had been ſo apparent as the Biſhop would have us believe: But when this Prelate would propagate a malicious Slander, it is obſervable he makes no Scruple to ſacrifice Miniſters, Peers, and Friends. To confirm the Calumny, the Biſhop ſpeaking of the Charge of the Commons againſt the Lord *Ranelagh*, for miſapplying the publick Money, for which he was expelled the Houſe, and ordered to be proſecuted by the Attorney General, has the Forehead to ſay, That there was not *one Article* in all the long Addreſs the Commons had made to

the

the Queen on this Subject (of any Importance) that was not *falſe in Fact*: To which I ſhall only anſwer here, that this is the moſt falſe and ſcandalous Aſſertion, upon a whole Houſe of Commons, that ever had a Place in Hiſtory; and that if any of the Biſhop's Friends will enter into a fair Scrutiny of that Matter, I will be content his whole Hiſtory ſhould paſs for Goſpel, if I do not demonſtrate the Commons had good Grounds for that Addreſs.

He ſays, *p.* 347, That the Diſputes in Convotion occaſioned Diviſions through the whole Body of the Clergy, who were diſtinguiſhed by the Names of HIGH CHURCH and LOW CHURCH: That thoſe that treated the Diſſenters with *Moderation*, and expreſſed a Zeal againſt the Prince of *Wales* and for the Revolution, and that wiſhed well to the preſent War, were repreſented as Favourers of Presbytery and ill affected to the Church, and therefore called *Low Churchmen:* That it was ſaid, they only continued in the Church, while the Law and Preferments were on its Side; but were ready to give it up, as ſoon as they ſaw a proper Time for declaring themſelves.

This muſt be acknowledged to be of a Piece with ſome other Character the Biſhop has given: But nothing can be more unjuſt, or further diſtant from Truth, particularly where he ſuggeſts that none but *Low Churchmen* wiſhed well to the War, or the preſent Government; when almoſt all the Miniſtry, that conducted the War, and the Houſe of Commons, who gave the Supplies to ſupport it, were Tories or *High Churchmen* by his own Confeſſion: But this is a Paradox we find him often maintaining, that the very Men, who gave Supplies to reduce the *French* King, and keep out the Pretender, were in reality in their Intereſts; but, as it is impoſſible any Man of Senſe ſhould give

Credit

Credit to ſuch fooliſh Suggeſtions as confute themſelves, I ſhall not ſpend my own, or the Reader's Time, in attempting to prove Things that are ſelf-evident: He would have done well to have ſhewn, if he could, that the *Low Churchmen* were not Favourers of the Preſbyterians, and ready to give up all the Rights of the Church whenever they could find their Accounts in it: What elſe could make them ſo zealous againſt the Occaſional Bill, the Deſign whereof was only to keep the Enemies of the Church out of Places of Power and Truſt, who, by Principle, were bound to overturn it whenever they had an Opportunity; and to put a Stop to the moſt ſhameful Hypocriſy that ever was practiſed; namely, the taking the holy Sacrament for a Place, and pretending to be of a Church, which, on all other Occaſions, they repreſented as Idolatrous, and declared their Abhorrence of. If our moderate Men would herd with, and defend this Generation of Hyprocrites, whoſe Malice and Antipathy to the Church were ſo flagrant, the Character of *Low Churchmen*, or rather *No Churchmen*, might very naturally be applied to them: The Occaſional Bill had nothing in it tending to Perſecution; it would only have kept thoſe Men out of the Government, whoſe Buſineſs it was to deſtroy it; which is a Maxim that all the Kingdoms and States in the World are govern'd by, and ſeldom diſpenſe with, but where there is a View of altering the Conſtitution, in Favour of ſome prevailing Faction.

The ſecond Year of the Queen began as the former ended, with Creations and Promotions: On the 9th of *March*, *John Sheffield*, Marquiſs of *Normanby*, was created Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* and *Normanby*; the Marquiſs of *Caemarthen*, was made Vice Admiral of the *Red* Squadron; *John Graydon*, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the *White*; *John Leak*,

Leak, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; *George Bynge*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; and *Basil Beaumont*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*; And the 13th of the same Month, the Elector of *Hanover*, by his Proxy the Lord *Mohun*; the Duke of *Bedford*, in Person; and the Duke of *Marlborough*, by his Proxy Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, were installed Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter. About the same time, his Grace, the Archbishop of *York*, the Earl of *Thanet*, the Lord *Guernsey*, and Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, were called to the Council-board; *Jervis Pierpoint*, Esq; was created Baron *Pierpoint* of *Arglass*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and the Earl of *Rutland*, was made Marquiss of *Granby*, and Duke of *Rutland*; Sir *John Verney*, Bart. was created Baron *Verney* of *Belturbet*, and Viscount *Fermanagh*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and Duke *Schomberg* was appointed General of the *English* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries agreed to be sent to the Assistance of the King of *Portugal*, who came into the Grand Alliance this Spring: and his Grace was some little time after elected Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

I come now to take a View of the Affairs of *Scotland*: The Convention Parliament, which assembled at the Revolution, had been continued all the Reign of King *William*, and part of the first Year of Queen *Anne*, the Presbyterians not daring to hazard their new Kirk by another Election: The Continuance of that Convention, as has been hinted already, was complained of as a great Grievance (being without Precedent;) and an Invasion of the ancient Constitution, by which a Parliament was annually to be chosen: Her Majesty therefore thought fit, the Beginning of this Year, to summon a new Parliament, which met at *Edinburgh* the 6th of *May*, when the Duke of *Queensberry*, the

the Lord High Commissioner, sitting on the Throne, his Commission was read: After which, her Majesty's Letter to the Parliament was presented by him, and read; and is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE thought to have brought you sooner together in this Meeting of Parliament; but the great and weighty Affairs, wherein we have been engaged this Winter, were a necessary Hindrance.

We have, on several Occasions, given you, and all our good Subjects, Assurance of our firm Resolution to maintain and protect them in their Religion, Rights and Liberties, as at present established by Law.

And if there be any thing else wanting for the Satisfaction of our People, and the Security of that our ancient Kingdom, we shall be always ready to have it timeously provided for and supplied.

You see, that we continue engaged in a great and necessary War, for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and the Preservation of the Liberties of Christendom; and we hope you will be careful to guard against all Dangers that this War may threaten: For which end, we recommend to you more particularly the Consideration of the State of our Forces, Forts and Garrisons; that they be duly and sufficiently maintained, and the necessary Supplies granted for that Effect, and all kept in such Order, as may be most conducing to the Ease, as well as Safety of the Country.

We also recommend to your Care, that Trade be encouraged, and all Methods taken for the Advancement thereof, either by amending former Laws, or making new ones, or any thing else that may be found needful and expedient for the Benefit of the Kingdom.

It hath been, and shall always be, our chief Study and Endeavour to establish and secure the Peace, and promote the Good of that our ancient Kingdom; and therefore we do expect your Concurrence and Assistance for such good and great Ends; and that you will prosecute them with that Wisdom, Prudence, and Unanimity, as may most tend to our common Advantage and Satisfaction; but chiefly, that effectual Means may be laid down for promoting of Religion, Virtue, and true Piety, and suppressing Vice and Immorality, and providing for the Poor.

We have appointed our Right Trusty, and entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, James *Duke of* Queensberry, *to be our Commissioner, to represent our Royal Person in this Session of Parliament; being well satisfied, that the Experience that both we and you have had of his great Abilities and Fidelity in his former Discharge of his Trust, will fully commend our Choice, and render him to you acceptable.*

This being your first Meeting, and we having recommended nothing but what is for your own Security and Welfare, we confidently expect a suitable Return, and a dutiful and chearful Concurrence in what we propose; and that, all Differences and Animosities laid aside, you will, with Concord and Diligence bring Matters to such a happy Conclusion, as shall establish a lasting Union between us and our People: So we bid you heartily farewel.

Given at our Court at St. James's, *the* 30*th Day of* March 1703, *and of our Reign the second Year.*

By her Majesty's Command,

TARBA

The High Commissioner and the Lord Chancellor *Seafield*, each of them afterwards made a Spee

to enforce what her Majeſty had recommended to the Parliament.

Then Duke *Hamilton* offered the Draught of an Act for recognizing and aſſerting her Majeſty's Authority, and her undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of that Kingdom: To which the Queen's Advocate propos'd the inſerting a Clauſe, making it Treaſon to quarrel with her Majeſty's Right and Title to the Crown, or the Exerciſe of the Government, from her actual Entry on the ſame. This Clauſe Duke *Hamilton* and thoſe that adher'd to him oppos'd; alledging that the Miniſtry only propos'd it, as being conſcious they had, contrary to Law, been inſtrumental in adviſing her Majeſty to exerciſe ſome Acts of Adminiſtration; ſuch as the calling together the late Parliament, which had continued during all the late Reign, and promoting in it ſome Commiſſions, Laws and Powers, which were plainly beyond the Limitations which determined the Being of that Parliament, and circumſcribed its Power. But it was carried, notwithſtanding, to add the Advocate's Clauſe, and the Bill having been read twice, it had the Royal Aſſent.

There was in this Parliament propoſed, an Act for the Toleration of all Proteſtants in the Exerciſe of Religious Worſhip: Whereupon a Repreſentation was offered againſt it, in the Name and at the Appointment of the General Aſſembly of the Kirk; wherein they inſiſt, that there could be no juſt Ground, to grant a Toleration to thoſe of the Epiſcopal Perſuaſion, *ſince there was no ſinful Condition of Communion required of them*, and Difference in Opinion about Church Government was not a ſufficient Reaſon for Separation in Worſhip; and that, to grant a Toleration to that Party in the preſent Circumſtances of that Church and Nation,

would ſhake the Foundations of their happy Conſtitution: And they do therefore moſt humbly beſeech, yea they are bold in the Lord, in the Name of the Church of God, earneſtly to obteſt his Grace and the moſt honourable Eſtates, that no ſuch Motion of any legal Toleration to thoſe of the Prelatical Principles might be entertain'd by the Parliament; being perſuaded, that in the preſent Caſe and State of that Church and Nation, to enact a Toleration for thoſe of that Way (which they prayed to God in his infinite Mercy to avert) would be *to eſtabliſh Iniquity by Law*, and bring upon the Promoters thereof, and upon their Families, a dreadful Guilt, *&c.*

Thus we have the Opinion of the Preſbyterians themſelves, of the whole Kirk of *Scotland*, *That there can be no juſt Ground to grant a Toleration, where there is no ſinful Condition of the Communion required*; *and that Difference of Opinion about Church Government is not a ſufficient Reaſon for Separation in Worſhip*: Which is a full Condemnation of the Schiſm of the *Engliſh* Diſſenters, eſpecially ſuch of them as conform occaſionally for a Place; which, we preſume, they would not do, if they ſaw any thing ſinful in our Communion: Nor can their Brethren the Diſſenters here, or the moderate Men of the Church of *England*, ſurely, after this, have the Face to appear in behalf of Occaſional Conformity, or oppoſe the putting a Stop to that infamous Practice; for, notwithſtanding I am clearly of that Opinion, that no one Church or Society of Chriſtians ought to perſecute or deny a Toleration to another; yet I can't avoid thinking, that that Church which admits her Enemies (whoſe Principles tend to her Deſtruction) into any Share in the Government, is, *felo de ſe*, guilty of its own Deſtruction, and ought never to be pitied, if by this

this means her Enemies get into the Saddle and overturn the Eſtabliſhment. But to proceed:

We find the Kirk managed Matters ſo dexterouſly in this Parliament, that the Act of Toleration was thrown out; and, when the Supply was propoſed, they refuſed to go upon it, till an Act was paſs'd for ſecuring their ancient Independency; and which provided, That, in default of Iſſue of her Majeſty, the ſame Perſon ſhould in no Event be capable to be King or Queen both of *England* and *Scotland*, unleſs a free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Plantations, *&c.* was fully agreed to by the Parliament of *England*; and ſeveral Proviſions and Limitations were contained alſo in the ſaid Act, to the Prejudice of the Prerogative of the Crown: And the Earl of *Marchmont*, in this Parliament, afterwards propoſing the ſettling the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, his Motion was rejected. The Act of Security having been twice read, and the High Commiſſioner neglecting to give it the Royal Aſſent, was frequently addreſs'd to paſs it: In Anſwer to which he made a Speech; wherein he tells the Parliament, That he was fully empowered to give the Royal Aſſent to all the Acts voted this Seſſion except the Act of Security, which they might eaſily believe required her Majeſty's farther Conſideration. At the ſame time her Majeſty expected they would mind their own Safety, in making the neceſſary Proviſion for the Troops; and that they would put the Trade and Cuſtoms upon that Foot, that the Civil Liſt might be ſupported; and intreated them to finiſh theſe Matters as ſoon as poſſible.

Upon this, ſome Members of the Houſe begun to queſtion whether the Crown had a Negative, or not: They ſaid, till of late, a Negative had never been

been interpos'd, and that but in very few Cases; and, in the End, they peremptorily resolved not to go upon the Supply, till the Act of Security had pass'd the Royal Assent: Whereupon the Lord Commissioner having given the Royal Assent to several other Acts, on the 16th of *September*, the Parliament was adjourned till the 12th of *October* following. I proceed, in the next place, to take a View of the Campaign in the *Netherlands*.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, arriving in *Holland* the beginning of *April*, open'd the Campaign with the Siege of *Bonn*, which was invested the 14th of *October*. This Town is situated on the *Rhine*, about fourteen Miles South of *Cologn*, the usual Residence of that Elector, and the only Place of Strength he had left, so fatal was his Alliance with *France*. While the Duke of *Marlborough* was engaged in the Siege of this Place, the Marshals *Villeroy* and *Boufflers* surpriz'd *Tongeren* (a Town in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, eight Miles West of *Maestricht*) making the Garrison, which consisted of two *British* Battalions, Prisoners of War. But *Bonn* surrendering three Weeks after the Trenches were open'd, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd and offer'd the Enemy Battle (who then lay in the Neighbourhood of the City of *Liege*) but the *French* Generals thought fit to decline it, and retire within their Lines, having first blown up the Walls of *Tongeren*: Whereupon the Generals *Cohorn* and *Spar* were ordered to attack the *French* Lines, which they did with some Success, the Country of *Waes*.

On the other hand, a Detachment of the *French* Army, commanded by Marshal *Boufflers*, came out of the Lines near *Antwerp*, and surrounded a separate Body of the Confederate Army, consisting of about fifteen thousand Men, encamp'd at

geren, under the Command of General *Opdam*, which they attacked with great Bravery: *Opdam* was cut off from his Troops in the beginning of the Engagement, and fled to *Breda* with only 30 Horſe; from whence he ſent an Expreſs to the States, acquainting them, that his Army was entirely defeated: But they ſoon after received another Expreſs from Mynheer *Hop*, Treaſurer of the States, and their Deputy in that Army; acquainting them, that their Forces were indeed ſurrounded by a ſuperior Number of the *French*; but they had beat off the Enemy, and made an honourable Retreat to *Lillo*: That there had been incredible Slaughter on both Sides; but the reſt of the *Dutch* Generals behaved themſelves with that Bravery and Conduct, that the *French* were at length repuls'd: General *Slangenbergh*, who commanded in Chief in the Abſence of *Opdam*, gain'd immortal Honour in this Action, and received the Thanks of his Maſters the States for ſaving their Army when they had given it over for loſt.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, finding the *French* were determined to remain within their Lines, and avoid a general Engagement, ſet down before *Huy*, the taking whereof would prevent the City of *Liege* from being inſulted for the future; and had the good Fortune to oblige that Place to ſurrender in ten Days time, the Garriſon capitulating to be exchanged for the two Battalions of *Engliſh* that were taken at *Tongeren*. The 10th of *September* the Confederate Army inveſted *Limburgh*, the Capital of the Province of that Name, ſituated about twenty Miles to the Eaſtward of *Liege*: This Town alſo ſurrender'd the 28th Inſtant, and the Garriſon were made Priſoners of War; and the Town of *Gelder* ſurrendering to the *Pruſſian* Troops the following Winter, the Allies were entirely poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed of the Provinces of *Gelderland* and *Limburgh*.

Thus the *Dutch*, who, in the beginning of the Campaign, repreſented their Condition as deſperate, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Britiſh* Troops ſaw themſelves abundantly ſuperior to the Enemy, who did not ſo much as attempt to relieve one Place that was beſieged by the Allies the whole Campaign: Their Frontiers were now ſufficiently enlarged, and the Enemy removed to a convenient Diſtance. But the Reaſon the *French* give of our Succeſs in the *Netherlands*, is, that they were obliged to attend a War of more Importance in the Heart of the Empire, where the Emperor's Affairs were indeed in great Confuſion; for, as the Imperial Generals had invaded the Electorate of *Bavaria*, and committed great Ravages in that Country, the Elector, on the other hand, made himſelf Maſter of *Ratisbon*, where the Diet of the Empire were aſſembled: And tho' the *French* Army had been ſeveral times repuls'd by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, in their Attack of the Lines of *Stolhoffen*; yet Marſhal *Villars* at length penetrated through the Vale of *Kintzig*, and in the beginning of *May* join'd the Elector of *Bavaria*. Upon the News of this Conjunction, the Diet of *Ratisbon* publiſh'd a Reſolve, That the preſent War was not enter'd into upon Account of Religion, but to check the growing Power of *France*, and preſerve the Liberties of the Empire and their Allies; and whoever ſhould raiſe or ſpread any Report, as if this was a Religious War, as the *French* and *Bavarians* had ſuggeſted, ſhould be puniſh'd as Enemies to their Country.

The Elector, to whom the Diet were in a manner Priſoners, order'd his Miniſter to preſent them two Memorials, importing, That as his Country had

had been invaded by the Imperial Generals, and great Part of it already ruin'd, he was reſolv'd to make Uſe of the Aſſiſtance offer'd him by the *French* King, for repelling any future Violences; however, he would not break the Promiſe he had made for the Security of the Diet, but withdraw his Troops as ſoon as the Emperor ſhould ratify the Treaty for the Neutrality of that City; and therefore hop'd they would not remove their Reſidence; however, if they did, he ſhould grant them a general Paſs: But he would have it inſerted, that his Miniſter ſhould, upon no Pretence whatſoever, be excluded from the Meetings and Debates of the Diet; and that nothing ſhould be reſolv'd or concluded in the Matter of the ninth Electorate, without his Knowledge and Conſent, and preſs'd the Diet for a ſpeedy Anſwer: But they came to a Reſolution, That it was a Matter of ſuch Conſequence, that they could not come to any Determination in it, without new Inſtructions from their Principals.

The Emperor having refus'd to conſent to the Neutrality of *Ratiſbon*, required the Princes and States of *Germany*, to furniſh their Quota's, to enable him to prevent the Miſchiefs which threatned the Empire: But when ſome of the Deputies propos'd the entring upon Ways and Means, for every Circle to raiſe their Share of Troops, Artillery and Ammunition, to compoſe an Army of 120,000 Men, as had been reſolv'd at the Beginning of the War, it was anſwer'd, That the Conſideration of theſe Matters was too late for this Campaign, and too ſoon for the next. The Elector thereupon, obſerving the ſupine Negligence of the Diet, publiſh'd a Manifeſto, charging the Emperor and his Allies with plundering and burning his Country; alledging, that he took up Arms in his own Defence, without any Deſign of joining *France* to at-

tack the Empire, as had been ſuggeſted by his Enemies: That he deſir'd the Peace of *Ryſwick* might be kept: That the Miniſters of *France* had repreſented to the Diet of *Ratiſbon* their Maſter's Diſpoſition, to keep it inviolably; and the Circles declaring a like Inclination, he had conformably declar'd on the Side of *France*, and wiſh'd the Imperial Court, when they began the War in *Italy*, had had the Conſent of the Electoral College: That he had indeed poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Ulm* and *Memmingben*, and he thought it high Time, for his own Security and the Preſervation of his Country, as he was in Danger of being cruſh'd by a Monarchical Adminiſtration, before unheard of in the Empire.

In the mean Time, it had been concerted between the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Marſhal *Villars*, that the Marſhal ſhould attend the Motions of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, while the Elector invaded the County of *Tyrol*, in order to open a Communication with the *French* in *Italy*. The Elector's Motions were ſo very ſwift, and his Succeſs ſuch, that it alarm'd the Court of *Vienna*, for in ſix Days he made himſelf Maſter of the whole Countrey, and took as many ſtrong Places as might have ſtopp'd a numerous Army for as many Months, had they been in ſuch a Condition as they ought: And at length the Elector made his triumphant Entry into *Inſpruck*, the Capital of *Tyrol*; from which he demanded Homage, and a monthly Contribution of 120,000 Florins: But the Elector, marching afterwards to the Mountain *Brenner*, in order to join the Duke of *Vendôſme* in *Italy* (in which Deſign he was diſappointed) the Peaſants in *Tyrol* took Arms, and retook ſeveral of the Places he had taken, and cut the Garriſons in pieces he had left in them: And tho' the Elector afterwards reveng'd himſelf upon the Peaſants; yet underſtanding that ſome of the Imperial

rial Generals were marching againſt him, and that his Country had ſuffer'd very much in his Abſence, he was oblig'd to abandon *Tyrol* again, and return to *Munich*.

The Duke of *Bavaria*, having rejoin'd Marſhal *Villars*, fell upon Count *Stirum*, who commanded a conſiderable Body of the Imperialiſts, near *Hockſtet*, and defeated him: In the mean Time Count *Tallard* beſieg'd and took *Old Briſac*, and on the 7th of *October* inveſted *Landau*.

The Confederates being ſenſible of what Importance the Preſervation of *Landau*, was, after they had diſpos'd the reſt of the Army into their Winter Quarters, order'd the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* to attempt the Raiſing of the Siege; to which Purpoſe he march'd from the *Netherlands* with twelve Battalions, and twenty nine Squadrons; and having reach'd *Altzey* in the *Palatinate* with very long Marches, was there attended by Count *Naſſau Weilburgh*, General of the *Palatinate* Forces, in order to concert proper Meaſures for the relieving of *Landau*, to which Purpoſe he promis'd to meet his Highneſs between *Frankendale* and *Manheim*. The *French* having Notice of this March, ſent away Mr. *Pracontal* with a Body of 10000 Men to follow the Prince; who uſed ſuch Diligence, that he join'd Count *Tallard* before the Confederates had any Notice of his March. The Prince of *Heſſe* being arriv'd at *Spiers*, within four Leagues of *Landau*, the *French* Generals ſurpriz'd him on the 15th of *November*, and entirely defeated his Forces: Whereupon the Count *de Frize*, Governor of *Landau*, deſpairing of Relief, ſurrender'd to the *French*, the 19th, upon honourable Terms.

Count *Marſin*, being ſent about the ſame Time to command the *French* Army that acted in Conjunction with the Elector of *Bavaria*, in the Room

of Marſhal *Villars* (whoſe haughty and aſſuming Behaviour the Elector could not bear) they laid Siege to the City of *Augſburgh*, with their united Forces, the 6th of *September*, and the Town ſurrender'd the 14th: And another Addition to the Emperor's ill Fortune this Winter was, that the *Hungarians* broke out into Rebellion, being led by the famous Prince *Ragotzi*; who publiſh'd a Declaration, ſetting forth, That they took up Arms in Defence of their Religion and Liberties: But if the Proteſtants might enjoy them without Moleſtation, and the Government of *Hungary* was put into the Hands of a Native, they would lay down their Arms. However, the Emperor did not ſhew any Diſpoſition to afford them theſe Terms: On the contrary Prince *Eugene* with a Body of Troops was ſent to *Preſburgh*, to endeavour to reduce the Malecontents by Force.

But notwithſtanding the Affairs of the Allies in *Germany* were in a bad Situation, they had no ill Aſpect in general: For this Year both the Duke of *Savoy* and the King of *Portugal* came into the Grand Alliance, and the Malecontents in the *Cevennes* had greater Succeſs than could be expected againſt the *French* King's Troops.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had ſome Intimation of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Intention to change Sides before the End of the Campaign: Whereupon the Duke of *Vendoſme*, by the Orders of his Maſter, ſeiz'd and diſarm'd all the Troops of *Savoy* that acted hitherto in Conjunction with *France*; and the Duke of *Savoy*, on the other hand, caus'd all the *French* Officers in *Turin*, together with the *French* Ambaſſador, to be apprehended and confin'd; which produc'd an Order from the *French* King to the Duke of *Vendoſme* to invade *Savoy* immediately, and to tranſmit the following Letter from the Grand Monarch to his Royal Highneſs.

SIR,

SIR,

SINCE neither Religion, Honour, Intereſt, Alliance, or even your own Hand-Writing are of any Force between us, I ſend my Couſin the Duke of Vendoſme, *at the Head of my Armies, to make known to you my Intentions: He will allow you but twenty-four Hours to reſolve what you have to do.*

LEWIS.

The Duke of *Savoy* reſolving to ſtand firm to the Allies, and hazard his All in the Quarrel, immediately diſpatch'd Expreſſes to the Emperor and the reſt of the Confederates, to ſend him a Reinforcement of Troops; and the Marquis of *Viſconti*, with fifteen hundred Imperial Horſe, found Means to join his Royal Highneſs on the 2d of *November*. Having ſeen the Succeſs of the Land Armies, I come in the next Place to obſerve the Motions of the Confederate Fleet, which, conſiſting of thirty-five *Engliſh*, and fourteen *Dutch* Men of War, ſet ſail from *Spithead*, under the Command of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, the Beginning of *July*, and arriv'd at the Mouth of the River of *Liſbon* the 24th: One principal Deſign of ſending out this Fleet being to encourage the King of *Portugal* to remain firm to the Allies, and to protect his Coaſts againſt the *French*: Another Deſign of this Voyage, was to make a Deſcent in *Spain*, and try the Affections of the *Spaniards* for the Emperor's Family; for it had been concerted between the Allies, that the Emperor and the King of the *Romans* ſhould reſign their Right to the *Spaniſh* Dominions to the Archduke *Charles*; and that he ſhould the following Campaign go over to *Portugal* to be near at hand in caſe the *Spaniards* ſhould declare for him. But to return to the Fleet: Admiral *Shovel* having remained on the Coaſt of *Portugal* till the 31ſt of *July*,

ly, ſet ſail for the *Streights*, and, coming before *Altea* in *Valencia*, about a Month afterwards landed five and twenty hundred Marines near that Town; and, at the ſame Time, ſent a Meſſage to the Governor, that the Allies did not come thither as Enemies, but Friends: The Governor anſwer'd, he had a great Eſteem for the *Engliſh*, but he was ſorry he was not in a Condition to oppoſe their Landing. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Admirals afterwards publiſh'd a Declaration, ſetting forth, That purſuant to the Orders of her Majeſty, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the States-General, they were come to protect ſuch of the good Subjects of *Spain*, as were willing to return to the Obedience of their Sovereign the Archduke *Charles*, and to deliver them from the Oppreſſion and Tyranny of *France:* But the Admirals finding no conſiderable Numbers ready to join them (tho' the People ſhewed no Averſion to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and brought in Plenty of Proviſions) they ſet ſail the 3d of *September*, and ſome few Days after arriv'd at *Leghorn* in *Tuſcany*, where Count *Lamberg*, the Imperial Ambaſſador to the Court of *Rome*, came on board Sir *Cloudeſly*, and brought Advice, that the Archduke *Charles* (the preſent Emperor) was proclaimed King of *Spain* at *Vienna* the 12th of *September*, N. S. by the Name of *Charles* III; and thereupon the Guns of the Fleet were fir'd, and his Catholick Majeſty's Health drunk.

But I ſhould have taken Notice, that, when the Confederate Fleet ſailed from the Bay of *Altea*, the *Pembroke* and *Tartar* Men of War were detach'd to the Gulph of *Narbonne* with the Arms and Ammunition that were deſign'd for the *Cevennois:* The Day after theſe Ships parted from the Fleet, they took a *French* Tartane; the Maſter whereof told them, their Deſign was diſcovered that he was at *Agde*,

Agde, a Town not far from the Gulph of *Narbonne*, when the Marſhal *Montrevil* came thither with ſeveral Engineers to view the Coaſt; and that the Marſhal had ordered all that could carry Arms, to rendezvous at certain Places upon the Coaſt, upon firing of the Guns from Fort *Breſcon*; and that all *Lower Languedoc* was under a great Conſternation, being afraid the *Engliſh* would land there, and relieve the *Cevennois*. On the 17th, they ſailed in Sight of *Narbonne*, and when they came over-againſt *Adge*, Fort *Breſcon* fir'd four Guns, and immediately all the Country appear'd in Arms. The 18th, the *Tartar* was ordered to ſtretch a Head, and advance as near the Shoar as poſſible; and ſhe came into ten Fathom Water, and the *Pembroke* into thirteen, the Land about two Miles diſtance; and there they made the Signals agreed on, but were not anſwer'd from the Shoar: Whereupon the *Pembroke* and *Tartar* ſet ſail for *Leghorn*, where they arriv'd the 23d, and join'd the Grand Fleet that came thither three or four Days before.

This Deſign of aſſiſting the *Cevennois*, had been unluckily diſcovered by ſome of the *French* Refugees that had been diſpatch'd from *England* and *Holland* thither to acquaint them with her Majeſty's Intentions of relieving them; but one of all that had been ſent got ſafe thither, and returned again; which was Monſieur *Flotard*, who ſtaid ſix Days among the *Cevennois*, and acquainted them with the Signals the Fleet would make, and directed them what Signal they ſhould make in Return: He viewed a Body of their Troops, conſiſting of 6000 Men; and they acquainted him, that they could muſter a much greater Force, but they were then employed in getting in their Harveſt: They commiſſion'd *Flotard* to ſolicit the Proteſtant Powers in their

their Behalf, and bid him assure the Marquis of *Mirmont*, who sent him, that they would gladly receive him for their General. The other Messengers, who were sent to the *Cevennois*, were taken, and broke alive upon the Wheel, or sent to the Gallies: And thus ended the Project of relieving the *Cevennois*. The 22d of *October*, Sir *Cloudsley Shovel* set sail from *Leghorn*, and, having ordered a Squadron of Men of War to *Tunis*, *Tripoli* and *Algier*, to renew the Peace with those Places, he came again into *Altea Bay*, on the Coast of *Valencia*, where several of the *Spaniards* declared for King *Charles*, and came and serv'd on Board the Fleet; and the Fleet, having taken in Water, set sail for *England*, and arriv'd in the *Downs* the 17th of *November* following.

I have already mention'd the Archduke *Charles* being proclaimed King of *Spain* at *Vienna*; which Ceremony being over, the Emperor, his Father, made Preparations to send him to *Portugal*, by Way of *Holland* and *England*; and, at the same time, dispatch'd Letters to his *Portuguese* Majesty, and the Queen of *Great Britain*, recommending the young Monarch to their Protection: About the middle of *September*, King *Charles* set out from *Vienna* for *Holland*; and, passing through the Territories of the Elector of *Hanover*, was met by that Prince, and complimented on his Accession: At *Dusseldorp* he was received by the Elector-Palatine, where the Duke of *Marlborough* attended on him, and congratulated him, in the Name of her *Britannick* Majesty, on his Accession to the Throne of *Spain*; whereupon the Catholick King took his Sword from his Side (being very rich, and provided for that purpose) and gave it the Duke, telling him in *French* he was but a poor Prince, *Je n'ay que le Cape & l'Epee: I have nothing but my Cloak and*

and my Sword; the latter may be of Use to your Grace, and I hope you will not think it the worse for my wearing it one Day. His Majesty arrived at the *Hague* the 2d of *November*; where he represented to the States, That the Province of *Limburgh* belong'd to him, as King of *Spain*, and desired that he might have the Civil Government thereof; which the States complying with, his Majesty appointed Count *Zinzendorf* to take Possession of the Town and Province of *Limburgh* in his Name. But to return to *British* Affairs:

The Duke of *Ormond* having been constituted Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, as has been observed already, held a Parliament of that Kingdom the latter end of the Year; when it appeared, that this Nation look'd upon themselves to lie under very great Hardships, and occasioned a Representation to her Majesty from the Parliament; wherein they set forth, that her Royal Predecessors had always had the Glory of governing a free People; but that the Constitution of the Kingdom of *Ireland* had been of late greatly shaken, and the Lives, Liberties, and Estates of the Subjects called in question, and try'd in a manner unknown to their Ancestors: That the Charge they had been put to by the Trustees for forfeited Estates, in defending their just Rights (which, after many and expensive Delays, had been allowed by the said Trustees) exceeded the Value of the current Cash of that Kingdom: That they could not, without the greatest Grief of Heart reflect on the Loss of their Trade, and of being deprived of the Means of earning their Livelihood, and maintaining their own Manufactures; whereby their Poor were become very numerous, especially the poor industrious Protestants: That very many Protestant Families had been forced to leave the Kingdom, and remove into Foreign Countries:

That their Foreign Trade was under ſuch Reſtrictions and Diſcouragements, that it became in a manner unprofitable: That the want of frequent Parliaments had given Encouragement to evil Men, who minded nothing but their own Gain, tho' it tended to the Ruin and Oppreſſion of her Majeſty's Subjects: That the rapacious Covetouſneſs of ſome Civil Officers was inſupportable, who amaſs'd together vaſt Eſtates, in a ſhort Time, in that poor Country: That others reſided for the moſt part out of the Kingdom, and neglected their Duties, to the great Detriment of her Majeſty's Subjects, and Failure of Juſtice: And that it was from her Majeſty's gracious Interpoſition alone, in their Favour, that they hoped for Relief from theſe their manifold Griefs and Oppreſſions: That they did not doubt her Majeſty would take ſome prudent Meaſures for their Support, either by reſtoring to them the full Enjoyment of their Conſtitution, or by promoting a more firm and ſtrict Union with her Subjects of *England*, which would prove to the Advantage of that Kingdom; nothing being more certain, than that whatever Riches *Ireland* ſhould acquire, muſt at laſt neceſſarily center in the Seat of the Government: They prayed, that ſhe might long continue to be the choiceſt Bleſſing of her People, and the Aſſertor of the Liberties of *Europe*: And that they, her poor Subjects of *Ireland*, might be an eminent Inſtance of her Majeſty's having a juſt Right to that moſt glorious Title; that they might join with the reſt of Mankind in proclaiming her moſt excellent Majeſty not only the greateſt but the beſt and juſteſt Princeſs that ever reigned.

This Parliament voted ſeveral Penſions (to the Value of 17,634 *l.*) to be unneceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment, and particularly 1200 *l. per Annum*

Annum that was paid to the Presbyterian Ministers in *Ulster* in the Reign of King *William*.

A Complaint also having been exhibited in this Parliament, against the once fam'd *Asgil*, a Member of the House of Commons in *Ireland* (as well as of the *English* House of Commons) for writing a Book, entitled, *An Argument, proving, That according to the Covenant of eternal Life revealed in the Scriptures, Men may be translated from hence to Heaven, without passing through Death, altho' the human Nature of Christ himself could not be thus translated till he passed through Death.* The House after hearing Mr. *Asgil* in his Defence, Resolved, That he be expelled the House, and for ever after incapable of being chosen, returned, or sitting as a Member in any succeeding Parliament in that Kingdom. To return to *England:*

The Parliament meeting at *Westminster* the 9th of *November*, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together, as soon as I thought you could conveniently come out of your Countries, that no Time might be lost in making our Preparations for carrying on the present War, in which I do not doubt of your chearful Concurrence, since you can't but be sensible, that on the Success of it depends our own Safety and Happiness, and that of all Europe.

I hope I have improv'd the Confidence, you repos'd in me the last Year, to your Satisfaction, and to the Advantage of us and our Allies, by the Treaty with the King of Portugal, *and the Declaration of the Duke of* Savoy, *which in great measure may be imputed to the Cheerfulness with which you supported me in this War, and the Assurance with which you trusted in me in the Conduct of it. And we cannot sufficiently*

ently acknowledge the Goodneſs of Almighty God, who is pleaſed to afford us ſo fair a Proſpect, as we now have, of bringing it to a glorious and ſpeedy *Concluſion.*

I muſt therefore deſire you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, to grant me ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be requiſite to defray the neceſſary Charge of the War the next Year; with regard, not only to all our former Engagements, but particularly to our Alliances lately made with the King of Portugal, for recovering the Monarchy of *Spain* from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and reſtoring it to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; *which Treaty, being of the higheſt Importance imaginable, and requiring all poſſible Diſpatch in the Execution of it, has neceſſarily occaſioned great Expence, even in this preſent Year, tho' not ſo much as it will require, and for which I hope we ſhall be amply recompenſed in the next.*

The Subſidies, which will now be immediately required for the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of Savoy, *will likewiſe occaſion a further neceſſary Charge.*

I muſt take notice to you, that tho' no particular Proviſion was made in the laſt Seſſion, either for the Charge of our preſent Expedition to Portugal, *or for that of the Augmentation-Troops deſired by the States-General; yet the Funds given by Parliament have held out ſo well, and the Product of the Prizes has proved ſo conſiderable, that you will find the Publick will not be in Debt, by reaſon of either of theſe additional Services.*

I may further obſerve to you, that tho' the Funds for the Civil Government are diminiſhed by the War, I have, in Conjunction with the States-General, contributed out of my own Revenue towards ſome publick Services, and particularly the Support of the Circle of Suabia, *whoſe firm Adherence to the Intereſt of the Allies, under the greateſt Preſſures, did very well*

deſerve

deſerve our ſeaſonable Aſſiſtance. And I ſhall ſtill be careful not to engage myſelf in any unneceſſary Expence of my own, that I may have the more to ſpare towards the Eaſe of my Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I heartily wiſh ſome eaſy and leſs chargeable Method could be found for the ſpeedy and effectual manning of the Fleet.

I muſt alſo recommend to you, to make ſome Regulation for preventing the exceſſive Price of Coals: I have examined this Matter, and taken particular Care to appoint Convoys for that Service; but the Price has not been in the leaſt abated, notwithſtanding a very conſiderable Quantity has been imported ſince that Time. This gives great Ground of Suſpicion, there may be a Combination of ſome Perſons to enrich themſelves, by a general Oppreſſion of others, and particularly the Poor. 'Twill deſerve your Conſideration how to remedy this great Inconvenience.

And in all your Affairs, I muſt recommend to you as much Diſpatch as the Nature of them will admit. This is neceſſary to make our Preparations early; on which, in great meaſure, depends the good Succeſs of all our Enterprizes.

I want Words to expreſs to you, my earneſt Deſire of ſeeing all my Subjects in perfect Peace and Union among themſelves: I have nothing ſo much at Heart, as their general Welfare and Happineſs. Let me therefore deſire you all, that you would carefully avoid any Heats or Diviſions, that may diſappoint me of that Satisfaction, and give Encouragement to the common Enemies of our Church and State.

The Commons two Days afterwards attended the Queen with an Addreſs, in anſwer to her Speech; wherein they return her Majeſty their Thanks for engaging the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of

Savoy

Savoy in her Alliance; for contributing out of her own Revenue to the publick Service, and for her Aſſiſtance to the Circle of *Suabia*; and they aſſure her, that they will ſupport her Majeſty in her Alliances, and enable her to carry on the War with Vigour.

The Lords alſo on the 12th of *November*, addreſs'd her Majeſty. They ſaid, they ſaw with the greateſt Satisfaction the Zeal with which her Majeſty eſpouſed the publick Intereſt, *even beyond the Obligations of her Treaties:* That ſhe might depend upon Security at home in the Love of her People; and therefore ſhe might, with the greater Safety and Glory, ſend her Fleets and Armies abroad in Defence of her Allies.

That they ſhould willingly pay their Proportion of Taxes, encouraged by her Royal Generoſity, for the Eaſe of her People, and by the frugal Management of what was given: That her Majeſty might expect a ready Compliance with all her Deſires; and aſſur'd her, that they ſhould oppoſe whatever might tend to create any Diſquiet or Diſunion among her Subjects: That they ſhould not be wanting in their Duty to ſupport her Majeſty's Honour, and her Allies; not doubting, but God would proſper her Arms, ſo gloriouſly employ'd, to protect all thoſe, whom the Ambition of the *French* King would oppreſs.

The Commons ſoon after came to a Reſolution, That 40,000 Men, which were to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies, and the additional Troops conſiſting of 10,000 Men, ſhould be continued for the Year 1704: That the Proportion of Land-Forces to act in Conjunction with *Portugal*, ſhould be 8000 Men, 1000 whereof to be Horſe and Dragoons; and that 40,000 Men, including 5000 Marines, be employ'd for Sea-Ser-

vice,

vice, in all 100,000 Men, wanting 2000; and we were ſo far from failing of our Contingents of Men and Money, as many of our Allies conſtantly did, that we did, as the Lords ſay in their Addreſs, *go beyond the Obligations of our Treaties.*

The Royal Navy was returned but a few Days from the *Streights*, and many of them not yet come into Harbour, when there happen'd on the 26th of *November*, at Night, one of the moſt dreadful Storms of Wind, attended with Flaſhes of Lightning, that ever was known upon the Coaſts of *England*; Sir *Stafford Fairborn*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*, in the *Aſſociation*, a ſecond Rate of Ninetyſix Guns, anchoring near the Mouth of the *Thames*, was driven from his Anchors as far as the Coaſts of *Norway*, over ſeveral dangerous Sands, and yet had the good Fortune to return ſafe to *England*; but the following Men of War were loſt, *viz.*

The *Reſerve*, a fourth Rate, Captain *John Anderſon*, Commander, loſt at *Yarmouth*; the Captain, the Surgeon, the Clerk, and 44 Men ſaved, the reſt of her Company drown'd, being 175.

The *Vanguard*, a ſecond Rate, ſunk in *Chatham* Harbour, with neither Men nor Guns in her.

The *Northumberland*, a third Rate, Captain *Greenaway*, loſt on the *Goodwin* Sands; all her Company was loſt, being 220 Men, including 24 Marines.

The *Sterling Caſtle*, a third Rate, Captain *Johnſon*, on the *Goodwin* Sands; 70 Men, of which were four Marine Officers ſav'd, the reſt were drown'd, being 206.

The *Reſtoration*, a third Rate, Captain *Emmes*, on the *Goodwin* Sands, all her Company was loſt, being 391.

The

The *Mary*, a fourth Rate, Rear-Admiral *Be-mont*, Captain *Edward Hopſon*, on the *Good-* Sands: The Captain and Purſer aſhore; one M- ſaved, the reſt drown'd, being 269.

The *Mortar Bomb*, a fifth Rate, Captain *Ra-mond*, on the *Goodwin* Sands; all her Compan- loſt, being 65.

The *Eagle* Advice-Boat, a ſixth Rate, Captain *Boſtock*, loſt on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*; all her Com- pany, being 45, ſav'd.

The *Reſolution*, a third Rate, Captain *Liſle*, loſt on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*; all her Company, being 22- ſav'd.

The *Litchfield* Prize, a fifth Rate, Captain *Cham-berlain*, on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*; all her Compan- being 108, ſav'd.

The *Newcaſtle*, a fourth Rate, Captain *Carter*, loſt at *Spithead*; the Carpenter and 39 Men were ſav'd, and the reſt, being 193, drown'd.

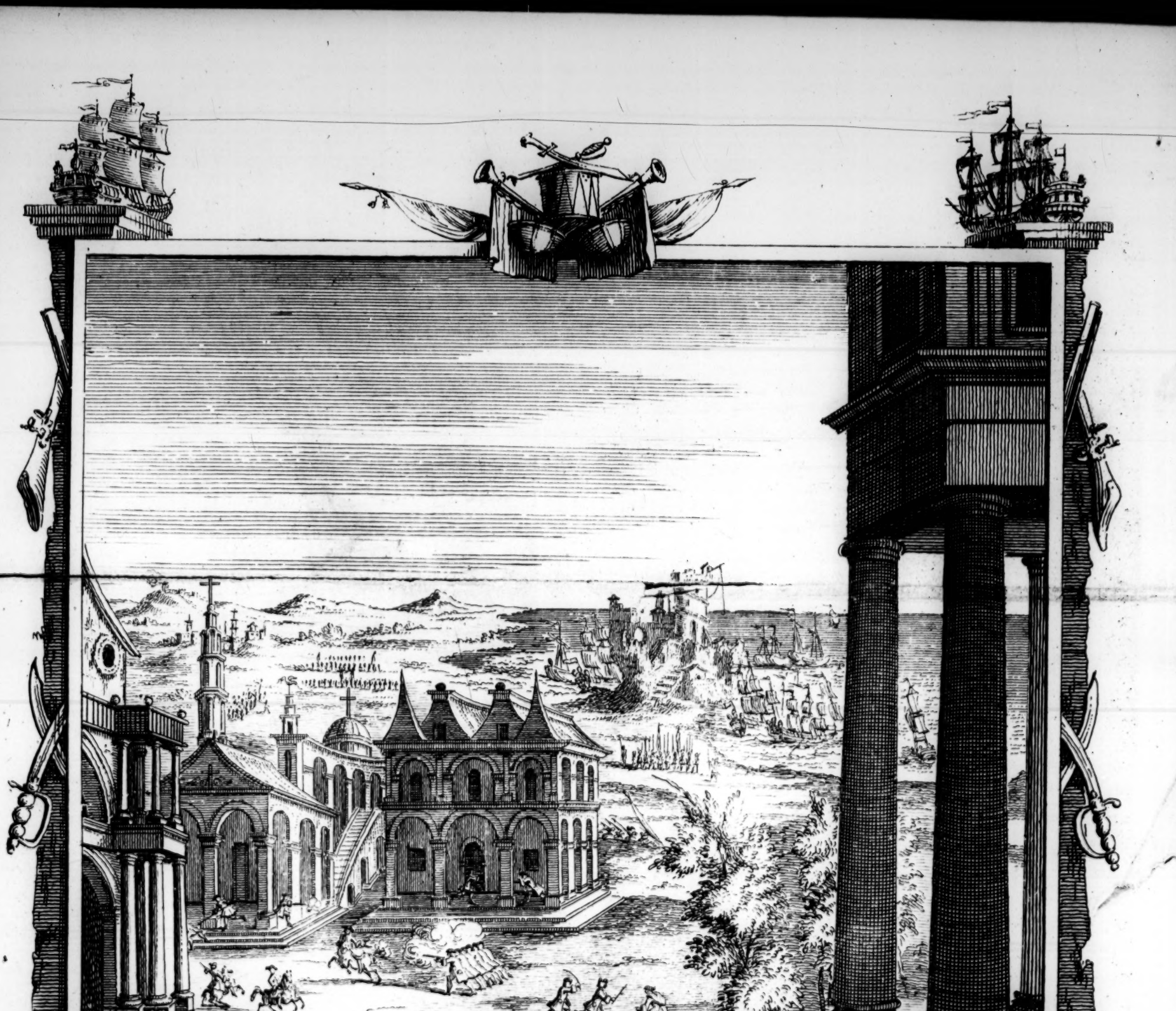
Veſuvius Fire-ſhip, a fifth Rate, Captain *Pal-den*, at *Spithead*; all her Company, being 14- ſav'd.

The *Arundel*, a fifth Rate, all the Men, being 115, ſav'd.

The *York*, a fourth Rate, loſt ſome Days before near *Harwich*; all her Men, being 320, but four loſt.

Total of the Seamen loſt 1523.

There were alſo abundance of Merchant-Ships loſt, with Hoys, Barges, and Boats, upon the Sea- Coaſts, and Rivers. In *London*, and ſeveral other Places in the South of *England*, the Roofs of Houſes and Churches were uncovered; Steeples and Chim- neys demoliſhed, and whole Groves of Trees blown down; but I don't remember any Houſe blown down, as Dr. *Burnet* mentions. The Wind was higheſt between two and three the 27th in the Morn-





Fort St. Mary.
The Officers beating a Retreat in
Order to Suppress the Outrages
Committed by the Soldiers
and Sailors.

Hulett Sculp.

Morning, when it blew generally from the South-weſt, and South-ſouth-weſt, and was not near ſo high in the North of *England*, as it was to the Southward.

The Commons taking into their Conſideration theſe terrible Loſſes at Sea, addreſſed her Majeſty, that ſhe would give Directions for repairing and building ſuch capital Ships, as ſhe thought neceſſary, and they would make good the Expence at their next Meeting. They alſo recommended to Her the making ſome Proviſion for the Families of thoſe Seamen, who had been loſt out of her Majeſty's Ships in the Storm, until the Commons could provide for them, which her Majeſty was pleaſed to comply with; and ſoon after iſſued a Proclamation for obſerving a Faſt on the 19th of *January*, to deprecate the divine Vengeance, and avert the like Judgments for the future. To return to the Parliament:

The Occaſional Bill being brought in this Seſſion again, had an eaſy Paſſage through the Houſe of Commons; but the Lords threw it out the ſecond Reading, by a Majority of twelve or thirteen Votes; their Number was increaſed ſince the laſt Parliament, by the Influence of ſome of the Miniſtry, who began at this Time, for Reaſons beſt known to themſelves, to deſert their old Friends the Tories, and court the Diſſenters and Low-churchmen. The Reaſons the Lords were p'eaſed to give for their Oppoſition to this Bill, were nearly the ſame with thoſe they gave the preceeding Year, *viz.* That the paſſing of it would do the Church more hurt than good, and that it was unſeaſonable, it being imprudent to provoke the Diſſenters while we were engaged in a War. To which it was anſwered, That the depriving the Diſſenters, the avowed Enemies of the Church, of the Power of

betraying her, was not like to do her much Prejudice. As to the Danger of provoking the Diſſenters, if they were already ſo formidable as was repreſented, it was high time to guard againſt them; for one Diſſenter, in Place, was capable of doing more Miſchief to the Church than ten that were out of that Office.

Her Majeſty coming to the Houſe the 17th of *December*, 1703, to give the Royal Aſſent to the Land Tax, made the following Speech,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I *Think proper upon this Occaſion to acquaint you, that I have had unqueſtionable Information, of very ill Practices and Deſigns, carried on in* Scotland *by the Emiſſaries of* France, *which might have proved extremely dangerous to the Peace of theſe Kingdoms, as you will ſee by the Particulars, which ſhall be laid before you, as ſoon as the ſeveral Examinations relating to this Matter, can be fully perfected and made publick, without Prejudice. In the mean time, I make no doubt, but by this ſeaſonable Diſcovery, I ſhall be able to give ſuch Directions for our Security, as will effectually prevent any ill Conſequences from their pernicious Deſigns.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I *Am very ſenſible of your great Readineſs and Affection for the publick Service, by preſenting me ſo early in the Seſſions, with a conſiderable part of your Supplies. I depend entirely upon your continuing with the ſame Zeal to diſpatch the Remainder of them; that ſo we may be prepared to give the ſpeedieſt Aſſiſtance to our Allies, and to defeat the malicious Deſigns of our Enemies, who cannot be more induſtrious to contrive the Ruin of this Kingdom, and of the Proteſtant Religion, than I ſhall always be vigi-*

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lant and careful, both for their preſent Preſervation, and for their future Security.

In anſwer to which Speech, the Commons preſented to her Majeſty an Addreſs the 20th inſtant, wherein they expreſs their Senſe of her Majeſty's great Goodneſs, and of the Confidence ſhe repos'd in them, by communicating the Diſcovery of the ill Deſigns that had been carried on in *Scotland* by the Emiſſaries of *France*; and repeat their unanimous Reſolutions to ſtand by her, and ſupport the Proteſtant Succeſſion. They expreſs'd their Deteſtation of all Conſpiracies which ſhould diſturb her Majeſty's Peace and happy Government, under which they thought their Security ſufficiently provided for, ſince ſhe had been pleaſed to give ſuch Directions as might prevent all ill Conſequences from them.

They ſaid, they ſhould continue to enable her Majeſty to aſſiſt her Allies, and defeat the malicious Deſigns of her Enemies; nor could her faithful Commons ever have the leaſt Diſtruſt of her Majeſty's Vigilance and Care for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Intereſt in general, and of the Monarchy and Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd. And they aſſured her Majeſty, they would never be diſcouraged, but would continue inceſſant in their Endeavours to tranſmit them ſecurely ſettled to Poſterity.

The Practices of the Emiſſaries of *France* in *Scotland*, mentioned in her Majeſty's Speech from the Throne, became the Subject of very high Debates between the two Houſes of Parliament; and, at length, occaſioned a Change in the *Engliſh* Miniſtry. From the beſt Information I can get in this Matter, it appears, that both the *French* and the *Pretender* entertain'd great Hopes of his Reſtora-

tion to the Crown of *Scotland*, at leaſt when they ſaw the *Scots* would neither ſettle the Succeſſion in the *Hanover* Line, nor grant the neceſſary Supplies for the Support of the War; and thereupon, 'tis ſaid, they appointed ſome *Scots* Gentlemen, belonging to the Court of *St. Germains*, particularly *Frazier* and *Keith*, to go over to *Scotland* and ſound the Inclinations of the leading Men.

About the ſame Time, Sir *John Macclean*, the Head of a Clan in the Highlands of *Scotland*, coming over with his Wife from *France*, and landing at *Folkſton* in *Kent*, was taken up by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers on Suſpicion, and afterwards brought up in Cuſtody of the Queen's Meſſengers to *London*. One *Keith*, Nephew to *Keith* already mentioned, was taken up at the ſame time, as was Mr. *Lindſey*, who had been Under-Secretary to King *James* and the *Pretender*: *James Boucher* alſo, who had been *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Berwick*, was taken on the Coaſt of *Suſſex* coming from *France*; all of them propoſing to live peaceably at Home, under her Majeſty's Government, for the future.

Sir *John Macclean* being examined at the Earl of *Nottingham*'s Office, who was then Secretary of State, ſaid, That he was going to *Scotland*, in order to take the Benefit of the Queen's Pardon; but afterwards, 'tis ſaid, he and *Keith* did acknowledge that there had been ſome Conſultations at *St. Germains* concerning the ſending a Body of Troops to join the Malecontents in *Scotland*. On the other hand, the much fam'd *Ferguſon*, of whom 'tis obſerved, that he was never out of a Plot, came in voluntary, and declared his Knowledge of this Matter. He affirm'd that *Frazier* was indeed employed by the Duke of *Queensberry*, her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner in *Scotland*, to draw ſome Perſons into a Plot; but that there was, in reality, no *Ja-*

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cobite Plot at this Time; for they were very glad to ſee one of the Race of the *Stuarts* upon the Throne; tho' they hoped Matters would be ſo compromis'd, that the Queen might enjoy the Crown for Life, and that her Brother might ſucceed her.

The Houſe of Peers, apprehending there was a great deal more in this Matter than was diſcover'd, or than ſome of the Miniſters deſired they ſhould be acquainted with, thought fit, the ſame Day her Majeſty mentioned the Practices of the *French* Emiſſaries in *Scotland*, to order the Priſoners, then in the Hands of her Majeſty's Meſſengers, to be taken into the Cuſtody of the Black-Rod, and to be examined by a Committee of ſeven Lords; and that no Perſon ſhould be admitted to ſpeak with them: And two or three Days afterwards, *viz.* the 20th of *December*, preſented the following Addreſs to her Majeſty, *viz.*

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, return our moſt humble Acknowledgments to your Majeſty, for your gracious Condeſcenſion in promiſing to communicate to us thoſe Informations you have received of the ill Practices of your Majeſty's and our Enemies in Scotland.

And we doubt not, but the Zeal this Houſe hath ſhew'd for having the Perſons ſecured, and their Deſigns brought to light, has been very acceptable to your Majeſty.

We rely upon your Majeſty, that you will give ſuch Directions as may effectually prevent all pernicious Deſigns; and we truſt in God Almighty's Goodneſs, that that watchful Providence which has diſcover'd the wicked Plot ſo ſeaſonably, will likewiſe proſper all your Majeſty's Councils and good Intentions.

We

We reckon all our Concerns, but chiefly the great of all, the Proteſtant Religion, to be very ſafe u der your Majeſty's tender Care and wiſe Adminiſtr tion; and we will, by our utmoſt Zeal, maintain Rights of the Crown and the Church of England *in all ſuch Ways as may beſt anſwer your Majeſty pious Deſigns, and may moſt promote the Good a Happineſs of all your Subjects: We deſire not to our Thoughts go beyond your Majeſty's Perſon t future Security; but, as 'tis neceſſary for your M jeſty's Preſervation, as well as for ſettling the Min of all your good Subjects, who look on the Proteſta Succeſſion as your Majeſty's beſt Security, as well their own.*

To which her Majeſty was pleas'd to return h gracious Anſwer in the following Words:

My Lord,

I Am very glad to find, that the Communication made to this Parliament has been ſo acceptable you.

I make no doubt of the Zeal of the Houſe of Lord nor ſhall my own ever be wanting to ſecure my Peop from Dangers, to promote their Good and Happine to eſtabliſh the Church of England *and the Proteſta Succeſſion to all Poſterity.*

Some time after the Lords, preſented anothe Addreſs to the Queen, relating to the Officers o *Scotland*, wherein they acquaint her Majeſty, th a Committee of their Houſe, having careful peruſed the Papers relating to the *Scotch* Conſpiracy examin'd the Perſons in Cuſtody, and made the Report to the Houſe, they had thereupon come t the following unanimous Reſolution:

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That it did appear to them there had been a dangerous Conſpiracy carried on, for the raiſing a Rebellion in Scotland, *and invading that Kingdom with a* French *Power, in order to the ſubverting of her Majeſty's Government, both in* England *and* Scotland, *and the bringing in the pretended Prince of* Wales.

And they were of opinion, that nothing had given ſo much Encouragement to this Conſpiracy, as the *Scots* not coming into the *Hanover* Succeſſion; They beſought her Majeſty therefore to uſe her Endeavours to have the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Scotland* declar'd to be ſettled on the Princeſs *Sophia* and the Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants. They entreated her Majeſty alſo to take ſuch Meaſures as might moſt effectually conduce to the diſappointing the Deſigns of her Enemies, and of ſuch of her traiterous Subjects as were engag'd with them in this dangerous Conſpiracy; and unanimouſly aſſured her Majeſty, that when her Endeavours for ſettling the *Hanover* Succeſſion ſhould have taken Effect, they would do all in their Power to promote the Union of the two Kingdoms. To which the Queen anſwer'd:

My Lords,

I have ſome time ſince declared my Intentions of endeavouring the Settlement of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in Scotland, *to my Subjects of that Kingdom, as the moſt effectual Means for ſecuring their Quiet and our own, and the readieſt Way to an entire Union betwixt both Kingdoms; in the perfecting of which, it is deſirable no Time ſhould be loſt.*

During this Seſſion, her Majeſty was pleas'd to revive the Order of the Thiſtle in *Scotland*, and on the 4th of *February* conferr'd that Honour on his

his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*. Theſe Knigh
wear the green Ribbon, as the Knights of the Ga
ter wear the blue; and their Motto is, *Nemo
impune laceſſit.*

Her Majeſty, about the ſame Time, publiſh'd
Order for the Regulation of the Play-Houſe
prohibiting them to act any that was contrary
Religion or good Manners; and that no Wom
ſhould come into the Play-Houſe in a Vizard Mas
the common Women of that Time uſually wear
a Maſk as a Badge of their Profeſſion, rather th
to avoid being known.

But her Majeſty was one of thoſe Princeſſes, wh
did not only honour God and Religion in Inſtanc
that coſt her nothing; but was pleas'd, the Begi
ning of *February*, to confer on the poor Clergy
more extenſive and magnificent Bounty than an
of her Predeceſſors had done: and which, at th
Day, amounts to upwards of twenty thouſa
Pounds *per Ann.* and is ſtill encreaſing: And,
order to eſtabliſh and perpetuate it, her Majeſt
on the 7th of *February*, ſent the following Meſſa
to the Houſe of Commons.

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HER *Majeſty having taken into her ſeri
Conſideration the mean and inſufficient Mai
tenance belonging to the Clergy in divers Parts of th
Kingdom, to give them ſome Eaſe, hath been plea
to remit the Arrears of the Tenths to the poor Clergy
And for an Augmentation of their Maintenance, h
Majeſty is pleas'd to declare, That ſhe will make
Grant of her whole Revenue, ariſing out of the Firſ
Fruits and Tenths, as far as it now is or ſhall beco
free from Incumbrances, to be applied to this Purpo
And if the Houſe of Commons can find any prop
Method by which her Majeſty's good Intentions to
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poor Clergy may be made more effectual, it will be a great Advantage to the Publick, and very acceptable to her Majesty.

St. James's, Feb. 7. 1703-4.

Upon which the House of Commons presented the Address following.

Most gracious Soveraign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, beg leave to present our most humble and hearty Thanks to your Majesty, for your most gracious Message, in which you are pleas'd to declare your Royal Bounty, in remitting the Arrears of the Tenths due from your poor Clergy: and in charitably designing for the future to apply your Majesty's whole Revenue arising from the First-Fruits and Tenths, in Augmentation of their Maintenance.

We are justly sensible of your Majesty's pious Concern for the Church of England, *and of the great Advantage it will receive from your Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness, in giving up such a Part of your Majesty's Revenue towards the better Provision for the poorer Clergy, who were not sufficiently provided for at the happy Reformation of Religion under your Royal Ancestors.*

Your Majesty's faithful Commons will use their utmost Endeavours to render your Majesty's charitable Intentions most effectual; and will upon this and all other Occasions readily apply themselves to such proper Methods as may best conduce to the Support of the Clergy, and to the Honour, Interest, and future Security of the Church of England, *as by Law establish'd.*

Her Majesty was pleased to give this gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

I Am very glad to find my Message has been so acceptable to you: I hope you will effectually improve it, to the Advantage of the Church of England, *as by Law establish'd; for which no Body can have a more true and real Concern than myself.*

Scurrilous Libels abounded at this Time, reflecting on the Conduct of the House of Commons; but none were more scurrilous than those of *John Tutchin*, the Writer of a News-Paper, call'd *The Observator:* Whereupon the Commons resolv'd, That his Papers contain'd Matters scandalous and malicious, reflecting on the Proceedings of the House of Commons, and tending to the promoting Sedition in the Kingdom; and that *Tutchin* the Author, *How* the Printer, and *Bragg* the Publisher be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms: And upon their absconding, the House address'd her Majesty to issue a Proclamation for apprehending them; and accordingly a Proclamation was issued, offering a Reward of 100*l.* for the taking of *Tutchin*, and 50*l.* apiece for *How* and *Bragg*; and *Tutchin* was afterwards prosecuted by the Attorney-General, and convicted; but there being some Error in the Proceeding, he escaped Punishment.

Another Proclamation was publish'd about the same time, at the Instance of the House of Peers, promising a Reward of 500*l.* to any Person that could decypher some Papers that were supposed to relate to the *Scotish* Conspiracy.

There happened a Difference between the two Houses this Session, concerning a Suit of Law, that

that one *Ashby* brought against *William White*, and the reſt of the Conſtables of *Aylesbury*, for refuſing his Vote at the laſt Election of Burgeſſes, to ſerve in Parliament for that Borough.

Ashby, the Plantiff, had a Verdict againſt the Conſtables at the Aſſizes; but, the Defendants moving the Court of *King's-Bench* in Arreſt of Judgment, three of the Judges, (*viz.*) *Powel*, *Gould* and *Powis*, were of Opinion the Action would not lye; for that the judging of Elections belong'd ſolely to the Houſe of Commons; adding, That this was the firſt Action of the kind that had been brought; and, if theſe Suits were encourag'd, it would make the Return-Officers liable to an infinite number of Suits. The Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* indeed differ'd from his Brethren, being of Opinion, that every Man had a Right to ſue the Return-Officers (if he had a legal Vote) where his Vote was refuſed: But, there being three Judges againſt one, the Conſtables carried their Point.

This Matter being brought before the Houſe of Lords, afterwards, by a Writ of Error, the Judges were ordered to deliver their Opinions. Whereupon Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, and ſeveral other Judges, declared it was their Opinion, That the Houſe of Commons only had a Right to judge of Elections, and conſequently who were the Electors; and obſerv'd, that Petitions to that Houſe were frequently founded on Allegations, that ſome of the Voters had no Right, and that others were refuſed that had a Right; nor had it ever been diſputed but the Commons were the only proper Judges of this Matter; adding, that, if two independent Juriſdictions ſhould be allowed in the ſame Caſe, this muſt frequently occaſion contrary Judgments, and create

great Confuſion in the Execution of ſuch Judgments.

To this it was anſwer'd, that a Voter had no other Remedy, but in a Court of Law; for ſuppoſing the Perſon was returned he would have voted for, he had no Pretence to complain to the Houſe of Commons; and, if they could admit of ſuch a Complaint, they could give him no Damages to make him Satisfaction for the Officer's denying his Vote: and, ſince this was a Right inherent in every Voter, it was reaſonable an Action ſhould be brought for it in the Courts of Law, where all other Rights were try'd: That, if this Determination of the *King's-Bench* was confirm'd, it would amount to an Indemnity for the Return-Officers, how partial or unjuſt ſoever they ſhould prove, and exceedingly multiply theſe Diſorders: And, to this latter Opinion their Lordſhips adher'd, confirm'd the Verdict given for *Aſhby* the Plantiff at the Aſſizes, and over-rul'd the Determination of the Court of *King's-Bench*.

The Commons, receiving Information of this Deciſion of the Houſe of Lords, reſolv'd, That, according to the known Laws and Uſage of Parliament, it was the ſole Right of the Commons (except in Caſes otherwiſe provided for by Act of Parliament) to examine and determine all Matters relating to the Right of Election of their own Members. 2. That neither the Qualification of an Elector, or the Right of any Perſon elected, is cognizable or determinable elſewhere than before the Commons, except as aforeſaid. 3. That the examining and determining the Qualification or Right of any Elector, or any Perſon elected, in any Court of Law, or elſewhere, than before the Commons, except as aforeſaid, will expoſe all Mayors and other Return-Officers to multiplicity of

of Actions and vexatious Suits, and ſubject them to different and independent Juriſdictions and inconſiſtent Determinations. 4. That *Matthew Aſhby* having brought his Action againſt *White*, *&c.* for not receiving his Vote, was guilty of a Breach of Privilege. 5. That whoever ſhall commence or proſecute any Action, Indictment, or Information, which ſhall bring the Right of the Electors, or Elected, to the Determination of any other Juriſdiction than the Houſe of Commons, except as aforeſaid, ſuch Perſons, and all Attornies, Solicitors, Counſellors, and Serjeants at Law, ſoliciting, pleading, or proſecuting in any ſuch Caſe, are guilty of a high Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe: And theſe Reſolutions were ordered to be fixed on *Weſtminſter-Hall* Gate, ſign'd by the Clerk.

On the other hand, the Lords reſolv'd, Firſt, That, by the known Laws of this Kingdom, every Freeholder, or other Perſon, having a Right to vote at the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament; and being wilfully denied, or hinder'd ſo to do by the Officer, who ought to receive the ſame, may maintain his Action againſt ſuch Officer, and recover Damages for the Injury. 2. That the aſſerting that a Perſon, having Right to give his Vote at an Election, and being hinder'd ſo to do by the Officer, who ought to take the ſame, is without Remedy; for ſuch Wrong, by the ordinary courſe of Law, is deſtructive of the Property of the Subjects, againſt the Freedom of Elections, and manifeſtly tends to encourage Corruption and Partiality in Officers who are to make Returns to Parliament, and to ſubject Freeholders, and other Electors, to their arbitrary Will and Pleaſure. 3. That the declaring *Matthew Aſhby* guilty of a Breach of Privilege of the Houſe of Commons for proſe-

proſecuting his Action againſt the Conſtables of *Aylesbury*, &c. after he had obtained a Judgment in Parliament for Recovery of his Damages, is an unprecedented Attempt upon the Judicature in Parliament; and is, in effect, to ſubject the Law of *England* to the Votes of the Houſe of Commons. 4. That the deterring Electors from proſecuting Actions in the ordinary courſe of Law, where they are depriv'd of their Right of voting; and the terrifying Attornies, Solicitors, Counſellors, and Serjeants at Law, from ſoliciting, proſecuting, and pleading in ſuch Caſes, by voting their ſo doing to be a Breach of Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, is a manifeſt aſſuming a Power to controul the Law, to hinder the courſe of Juſtice, and ſubject the Property of *Engliſhmen* to the arbitrary Votes of the Houſe of Commons. Nor was there a perfect Underſtanding between the Lords and ſome of the Miniſtry; the Houſe of Peers ſeemed to enquire into, and direct the Adminiſtration at this time more than they deſired, or thought conſiſtent with the Prerogative; particularly in their Addreſs to the Queen the beginning of *March*, wherein they inform her, That the Royal Navy wanted five or ſix thouſand Men of its Compliment, and deſir'd ſhe would order ſuch a number of Ships to be got ready and manned, as might be a competent Security for the Nation, and protect our foreign Trade; which the Queen, taking as a Reflection on the Lord High Admiral, or his Council, gave the following Anſwer.

My Lords,

I *Am glad you find no greater number of Seamen wanting at this Seaſon of the Year to compleat the manning of the Fleet; for which I hope ſuch effectual Meaſures are already taken, that no Service ſhall be diſap-*

diſappointed either Abroad or at Home, which is neceſſary for the Security and Advantage of the Kingdom, or the Protection and Encouragement of Trade.

The Houſe of Peers ſoon after reſolv'd, That Admiral *Graydon*, with a Squadron of Men of War, meeting four *French* Ships, and not attacking them, on pretence of his Inſtructions to make the beſt of his Way to the *Weſt-Indies*, was a Prejudice to the Queen's Service, and a Diſhonour to the Nation; and that his diſorderly preſſing Men at *Jamaica*, and his ſevere Uſage of the Maſters of Merchant Ships and Tranſports under his Convoy, was a Diſcouragement to the Inhabitants of that Iſland, and prejudicial to the Queen's Service; and thereupon addreſs'd her Majeſty, that Admiral *Graydon* might be no more employed.

This Admiral, it ſeems, was what they call a pure Tar, and not very remarkable for polite Behaviour: nay, ſome affirm, he had a great deal of the Tyrant, and but very little Humanity, a Character too applicable to ſome of our Sea-Officers: But his ill Succeſs, as well as his moroſe Temper, certainly contributed to bring this Diſgrace upon him.

He had been diſpatch'd to the *Weſt-Indies* to protect our Colonies, and particularly to diſturb the *French Fiſheries*, and defend our own at *Newfoundland*. At his going out he met four *French* Men of War, but his Inſtructions preſſing his haſtening to the *Weſt-Indies*, and apprehending that, in chacing the Enemy he might be led a great deal out of the Way, he ſtood from them, and continued his Voyage: But I will do the Admiral that Juſtice to ſay, that if he had imagined theſe Ships to have belonged to *Du Caſſe*, who had been ſo long in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, and conſequently muſt be exceeding

ceeding rich, he would have endeavour'd to have made Prizes of them, eſpecially ſince he could run very little hazard in attempting it, his Squadron being much ſuperior to that of the Enemy. At his coming to *Jamaica*, it ſeems, his Conduct was not approved either by the Planters or Seamen there; which occaſion'd Complaints againſt him; and, the *French* being too ſtrong for him in *Newfoundland*, he was obliged to leave them in Poſſeſſion of that Fiſhery, which was no ſmall Diſhonour and Diſadvantage to the Nation: And to this Complication of ill Conduct and ill Fortune, his Diſgrace is generally aſcribed.

Notwithſtanding the impreſſing of Soldiers by the Crown had been look'd upon as a very great Grievance before the Revolution, both Whigs and Tories agreed this Year in promoting an Act impowering Juſtices of the Peace to impreſs ſuch Men as they ſaw fit (who were not entitled to a Vote for Members of Parliament) for the Land-Service: To which it was objected, in the Houſe of Peers, that this might be too great a Power to be lodged in the Hands of Juſtices of Peace; eſpecially as ſuch Gentlemen had of late been put in Commiſſion as were not acceptable to a Majority of that Houſe: Whereupon the Lords addreſs'd her Majeſty, that no Perſon, who refuſed the Oaths to the late King *William*, might be in the Commiſſion of the Peace; but that ſhe would put in Men of Quality and Eſtates, of known Affection to her Majeſty's Government, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Eſtabliſh'd Church; and that ſhe would order ſuch to be reſtored, as were ſo qualified, and had been turn'd out without juſt Cauſe. To which her Majeſty anſwer'd, She thought it reaſonable that the Commiſſioners of the Peace ſhould be filled with Gentlemen of the beſt Quality and Eſtates, and

and as fit that they ſhould be of known Loyalty and Affection to the Government, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the Church of *England*; and ſhe ſhould give Directions accordingly.

Complaint having been made to the Commons, the latter End of this Seſſion, of two Books, containing ſome Heterodox Notions; the one aſſerting, *The Mortality of the Soul*, and the other entitled, *The Grand Eſſay or Vindication of Reaſon and Religion againſt Impoſtures of Philoſophy*; the Houſe reſolved, that they contained divers Doctrines and Poſitions contrary to the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, and tending to the Subverſion of the Chriſtian Religion; and order'd the ſaid Books to be burnt by the Hangman.

The Parliament having finiſh'd the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers the 3d of *April*, and, the Commons being ſent for up, ſhe made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Seſſion, without returning you Thanks for the Willingneſs you have all expreſs'd to ſupport and aſſiſt me in continuing the preſent War.

And I muſt thank you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, very particularly, for the great Forwardneſs and Zeal which you have ſhewn, both in the early Diſpatch of the Supplies, and in making them ſo effectual for carrying on the publick Expence without any additional Burthens upon the Country: It ſhall be my Care to improve this to the beſt Advantage.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

At the Opening of this Seſſion, I did earneſtly expreſs my Deſires of ſeeing you in perfect Unity among

yourſelves, as the moſt effectual Means imaginable to diſappoint the Ambition of our Enemies, and reduce them to an honourable and laſting Peace; and, tho this has not met with all that Succeſs which I wiſh'd and expected, yet, being fully convinced that nothing is ſo neceſſary to our common Welfare, I am not diſcouraged from perſiſting in the ſame earneſt Deſire that you would go down into your ſeveral Countries diſpoſed to Moderation and Unity as becomes all thoſe who are join'd together in the ſame Religion and Intereſt.

This, I am perſuaded, will ſoon make you ſenſible that nothing, next to the Bleſſing of God, can ſo much contribute to our Succeſs abroad, and to our Safety at home.

After which the Parliament was prorogued to the 4th of *July:* The Acts paſs'd this Seſſion, beſides the Land-Tax already mention'd, were, The Malt-Tax: An Act for granting an Aid to her Majeſty by the Sale of Annuities: An Act for regiſtring Deeds in the Weſt-Riding of the County of *York:* An Act for the Increaſe of Seamen, and encouraging Navigation, and for the Security of the Coal-Trade: An Act for granting her Majeſty an additional Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage for three Years: An Act for making more effectual her Majeſty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, by enabling her Majeſty to grant the Revenues of the firſt Fruits and Tenths; and alſo for enabling any other Perſons to make Grants for the ſame purpoſe.

By this Act the Queen was impower'd to incorporate ſuch Perſons as ſhe ſhould think fit, and to ſettle upon ſuch Corporation the firſt Fruits of all Benefices, for the Maintenance of the Miniſters of

the Church of *England* not ſufficiently provided for: And it was farther enacted, That any Perſon, by Deed or Will, might grant to the ſaid Corporation their Eſtate or Intereſt in any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, and their Property in any Goods and Chattels, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of ſuch Miniſters having no ſettled competent Proviſions, to be applied according to the Appointment of the Benefactor; and in default of ſuch Appointment, then in ſuch manner as by her Majeſty's Letters Patents ſhould be appointed: And the ſaid Corporation are enabled to purchaſe take and hold, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, any Lands, Tenements, Goods, or Chattels, as ſhall be given or granted to them.

An Act alſo paſs'd this Seſſion, for diſcharging out of Priſon ſuch inſolvent Debtors as ſhould ſerve, or procure a Perſon to ſerve, in her Majeſty's Fleets or Armies. Another Act, for the further Explanation and Regulation of Privilege of Parliament, in relation to Perſons in publick Offices. An Act for raiſing Recruits for the Land Service, and Mariners; whereby three Juſtices of Peace were empower'd to impreſs Men, as has been mention'd already, with ſome other Acts, which will be found at the End of this Reign.

The Earl of *Nottingham*, finding a certain Set of Courtiers determin'd to croſs all his Meaſures, and that there was a Deſign on Foot to change Hands, and perhaps reſenting the Uſage he had met with from the Houſe of Peers, in relation to the *Scotch* Plot, thought fit to reſign his Poſt of Secretary of State, the Beginning of this Year; and was ſucceeded in it by *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons: Mr. *St. John* alſo was made Secretary of War, in the Room of *William Blathwait*, Eſq; on the 20th of *April*; and

on the 23d, the Earl of *Kent* was made Lord-Chamberlain, in the Room of the Earl of *Jersey*; and *Thomas Mansel* Esq; Comptroller of the Household, in the room of Sir *Edward Seymour*: Upon which Removes it appears the Republican Party had the Assurance to publish a seditious Libel, entitled, *Legions humble Address to the House of Lords*: Wherein they set forth, That the House of Commons, having betray'd their Trust, and given up the People's Liberties, were become an unlawful Assembly, and ought to be depos'd by the same Rule that oppress'd Subjects may, and in all Ages have, depos'd bloody and tyrannical Princes: That the Tyranny of 500 Usurpers was no more to be endur'd than one; since no Number or Quality of Persons could make that lawful, which in its own Nature was not so.

They complain'd, That the Town of *Maidstone* had not been permitted to chuse Representatives the last two Sessions: Of the Partiality of Committees of Elections: Of depriving the Electors of the Right of Election in the Business of *Ailesbury*: Of their complimenting the Queen with an hereditary Right, when she had but a parliamentary Title; and of their addressing her Majesty to exert her Prerogative against their Peers.

They applaud the Lords for vindicating their undoubted Rights invaded by the Commons, and in asserting the Rights and Liberties of the People of *England*. They acknowledge their Lordships the Sanctuary and Safety of the Nation, and the glorious Instruments of preserving her Majesty, and their undoubted Rights: and assure them, that they will adhere to, and faithfully defend their Lordships, both in their Persons and Authority, in vindicating their just Rights, defending her Majesty's Person, and their own Liberties: In a

which

which they assur'd their Lordships, that they were resolv'd, as one Man, to live and die with them.

Subscrib'd,

Our Name is MILLION, *and we are more.*

Whereupon issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of 100 *l.* for the Discovery of the Author, and 50 *l.* for the Printer of the Libel.

But the several Calumnies were so far countenanced by some Ministers, who had a View towards spiriting up the Populace against the present Members, and getting another sort of Men chosen, who would be ready to go their Lengths, that I don't find any body was punish'd for it.

David Lindsey who was taken up on Suspicion of being concern'd in the *Scotch* Plot, was brought to his Trial at the *King's-Bench* Bar, the Day after the Parliament rose, for High-Treason, in returning from *France* without Licence: Whereupon he shew'd, That he was a *Scotchman*, and pleaded a *Scotch* Pardon; but was told, that this could not avail him in *England*; and he was condemn'd as a Traytor: But her Majesty, apprehending it to be a Case of great Compassion, was pleas'd afterwards to grant him an *English* Pardon. And here it is observable, that neither *Boucher* or *Lindsey*, or any of the Persons taken up on Suspicion of being in a *Scotch* Plot, were try'd for being in such a Plot: From whence it is pretty evident, there was no legal Evidence to convict them: And what renders the Matter the more doubtful, is, the Resentment shewn by the next *Scotch* Parliament, at the charging their innocent Countrymen with a Plot against the Government, and taking Examinations of it in *England*.

The Convocation sat this Winter at the same time the Parliament did; and 'tis observable, that the

the Lower-Houſe were very inſtrumental in promoting the Bill in the Houſe of Commons, for perpetuating the Queen's Bounty, and rendring it effectual; and preſented the Houſe of Commons an Addreſs of Thanks for their ready Concurrence in it: But the upper Houſe ſeem'd not to have had a due Senſe of the Favour. The Differences ſtill continued between the two Houſes, who agreed upon ſcarce any thing elſe this Seſſion, but a Repreſentation of the Want of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, and Abuſes in the Spiritual Courts. The Convocation of *Ireland* alſo being permitted to ſit this Year, tranſmitted an Addreſs to her Majeſty, wherein they expreſs'd their Gratitude for her reſtoring them, after a long Diſcontinuance, to the Right of aſſembling themſelves in a National Convocation; being perſuaded that this Inſtance of her Royal Juſtice would be no inconſiderable Addition to the Glories of her Majeſty's Reign.

I proceed, in the next Place, to take a View of the Situation of the Affairs of the Allies abroad; and firſt in *Italy*. I have already taken notice, that the Marquis of *Viſconti* was detached from Count *Staremberg*'s Army in the *Milaneſe*, with a Body of 1500 Horſe, and with great difficulty joined the Duke of *Savoy* in *Piedmont*, the Beginning of *November*; but this ſmall Reinforcement, not being ſufficient to enable his Royal Highneſs to make Head againſt the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*, General *Staremberg* received Orders from the Emperor, to endeavour himſelf to join the Duke of *Savoy* with the beſt Part of his Army, if poſſible. Whereupon that General, having made a Feint as if he intended to retire to *Germany*, and thereby gain'd a Day's March of the Enemy, returned on a ſudden and paſſed the River *Secchia*, directing his March through *Parma* and *Placentia*, towards

wards *Piedmont*: However, the Duke of *Vendoſme* followed him cloſe in the Rear, and there happened a ſharp Engagement between them, in which the Prince of *Litchtenſhen* and Count *Solari* were kill'd. Still, General *Staremberg* continued his March, ſkirmiſhing with the Enemy almoſt every Day, till he joined the Duke of *Savoy* on the 13th of *January*, which was looked upon as one of the moſt difficult Enterprizes that had been performed during this War; the *French* and *Spaniards*, who attacked him from time to time, being double his Number; the Ways bad, and the Length of the Way not leſs than 200 Miles. The Enemy however, were ſo much ſuperior to his Royal Highneſs and Count *Staremberg* ſtill, that they could not prevent the Siege of *Verceil*, which was taken after a vigorous Defence, and the Garriſon made Priſoners of War. The *French* afterwards made themſelves Maſters of the Valley of *Aoſta*, whereby his Royal Highneſs's Communication with *Germany*, by the way of *Switzerland*, was cut off; and on the 14th of *October*, 1704, the Duke of *Vendoſme* laid Siege to *Verrue*, a ſtrong Fortreſs ſituated upon the *Po*, between *Caſſal* and *Turin*; but this Place holding out till the next Year, I ſhall leave the *French* engaged in this Siege, and obſerve the Motions of the Confederate Fleet, and of the Armies in *Portugal*. I have already given an Account of King *Charles*'s landing at *Lisbon*, together with a Body of 12000 *Engliſh* and *Dutch* under the Command of the Duke of *Schomberg*, that were intended to act, in conjunction with the Forces of the King of *Portugal*, againſt *Spain*. I am now to add, that it having been agreed, the greateſt part of the *Engliſh* Cavalry ſhould be provided with Horſes in *Spain*; when Duke *Schomberg* came to demand them, in order to enter upon Action,

Action, there were not a third part of the Horſes that were wanting, provided; and thoſe they had, were under-ſiz'd and not fit for Service. Another great Misfortune was, a Difference, that happen'd between the Generals in point of Command. The King of *Portugal* expected the *Engliſh* General ſhould be commanded by the Governour of every Province, where the Army happen'd to be; and would not ſo much as ſuffer the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Generals to command their own Forces, or keep them in a Body; but diſtributed them into his little ragged frontier Towns, that were not tenable, and where ſeveral Regiments were made Priſoners by the Duke of *Anjou* (the *French* King of *Spain*,) and the Duke of *Berwick*, who invaded *Portugal* this Campaign with an Army of two and twenty thouſand *French* and *Spaniards*. The Marquiſs *das Minas*, the *Portugueſe* General, pretended to give the *Spaniards* ſome Diverſion, by marching into *Caſtile*; but the Duke of *Berwick* perfectly contemn'd him, and beſieging *Caſtle David*, carried it in a few Days, making the Garriſon Priſoners of War; after which both Armies went into Winter-Quarters; and Duke *Schomberg*, being weary of his Command in ſuch Circumſtances, and the *Portugueſe* thinking he aſſumed too much, he was recalled by conſent, and the Earl of *Galway* ſent to command in *Portugal* in his Room.

In the mean time, Sir *George Rook*, having cruiſed for ſome time with the Confederate Fleet on the Coaſt of *Portugal*, returned to *Lisbon*, and took the Prince of *Heſſe-Darmſtat* on Board, with whom he ſail'd on the 20th of *April* to *Barcelona*. On the arrival of the Fleet in that Road, the Prince of *Heſſe* ſent a Letter to *Don Velaſco* the Governor, requiring him to ſurrender the Town to his lawful Soveraign, King *Charles* the third; but he anſwered,

anſwered, he would have no Friendſhip or Correſpondence with the Enemies of *Philip* the fifth, the true King of *Spain*: However, ſome Priſoners aſſuring the Prince, that in the City, there were five to one for King *Charles*, and that upon the landing ſome Troops, they would oblige the Governor to ſurrender, the Marines were landed, and a ſecond Summons ſent the Governor, requiring him to ſurrender; but this being attended with no better Succeſs, the Admiral having thrown about ſixty Bombs into the Place, reimbarked the Forces and ſailed to *Nice*, from whence continuing his Courſe to *Thoulon*, he met with Captain *Taylor* in the *Charles* Galley, near that Harbour, by whom he received Advice, that the Count *de Thoulouſe* was come into the *Mediterranean* with the *Breſt* Squadron, in order to join that of *Thoulon*. Whereupon it was reſolv'd to alter their Courſe, and endeavour to diſcover the *French* Fleet; and on the 7th of *June*, the Scouts made the Signal for ſeeing them; whereupon Sir *George Rook* ſtood after them; but, the *French* being to Windward, he could not bring them to an Engagement, and having loſt Sight of the Enemy, he bent his Courſe towards the *Streights*, where he was reinforced by a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*: From hence the united Fleet ſailed to the Coaſt of *Portugal*, in order to protect that Country againſt the *French*, and took in Water and other Proviſions at *Lagos* Bay, where I ſhall leave them, and take a View of the Campaign in *Germany* and the *Netherlands*.

The Emperor's Miniſters having repreſented to her Majeſty, the imminent Danger the Empire was in, by the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians*, and the late Inſurrection in *Hungary*; they intreated her Majeſty to enter into ſome Mea-

ſures for the Preſervation of the Empire. The Queen promiſed to give his Imperial Majeſty all the Aſſiſtance ſhe was able, and recommended the Service to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who arriving in *Holland* the 4th of *May*, had a Conference with the Penſioner; wherein he ſhewed, the Danger the Empire was in, and obſerv'd, that as the *Dutch* were now entirely Maſters of the *Maeſe*, and all the Towns upon it, and of the whole *Spaniſh Gelderland*, a ſmall Army would now defend their Frontiers; and therefore propoſed the joining the Emperor's Forces on the *Danube*, with a great part of the Confederate Army, and the attempting to drive the *French* and *Bavarians* out of the Empire, with whom the Penſioner concurred; but it was not thought proper to acquaint the States-General with it, till he had begun his March, leſt the Deſign ſhould be diſcovered and defeated. His Grace having aſſembled the Army in the Neighbourhood of *Maeſtricht*, began his March for *Germany* on the 16th of *May*. The *French*, it ſeems, did not penetrate into his Deſign; they were at firſt apprehenſive, he would invade *France* on the Side of the *Moſelle*; and this indeed they had given out, to amuſe them; then they were in Pain for *Landau*, and drew their Troops that Way: But the Duke of *Marlborough* continued his March through the Electorate of *Cologn* to *Mentz*, and paſſing the *Maine* there, haſtened with all imaginable Diligence towards the *Danube*; and having joined Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* the 22d of *June*, encamped two Days after on the Banks of that River. The Army being now arrived on the Frontiers of *Bavaria*, it was reſolved in the firſt place to attack *Donawert*, and the Fortifications of *Schellenbergh*, which defended the Entrance into that Country; and this was accordingly executed the 2d of *July*. Of which Action

tion the Duke of *Marlborough* gave the following Relation by a Letter to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

UPON our Arrival at Onderingen *on* Tueſday, *I underſtood, that the Elector of* Bavaria *had detached the beſt of his Foot to guard the Poſt of* Schellenbergh, *where he had been caſting up Intrenchments for ſome Days, becauſe it was of great Importance; therefore I reſolved to attack him there, and marched yeſterday Morning by three a Clock, at the Head of a Detachment of* 6000 *Foot and* 30 *Squadrons of our Troops, and three Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers: whereupon the Army begun their March to follow us; but the Way being very long and bad, we could not get to the River* Werntz *till about Noon, and 'twas full three a Clock before we could lay Bridges for our Troops and Cannon; ſo that all things being ready, we attack'd them about ſix in the Evening: The Attack laſted a full Hour; the Enemies defended themſelves very vigorouſly, and were very ſtrongly intrenched; but at laſt were obliged to retire by the Valour of our Men, and the good God has given us a compleat Victory.*

We have taken 15 *Pieces of Cannon, with all their Tents and Baggage. The Count* d' Arco, *and the other Generals, that commanded them, were obliged to ſave themſelves by ſwimming over the* Danube. *I heartily wiſh your High Mightineſſes good Succeſs from this happy Beginning, which is ſo glorious for the Arms of the Allies, and from which I hope, by the Aſſiſtance of Heaven, we may reap many Advantages. We have loſt very many brave Officers, and we cannot enough bewail the Loſs of the Sieurs* Goor *and* Beinheim, *who were killed in the Action. The Prince of* Baden, *and General* Thungen *are ſlightly wounded; Count* Stirum *has receiv'd a Wound*

croſs his Body, but 'tis hoped he will recover; the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, *Count* Horn, *Lieutenant-General, and the Major-Generals* Wood *and* Pallandt *are alſo wounded. I can at preſent give your High Mightineſſes no more Particulars; but will not fail to do it the firſt Opportunity.*

A little before the Attack begun, the Baron of Moltenburgh, *Adjutant-General to Prince* Eugene, *was ſent to me by his Highneſs, with Advice, that the Marſhals of* Villeroy *and* Tallard, *were marched to* Straſburg, *having promiſed a great Reinforcement to the Elector of* Bavaria, *by way of the* Black Foreſt; *and I had Advice by another Hand, that they deſigned to ſend him* 50 *Battallions, and* 60 *Squadrons of their beſt Troops. Since I was witneſs, how much the Sieur* Mortagne *diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this whole Action, I could not omit doing him the Juſtice to recommend him to your High Mightineſſes, to make up to him the Loſs of his General; wherefore I have pitch'd upon him to bring this to your High Mightineſſes, and to inform you of the Particulars. I remain,* &c.

The Duke of *Marlborough.*

P. S. *The Detatchment aboveſaid, was ſupported by* 15 *Battalions of the left, and as many of the right Wing.*

In this Action, it was computed, that about 5000 Men fell on each Side; but the Conſequences of the Victory were very conſiderable, for the Confederates hereby opened a Paſſage into the Heart of the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Country, and the Elector himſelf was obliged to retire under the Cannon of *Augſburgh*. After the taking of *Schellenbergh*, *Donawert*, not being tenable, the Elector ſent orders to the Garriſon to ſet fire to the Town, and

and burn their Bridges and Magazines, and retire; but the Confederates advancing into the Suburbs, ſaved the Town from being burnt, and the *Bavarians* made ſuch a precipitate Retreat, that they left 2000 Sacks of Meal, and great Quantities of Oats and other Proviſions behind them.

The 5th of *July*, the Confederate Army paſs'd the *Danube* over ſeveral Bridges of Pontons, near *Donawert*, and encamped at *Martingen* in the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Country: And the 6th was obſerved as a Day of Thankſgiving in the Army, for their Succeſs. The Duke of *Marlborough*, not to give the Enemy time to recover from their Conſternation, immediately commanded his Troops to paſs the *Lech*, whereupon the Garriſon of *Newburgh* abandon'd that Place and retir'd to *Ingoldſtat*, and his Grace order'd a Detatchment to take Poſſeſſion of *Newburgh* (and the Enemy having left a Garriſon in *Rain*, a little Town about half a League from the *Lech*, it was inveſted by the Confederates.)

On the 13th of *July*, the Count *de Vehlen*, General of the *Palatine* Horſe, came to the Confederate Army from Prince *Eugene*, with Advice, that the Marſhals *Villeroy* and *Tallard*, with 45000 Men, had paſſed the *Rhine* above Fort *Kiel*; giving out, they would join the Elector of *Bavaria*, which it was not doubted but one of them at leaſt would attempt; and therefore his Highneſs deſired a Reinforcement of Horſe, to enable him to obſerve the Enemy's Motions: Thereupon Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover* was detached with 30 Squadrons of Imperial Horſe to join the Prince. The 16th, the Garriſon of *Rain* deſired to capitulate, and marched out the next Day, being conducted by a Party of Horſe to the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Camp, near *Augſburg*; and Orders were given for providing

ing Magazines at *Newburgh* and *Rain*, for the Subſiſtance of the Confederate Forces. The Army marched again, and on the 23d encamped with their Right at *Wolfurtſhauſen*, and their Left at *Ooſtmaring* (the Town of *Friedbergh* being in the Center of the Line) within a League of *Augſburg*; whereby the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Communication with his own Country was cut off.

The Confederate Generals thought fit, at this time, to propoſe to the Elector of *Bavaria* Terms of Accommodation; which were in a manner agreed on: But, upon Advice that Marſhal *Tallard* had paſſed the *Black Foreſt*, and was coming to join him, he ſent to acquaint Count *Wratiſlaw*, the Emperor's Miniſter, that ſince the *French* King made ſuch powerful Efforts to ſupport him, he thought himſelf obliged in Honour to remain firm to that Alliance. This Procedure was ſo reſented by the Duke of *Marlborough*, that he detached 30 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, to plunder and burn the Country of *Bavaria*, to the Walls of *Munich*, his capital City: Whereupon Deputations came from ſeveral Places to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay Contributions to ſave them from Military Execution; to whom his Grace anſwer'd, *The Queen of* England's *Forces were not come into* Bavaria *to raiſe Money, but to bring their Prince to Reaſon.* And the Orders for burning and ravaging that Country were put in Execution, with the utmoſt Severity, as far as *Munich*.

It being found impracticable to attack the Elector in his fortify'd Camp, under the Cannon of *Augſburg*, it was reſolved to beſiege *Ingoldſtadt*: Whereupon Prince *Lewis* ſat down before that Place, while the Duke of *Marlborough* was to cover the Siege with his Auxiliary Forces; but Marſhal *Tallard* having joined the Elector of *Bavaria* with a

Body

Body of 22000 Horſe and Foot, beſides the *French* Troops that had joined him before, under the Command of Marſhal *Marſin*, on the 6th of *Auguſt* Prince *Eugene* came to the Duke's Army, to confer with him and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; where it was agreed, that Prince *Lewis* ſhould continue the Siege of *Ingoldſtadt* with his Army, while Prince *Eugene* and my Lord Duke obſerved the Elector of *Bavaria*.

Prince *Eugene*, being returned to the Army, received Intelligence, that the Enemy had paſs'd the *Danube*, and had a Deſign to fall upon him ſeparately; whereupon he diſpatch'd an Expreſs to his Grace, to deſire him to march and join him: The Expreſs returned with an Account, that my Lord Duke had received the ſame Advice, and his Grace had been upon the March ever ſince Two o'Clock in the Morning, and that twenty Battalions, which he had ſent before under the Command of General *Churchill*, were at hand; and accordingly General *Churchill* came into the Camp that Morning, and in the Evening my Lord Duke arriv'd with his whole Army: Both Armies being join'd, they encamped between the Villages of *Munſter* and *Appershoven*.

Of the Motions of the Confederate Army afterwards, and the memorable Battle of *Blenheim*, that happened on the 13th of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* himſelf gave this Relation, in a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

SIR,

I *Gave you an Account on* Sunday *of the Situation we were then in, and that we expected to hear the Enemy would paſs the* Danube *at* Lawingen, *in order to attack Prince* Eugene: *At Eleven that Night we had an Expreſs from him that the Enemy was come*

come over, and desiring he might be reinforc'd as soon as possible. Whereupon I order'd my Brother Churchill *to advance at One o'Clock in the Morning with his twenty Battalions, and by three the whole Army was in Motion: For the greater Expedition, I order'd part of the Troops to pass over the* Danube, *and to follow the March of the twenty Battalions, and with most of the Horse and Foot of the first Line, I pass'd the* Lech *at* Rain, *and came over the* Danube *at* Donawert; *so that we all join'd the Prince that Night, intending to advance and take this Camp of* Hockstet: *in order whereto, we went out on Tuesday, early in the Morning, with forty Squadrons, to view the Ground; but found the Enemy had already possess'd themselves of it: Whereupon we resolv'd to attack them; and accordingly we march'd between Three and Four yesterday Morning from the Camp at* Munster, *leaving all our Tents standing. About Six we came in View of the Enemy, who, we found, did not expect so early a Visit: The Cannon began to play about half an Hour after Eight. They form'd themselves in two Bodies; the Elector, with Monsieur* Marsin *and their Troops, on our Right; and Monsieur* de Tallard, *with all his, on our Left; which last fell to my Share: They had two little Rivulets, besides a Morass, before them, which we were oblig'd to pass over in their View; and Prince* Eugene *was forc'd to take a great Compass to come to the Enemy; so that it was One o'Clock before the Battle began: It lasted with great Vigour till Sun-set, when the Enemy was oblig'd to retire; and, by the Blessing of God, we obtain'd a compleat Victory: We have cut off great Numbers of them, as well in the Action, as in the Retreat, besides upwards of thirty Squadrons of the French, which I push'd into the* Danube, *where we saw the greatest part of them perish; Monsieur de* Tallard, *with several of his General Officers, being*

taken

taken Priſoners at the ſame time: And, in the Village of Blenheim, which the Enemy had intrench'd and fortified, and where they made the greateſt Oppoſition, I obliged twenty-ſix entire Battalions, and twelve Squadrons of Dragoons, to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners at Diſcretion: We took likewiſe all their Tents ſtanding with their Cannon and Ammunition, as alſo a great Number of Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Colours, in the Action; ſo that I reckon the greateſt part of Monſieur Tallard's Army is taken or deſtroyed: The Bravery of all our Troops on this Occaſion cannot be expreſs'd; the Generals, as well as the Officers and Soldiers, behaving themſelves with the greateſt Courage and Reſolution: The Horſe and Dragoons were obliged to charge four or five ſeveral times: The Elector, and Monſieur de Marſin, were ſo advantagiouſly poſted, that Prince Eugene could make no Impreſſion on them till the third Attack at near Seven at Night, when he made a great Slaughter of them; but, being near a Wood-ſide, a good Body of Bavarians retir'd into it, and the reſt of the Army retreated towards Lawingen, it being too late, and the Troops too much tir'd, to purſue them far: I cannot ſay too much in Praiſe of that Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his Troops, upon this Occaſion: You will pleaſe to lay this before her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs, to whom I ſend my Lord Tunbridge with the good News: I pray you will likewiſe inform yourſelf, and let me know her Majeſty's Pleaſure, as well relating to Monſieur de Tallard, and the other General Officers, as the Diſpoſal of near twelve hundred other Officers, and between eight and nine thouſand common Soldiers; who being all made Priſoners by her Majeſty's Troops, are entirely at her Diſpoſal: But, as the Charge of ſubſiſting theſe Officers and Men muſt be very great, I

presume her Majesty will be inclin'd that they be exchanged for any other Prisoners that offer.

I should likewise be glad to receive her Majesty's Directions for the Disposal of the Standards and Colours, whereof I have not yet the Number; but guess there cannot be less than an hundred, which is more than has been taken in any Battle these many Years: You will easily believe, that, in so long and vigorous an Action, the English, *who had so great a Share in it, must have suffered as well in Officers, as Men; but I have not the Particulars.*

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

In this Battle the Enemy's Loss was computed to be between twenty and thirty thousand Men, kill'd or taken: The Confederates also took upwards of 100 Pieces of Cannon, 24 Mortars, 129 Colours, 171 Standards, 17 Pair of Kettle-Drums, 3600 Tents, 34 Coaches, 300 laden Mules, 24 Barrels, and 8 Casks of Silver: Of the Confederates there were about 4500 Men killed, and 7500 wounded; among the slain we may reckon the Prince of *Holstein Beck*, and Brigadier *Row*, who died of his Wounds soon after the Battle. There were also killed upon the Spot *Philip Dormer*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of the *English* Guards; Major *Frederick Cornwallis*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Dalrzyel*, Major *Creed*, Colonel *John White*, Lord *Forbes*, and Major *Chevnix*: Among the wounded were the Lord *North* and *Grey*, who lost his right Hand; the Lord *Mordaunt*, who had his left Arm shatter'd; Colonel *Hamilton*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Levingston*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Peyton*, Major *Grandville*, Major *George Morgan*, Lieutenant-

nant-Colonel *Britain*, Major *Armſtrong*, and Major *Hetley*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* and Marſhal *Marſin* made an orderly Retreat, with the Left Wing of their Army, behind the Moraſs of *Hockſtet*, where they reſted ſome Hours; and that Night cauſed their Baggage to paſs the *Danube*, and ſent their Horſe towards *Ulm*: The next Morning, before Break of Day, they marched with their Infantry, and paſs'd the *Danube* at *Lawingen*; and the Elector ſent Orders to his Troops in *Augſburg* to quit the City, and join him at *Ulm*: The Night after the Battle, the Confederate Army lay upon their Arms on this ſide the Moraſs of *Hockſtet*, over-againſt the Elector of *Bavaria*; and the next Day the Army made a ſmall Motion, and came to *Steinheim*, where they remained encamp'd four or five Days, to look after their wounded Men, and take Care of their Priſoners.

After this Victory, the *French* and *Bavarians* bending their March with the remainder of their Troops towards the *Rhine*, the Confederate Generals alſo marched that Way, leaving only twenty-three Battalions, and ſome Squadrons, under the Command of General *Thungen*, to carry on the Siege of *Ulm*. On the 12th of *September*, N. S. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* inveſted *Landau*, and Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* encamped at *Croon Weiſſenburgh*, in order to cover the Siege, having detach'd Brigadier *Ferguſon* with five Battallions of *Engliſh* Foot, to convoy the *French* Priſoners to *Holland*: The ſame Day the Duke of *Marlborough* received Advice from General *Thungen*, that *Ulm* beat a Parley the 10th, and the 11th ſurrender'd upon honourable Terms.

Landau holding out longer than was expected, the Duke of *Marlborough* marched with part of the

Army towards *Triers*; and, on his Arrival at *Hermerſkel*, three Deputies came from *Triers* to beg his Grace's Protection; acquainting him, that the *French* had ſtill three hundred Men in Fort St. *Martin*, and they were apprehenſive of ſome ill Uſage from them, if they were not timely prevented: Whereupon his Grace marched the next Morning by Break of Day; and, being come within Sight of *Triers*, the *French* abandon'd the Fort, throwing their Ammunition into the *Moſelle*: The Duke afterwards took Poſſeſſion of *Triers*, and ſummon'd in great Numbers of Pioneers to repair the Fortifications; after which, his Grace cauſed *Traerbach*, on the *Moſelle*, to be inveſted by the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and returned to the Siege of *Landau*.

In the mean time, the King of the *Romans* and Prince *Eugene* having made themſelves Maſters of moſt of the ſtrong Places in *Bavaria*, the Electreſs came to a Treaty with the *Germans*; whereby it was concluded, on the 10th of *November*, that the Electreſs ſhould ſurrender all the reſt of the Towns in *Bavaria* to his Imperial Majeſty, only the Electreſs was permitted to remain in *Munich*, the Capital, with a Guard of four hundred Men, and allowed an annual Penſion out of the Revenues of the Electorate for the Support of her Court.

It being computed that *Landau* muſt ſoon ſurrender, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the *Engliſh* Foot to decamp, and march towards the *Rhine*, in order to embark for *Holland*; the Horſe being ſent away before: And on the 24th of *November*, N. S. the Town of *Landau* ſurrender'd to the Imperialiſts; as did *Traerbach*, about the Middle of *December* following. There was very little Action in *Flanders* this Campaign; the *Dutch*, tho' ſuperior to the Enemy on that Side, contented themſelves

themſelves with bombarding *Bruges* and *Namur*, and making ſome feeble Attempts on the *French* Lines.

There was a Negociation ſet on Foot this Summer, between the Emperor and the Male-contents of *Hungary*; the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters acting the Part of Mediators: But after a great deal of Time ſpent in Treaties, the War was renew'd in *Hungary*; and the Troops the Emperor had promis'd ſhould march for *Italy*, were order'd to reinforce the Army that acted againſt the Malecontents; whereby the whole Burthen of the *Italian* War was thrown upon the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*.

We had delivered the Empire indeed from the *French* and *Bavarians*; but his Imperial Majeſty did not think fit to oblige his Confederates ſo far in return, as to make any conſiderable Conceſſions to the *Hungarian* Proteſtants, and compoſe the Differences in that Kingdom; whereby he would have been in a Condition to have carried on the War in *Italy* himſelf: He choſe rather to leave that Service entirely to his good Allies.

I ſhould have remember'd, that her Majeſty was pleaſed to order, the 7th of *September* O. S. to be obſerv'd in *England* as a Day of Thankſgiving for the Victory at *Hockſtet*, or *Blenheim*; and that Addreſſes of Congratulation for that Victory were preſented to her Majeſty, from all the Counties and Corporations in *England*; but Advices were not then come to *England* of the Succeſſes of the Confederate Fleet.

I left Sir *George Rook* taking in Water and Proviſions, at *Lagos* in *Portugal*; from whence he ſail'd again with the Confederate Fleet to the *Streights*; and on the 17th of *July*, being about ſeven Leagues to the Eaſtward of *Tetuan*, on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, a Council of War was held on Board

Board the *Royal Catharine*; wherein it was resolv'd to attack *Gibraltar* both by Sea and Land, and endeavour to carry it by a ſudden Aſſault. The Fleet accordingly ſteering for *Gibraltar*, came to an Anchor in that Bay the 21ſt: Whereupon the Marines amounting to about two thouſand Men, commanded by the Prince of *Heſſe*, were landed on a Neck of Land to the Northward of the Town, in order to cut off their Communication with the Country; and a Summons was ſent to the Governor, requiring him to ſurrender that Fortreſs; but the Governor ſlighted the Summons: Whereupon the Admiral gave Orders on the 22d to Rear-Admiral *Byng* and Rear-Admiral *Vanderduſſen*, to range their Squadrons in a Line, and batter the Works: But the Wind blowing hard that Day, they could not get into the Places aſſign'd them, till the Day was ſpent: However, on the 23d, ſoon after Break of Day, the Ships being all plac'd, the Admiral gave the Signal for beginning the Cannonade; which was perform'd with that Fury, that above fifteen thouſand Shot were made in five or ſix Hours time; whereby the Enemy were beat from their Guns, eſpecially at the South-Mole Head; and Capt. *Whitaker* was commanded, with all the Boats armed, to poſſeſs himſelf of it; which Orders he immediately executed: But the Enemy ſprung a Mine, whereby they kill'd two Lieutenants and forty Men, and wounded about ſixty more of thoſe that landed firſt, led by Capt. *Jumper* and Capt. *Hicks*. This, however, did not diſcourage Capt. *Whitaker* from advancing and making himſelf Maſter of moſt of the Batteries and Works, to the very Walls of the Town: Whereupon another Summons being ſent to the Governor, he thought fit to ſurrender, and the Prince of *Heſſe*, with the Marines, took Poſſeſſion of the Place.

The Seamens Attack, 'tis ſaid, was one of the boldeſt and moſt difficult that ever was made; theſe brave Fellows being obliged to climb up Rocks and Precipices to come at the Enemy. Some of the Land Officers were of Opinion it was impoſſible to carry thoſe Works, eſpecially as they were defended by numerous Batteries; no leſs than an hundred Guns being mounted towards the Sea: But no Hazards could deter the Sailors from the Attempt, tho' they ſaw many of the firſt Detachment blown up into the Air, by the ſpringing of a Mine: They ſtill preſs'd forwards, and carried moſt of the Outworks on that Side next the Sea, at the firſt Aſſault; while the Prince of *Heſſe* and the Marines attack'd the Place with equal Bravery on the Land Side, and oblig'd the Governor to capitulate. Indeed, both the one and the other gain'd immortal Honour, by carrying a Place in three Days, which has ſince endur'd Sieges of many Months Continuance, and more than once baffled the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*. To proceed: The Admiral having left the Prince of *Heſſe* and the Marines in the Place, with all the Ammunition he could ſpare, ſet ſail again from *Gibraltar* to cruiſe in the *Streights*; and on the 9th of *Auguſt*, as the Ships were taking in Water on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, the Scouts made Signals of ſeeing the Enemies Fleet: Whereupon a Council of War being call'd, it was reſolv'd to fight them, tho' the Confederates were much weaken'd by the *Dutch* recalling a Squadron of their Ships, to convoy ſome of their Merchant-men to *St. George*; and had this farther Diſadvantage, that many of the Enemy's Ships were firſt Rates, carrying upwards of an hundred Guns, full of Men, and juſt come clean out of Harbour; whereas the Confederates had ſcarce any firſt Rates there, all their Ships

Ships foul, and thinly mann'd, having been long from Home: However, under all these Disadvantages, Sir *George Rook* pursued the *French* Fleet the 12th, and came up with them at *Cape Malago* that Evening.

On *Sunday* the 13th, in the Morning, O. S. the Enemy (being about three Leagues distant, brought to and staid for him) form'd their Line, and prepar'd for an Engagement: Their Line consisted of fifty-two Ships, and they had besides twenty-four Gallies: The *English* and *Dutch* had fifty-three Ships of the Line (but much smaller, as has been observ'd already) and some Frigates that were order'd to observe the Gallies. The Allies bore down upon the *French*, and at Ten o' Clock the Battle begun: The *French* fought with great Fury in the Center, engaging the Admiral with their first and second Rates; but were so bravely encounter'd, that, notwithstanding the Inequality of Guns and Men, Victory had soon declared for the Confederates, if several Ships had not been obliged to quit the Line for Want of Ammunition: As it was, the Enemies Van gave Way about Two in the Afternoon, and they continued a Running-Fight till the Evening: The *French* having the Wind next Morning, both Sides lay by, within three Leagues of each other, repairing their Defects; and Ammunition was deliver'd by Admiral *Rook* to such of his Ships as wanted it. On the 15th the *French* bore away, and the Confederate Fleet stood after them till the 16th, when they lost Sight of the Enemy, who retired to *Thoulon*, leaving the Allies triumphant in the *Mediterranean*, notwithstanding all the great Disadvantages they lay under: Whereupon the Admiral sailed again to *Gibraltar*; and, having held a Council of War there, the 4th of *September*, it was resolv'd to re-

turn

turn Home; and accordingly the Confederate Fleet ſet Sail from thence the 5th, and arriv'd at *Spithead* the 25th; Sir *John Leak* and Admiral *Vanderduſſen* being left at *Liſbon* to protect the Coaſts of *Portugal* and relieve *Gibraltar*, if it ſhould be beſieged, as was expected.

Nor was this Precaution unneceſſary; for, on the 24th of *October*, the *French* and *Spaniards*, commanded by the Marquis of *Villadarias*, inveſted the Place; However, Sir *John Leak*, arriving there from *Portugal* with a Squadron of Men of War, and throwing Supplies into the Town from time to time, prevented their making themſelves Maſters of the Place. Sir *John Leak* afterwards returning to the River of *Lisbon* for freſh Succours, Monſieur *Ponti*, the *French* Admiral, came out of *Cadiz*, with thirteen Men of War, and brought the Beſiegers great Supplies of Ammunition and Proviſion, and block'd up *Gibraltar* on that Side towards the Sea; whereby the Town was reduced to the laſt Extremity, when Admiral *Leak*, returning to *Gibraltar* again, ſurprized Monſieur *Ponti*, with his Squadron, in the Bay; of which he took three, and run two of the largeſt Men of War aſhore, which the Enemy immediately quitted and ſet on Fire. Upon this Succeſs, the Beſiegers (after they had lain before the Town near ſix Months, and the beſt part of their Army ruin'd by Sickneſs or the Sword) thought fit to draw off their Batteries and raiſe the Siege, leaving only a Detachment of their Forces at ſome Diſtance, to block up the Place.

While almoſt every other Kingdom in *Europe* was engaged in a War with *France*, the *Scots* appeared exceedingly diſſatisfied with their Neighbours of *England*, on pretence of their intermeddling in and influencing their Affairs; and ſeemed

only to wait for an Opportunity of ſhewing their Reſentment: They had refus'd to come into the *Hanover* Succeſſion, or to give Supplies for the War in the laſt Parliament; from whence, many concluded, they were inclined to change Hands, to put themſelves under the Protection of *France* again, and bring in the Pretender. However, the Queen, having made ſome Alterations in the *Scotch* Miniſtry, and appointed the Marquis of *Tweedale* her High Commiſſioner, thought fit to aſſemble that Parliament again, on the 6th of *July* 1704; when the following Letter from her Majeſty was preſented and read to them:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

NOthing has troubled us more, ſince our Acceſſion to the Crowns of theſe Realms, than the unſettled State of Affairs in that our ancient Kingdom.

We hoped, that the Foundations of Differences and Animoſities that (to our great Regret) we diſcover'd among you, did not lie ſo deep, but that, by the Methods we have proceeded in, they might have been removed.

But, inſtead of Succeſs in our Endeavours, the Rent is become wider; nay, Diviſions have proceeded to ſuch a Height, as to prove Matter of Encouragement to our Enemies beyond Sea to employ their Emiſſaries among you, in order to debauch our good Subjects from their Allegiance, and to render that our ancient Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Diſorder (merely as they ſpeak) to make you ſerve for a Diverſion.

But we are willing to hope, that none of our Subjects, but ſuch as were obnoxious to the Laws for their Crimes, or Men of low and deſperate Fortunes, or that are otherwiſe inconſiderable, have given Ear to

ſuch

such pernicious Contrivances: And we have no Reason to doubt of the Assurances given us by those now entrusted with our Authority, that they will use their utmost Endeavours to convince our People of the Advantages and Necessity of the present Measures; for we have always been inclined to believe, that the late Mistake did not proceed from any want of Duty or Respect to us, but only from different Opinions as to Measures of Government.

This being the Case, we are resolved, for the full Contentment and Satisfaction of our People, to grant whatever can in reason be demanded for rectifying of Abuses, and quieting the Minds of all our good Subjects.

In order to this, we have named the Marquis of Tweedale *our Commissioner; he being a Person, of whose Capacity and Probity, or Qualifications and Dispositions to serve us and the Country, neither we nor you can have any doubt: And we have fully impowered him to give you unquestionable Proofs of our Resolution to maintain the Government both in Church and State, as by Law established in that our Kingdom; and to consent to such Laws as shall be found wanting for the farther Security of both, and preventing all Encroachments on the same for the future.*

Thus having done our Part, we are persuaded that you will not fail to do yours; but will lay hold on this Opportunity to shew to the World the Sincerity of the Professions made to us, and that it was the true Love of your Country and the Sense of your Duty to do it, and therefore not the Want of Duty to us; for we shall always reckon these two inconsistent, that was at the bottom of the late Misunderstandings.

The main thing we recommend to you, and which we recommend to you with all the Earnestness we are capable of, is, the settling of the Succession in the

Protestant Line, as that which is absolutely necessary for our own Peace and Happiness, as well as our Quiet and Security in all our Dominions, and for the Reputation of our Affairs abroad, and consequently for the strengthening the Protestant Interest every-where.

This has been our fix'd Judgment and Resolution ever since we came to the Crown; and tho' hitherto Opportunities have not answer'd our Intentions, Matters are now come to that Pass, by the undoubted Evidence of the Designs of our Enemies, that a longer Delay of settling the Succession in the Protestant Line may have very dangerous Consequences; and a Disappointment of it would infallibly make that our Kingdom the Seat of War, and expose it to Devastation and Ruin.

As to Terms and Conditions of Government, with Regard to the Successor, we have impower'd our Commissioner to give the Royal Assent to whatever can in Reason be demanded, and is in our Power to grant, for securing the Sovereignty and Liberties of that our ancient Kingdom.

We are now in a War, which makes it necessary to provide for the Defence of the Kingdom: The Time of the Funds that were lately given for Maintenance of the Land Forces being expired, and the said Funds exhausted, Provision ought also to be made for supplying the Magazines with Arms and Ammunition, and repairing the Forts and Castles, and for the Charge of the Frigates that prove so useful for guarding the Coasts.

We earnestly recommend to you whatever may contribute to the Advancement of true Piety, and the Discouragement of Vice and Immorality; and we doubt not, but you will take Care to encourage Trade, and to improve the Product and Manufactures of the Nation: In all which, and every thing else that

can be for the Good and Happiness of our People, you shall have our hearty and ready Concurrence. We shall only add, That Unanimity and Moderation in all your Proceedings will be of great Use for bringing to a happy Issue the important Affairs that we have laid before you, and will also be most acceptable to us: So we bid you heartily farewell.

The High Commissioner afterwards enlarg'd on the several Articles her Majesty had recommended; adding, That there having been a great Noise made concerning a Plot in their Neighbour Nation, her Majesty had allow'd him to acquaint them, that in due time the whole Matter should be laid before them; and that she had given the necessary Orders to have both the Persons that had been examined in *England*, and the Papers that related to that Affair, sent to them: And her Majesty doubted not, but their Enquiries into this Plot, or any other Practices of the like Nature, would end in their laying down solid Measures for preventing of them, or the fatal Consequences of them, in Time to come: And, as to any Questions or Contest that might arise upon such Enquiries amongst them, her Majesty hoped they would manage them with all the Temper and Moderation that the Nature of the Thing would allow.

The Earl of *Seafield*, Lord Chancellor, and the new Secretary of State the Earl of *Cromarty*, spoke to the same Head; but I shall only recite a remarkable Paragraph or two out of the Secretary's Speech, *viz.*

Should all the Queen's Servants be silent, the Actings, the Sayings, the whole Tract of her Majesty's

jesty's Government, and the happy Effect thereof, do loudly speak, that if ever Prince or Sovereign have devoted themselves to God and their Country, without Flattery or Hyperbole we may truly say that our gracious Queen hath: All may hear, and those who have the Honour to attend her Majesty must see, that her Time, her Care, her Pleasure, her Leisure, her Treasure, yea her very Health and Life, are sacrificed every Day, and almost every Time in the Day, to the actual Exercise of Devotion to God, or Adminsstration of Government to her People; and we may bless God, that, by his Blessing on her Endeavours, all and every one of her Subjects do participate of the Fruits of the Royal Sacrifice; nay, and all the best Part of Europe *besides, that is her Majesty's Confederates, and her and their Enemies do find with Grief what we feel with Satisfaction: And tho' her Majesty has many Dominions under her Royal Care, and more Confederates, yet she omits not any of our particular Concerns: and we partake, in our full Capacity, of these happy Effects: We are, with many others, engaged in a great, but (to full Conviction) necessary War; the Effects whereof are dreadful and hurtful, not only in Expence and Soldiers (which all must afford) but the seeing of People slaughter'd like Beasts in our Streets and Houses, our Towns in Fire, our Women raviſh'd, our sacred Things profaned, and many other dismal Effects of War and Rapine; which, almost all others feel and see, we (Thanks to God, and, under him, to his Vicegerent our Queen) do only hear of these Things. My Lord Chancellor, This we ought, and, I doubt not, we do remember and consider. My Lord, This is not offer'd as an Eulogy or Panegyrick on her Majesty: She is far above what I can say.*

My

My Lord Chancellor, The Honour of being her Majeſty's Secretary obliges me to obviate and remove an Aſperſion on the Queen's Majeſty's Candour and Honour (if any ſuch Inſinuation be made) which is, that ſome would perſuade others to believe, That the Queen has a ſecret Will in the Affair now before us, contrary to her expreſs Will revealed and declared by her in her Royal Letter. *My Lord, I am perſuaded ſhe does hate that Poſition in Theology; and, I am certain, ſhe does ſo in her Politicks; and the Reaſon of my Certainty in this is, That her Majeſty did command me, and, I think, her other Servants, expreſly to aſſure this Houſe, That nothing in her Service could pleaſe her better, than if they ſhould believe and obey her in what ſhe propoſes in her Letter; and nothing can diſpleaſe her more than to do otherwiſe.*

I ſhall only add my earneſt and humble Wiſh for theſe two Things: Firſt, *That the Orders of the Houſe may be ſtrictly obſerved; for by that much Time will be ſaved, and many Inconveniences prevented; and the not doing of this, will diſgrace this great Court: The* Second *is, That we may redargue one another with Kindneſs and Civility: Let our Force fall on the Subject which we oppugn, or the Meaſure which we reject; and by no means on one another's Perſons. Would to God we were always unanimous; but that ſeldom, if ever, was in ſo numerous a Court or Council: But, when we differ, will it argue the better for being angry? No,* Impedit Ira Animum. *Will we convert others ſo well by making them angry, as by a meek Calmneſs in Arguing? Does Spite add Force to Reaſon, or does it produce that Conſent which we endeavour to obtain? So, for our own Sakes, and for the Honour of our Reaſon, let us argue and reply with Calmneſs. I have oft regretted to ſee good Reaſon*

loſt,

loſt, or at leaſt ineffectual, in great meaſure, by Heats in arguing; and, I will ſay, it were a Pity the Members of great Courts elſewhere may, in Opinion of many, ſpeak better Language than of this do; yet they do not ſpeak better Senſe: beſides theſe Motives to calm Reaſoning, this to determine us all againſt it; to wit, That neither our Heat, nor our ſelf-pleaſing Arguments, are will determine any Debate: The Law of Order, Conſtitution, Statutes, and Neceſſity, gives the culty of concluding to the whole of this Houſe; all we can ſay muſt be ſubmitted to what this Houſe will approve, or to what the major part agree in: And therefore, much Reaſoning and Heats will, on many accounts, be profitably forb I conclude with this Aſſertion, which I think ev without Diſcourſe, That as the Union of Brit apparently its greateſt politick Good; ſo as certa and by the infallible Rule of Contraries, a Di of Britain *is its greateſt Evil; And then it is ceſſary Corollary, Whoever is not for the Unio* Britain *may be concluded an Enemy to it.*

The 13th the Parliament met again, and Duke of *Hamilton* made a Speech; deſiring her Majeſty's Letter might be conſidered; likewiſe the Nomination of a Proteſtant Succe but inſiſted, at the ſame time, that Commiſſ might be named to treat previouſly with En This Overture occaſioned a great Debate the 2 and the Earl of *Rothes* having preſcribed an Reſolve, it was carried, by a Majority of 55, the Reſolve preſented by the ſaid Earl, and preſented by the Duke of *Hamilton*, ſhould be ly voted; and they are as follow:

Reſolv'd, *That the Parliament will not to the Nomination of a Succeſſor, unleſs we*





THE GLORIOUS BATTLE
of BLENHEIM.

previous Treaty with England, *for regulating our Commerce and other Concerns with that Nation.* And farther it is reſolved, *That this Parliament will proceed to make ſuch Limitations and Conditions of Government, for the Rectification of our Conſtitution, as may ſecure the Religion, Liberty, and Independency of this Nation, before they proceed to the ſaid Nomination.* The firſt Part of this Reſolution was propoſed by Duke *Hamilton*, and the other by the Earl of *Rothes*.

The ſame Day the Duke of *Athol* moved, That his Grace the Lord Commiſſioner would be pleaſed to write to her Majeſty to ſend down the Perſons who were Witneſſes to the late Plot, and all the Papers relating to the ſame, that that Affair might be examined to the Bottom; and thoſe who were unjuſtly and falſely accuſed might be vindicated, and thoſe who were guilty puniſh'd according to their Demerits: Whereupon the Lord Chancellor declared, That his Grace had written, and would write again, for the Papers and Witneſſes to be ſent down; but, not receiving them ſo ſoon as they expected, the Parliament afterwards drew up the following Addreſs to her Majeſty on the ſame Subject:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE *your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Noblemen, Barons and Burgeſſes aſſembled in Parliament, humbly repreſent to your Majeſty our great Diſappointment in not having the original Papers, concerning what was called in* England *by the Houſe of Peers,* The Scotch Conſpiracy, *laid before us, and the Perſons who were examin'd in that Matter, ſent hither; for which there was Application made in the Beginning of this Seſſions: We therefore humbly lay before your Majeſty the Concern of the*

whole Nation in this Affair; in which the Intermedling of the Houſe of Lords having been declar'd in a Reſolve of this Seſſion, to be an Encroachment on the Dependency of this Nation, and your Majeſty's Prerogative, as Queen of Scotland; *that you will, in your Majeſty's great Wiſdom, take ſuch Meaſures, as may effectually prevent all ſuch Meddling for the future.*

We do alſo take leave to offer to your Majeſty our Opinion, that nothing can obſtruct more our coming into the Meaſures that have been recommended by your Majeſty, in relation to the Succeſſion, than the Lords Proceedings to make any more Encroachments of that Nature. And we do humbly intreat your Majeſty, that all the Perſons and Papers, relating to that Affair, that have been examin'd in England, *may be ſent hither at the Meeting of the next Seſſions of Parliament, that the Matter may be examin'd to the Bottom, and thoſe that are unjuſtly accus'd may have Right done them, and thoſe who are guilty, be puniſh'd according to their Demerits.*

They alſo came to the following Reſolutions, That the Parliament will proceed to grant two Months Supply, for ſubſiſting her Majeſty's Forces; and as ſoon as the Act of Security now read has got the Royal Aſſent, will give four Months more. This Motion being oppoſed, the Earl of *Roſeburgh* preſented the following Reſolution, as an Expedient, *viz.* That there be a firſt Reading mark'd on the Act of Security; and that both the Act and that for the Supply be without being farther proceeded on, until his Grace, her Majeſty's Commiſſioner, receive Inſtruments as to the Act of Security; it being then free to the Parliament to proceed to the Acts, jointly or ſeparately, as they ſhall think fit. This Reſolution was approv'd, and the Act of Se-

curity

curity had a firſt Reading mark'd thereon. The 27th the Parliament adjourn'd to the 3d of *Auguſt*, expecting by that time that the Commiſſioners would have received her Majeſty's Inſtructions on the ſaid Act of Security.

The Parliament meeting again the 3d of *Auguſt*, and being acquainted, that the High Commiſſioner was impower'd to paſs the Act of Security, both that and the Supply were paſs'd, and received the Royal Aſſent the 5th of *Auguſt*.

By the Act of Security they ſtatute and ordain, That in caſe of the Death of the Queen, her Heirs or Succeſſors, the Parliament then in being ſhall ſit; and if the Parliament happen to be adjourn'd, then they ſhall aſſemble and ſit the twentieth Day after ſuch Death; and if there be no Parliament in being, then the Members of the preceding Parliament ſhall meet at *Edinburgh* the twentieth Day after ſuch Death; and the ſaid Eſtates of Parliament are impower'd to adminiſter the Government: And, if the Queen ſhall leave Heirs of her Body, or a Succeſſor be appointed by the Queen and Parliament, the ſaid Eſtates ſhall tender the Coronation-Oath to ſuch Succeſſor, within thirty Days after their Meeting; and if the Succeſſor be under Age, then the ſaid Eſtates ſhall appoint a Regency until he attain the Age of Seventeen.

And if her Majeſty die without Iſſue of her Body, or a Succeſſor appointed as above, the aforeſaid Eſtates are impower'd to nominate a Succeſſor, and to ſettle the Succeſſion of the Crown upon the Heirs of ſuch Succeſſor's Body; the ſaid Succeſſor and the Heirs of his Body being of the Royal Line of *Scotland*, and of the true Proteſtant Religion; *Provided ſuch Succeſſor be not the Succeſſor to the Crown of England*; unleſs during her Majeſty's Reign there be ſuch Conditions of Government,

enacted, as may ſecure the Honour and Soveraignty of this Crown and Kingdom, the Freedom of Parliaments, the Religion, Liberty and Trade of the Nation, from *Engliſh*, or any foreign Influence.

And it is made High-Treaſon, to acknowledge any Perſon to be King or Queen of *Scotland*, not taking the Coronation-Oath, or not appointed as aforeſaid.

And until the Meeting of the ſaid Eſtates, on ſuch Death as aforeſaid, the Adminiſtration of the Government ſhall be by ſuch of the Members of the ſaid Eſtates, and ſuch of the Privy-Council as are then at *Edinburgh*: And all Civil Commiſſions, granted during Pleaſure, ſhall be void, except Sheriffs, Stewards and Juſtices of Peace.

And for a further Security to the Kingdom, it is enacted, *That the whole Proteſtant Heretors and all the Burghs ſhould provide themſelves with Fire Arms for all the ſenſible Men who were Proteſtants; and the ſaid Heretors and Burghs ſhould diſcipline their ſaid ſenſible Men, once a Month at leaſt.*

The *Scots*, as has been obſerv'd, were ſo ſet upon this Bill, that they voted a four Months Ceſs or Tax extraordinary, upon the paſſing of it: And this, the Miniſtry in *England* made their Excuſe ſome time afterwards, for ſuffering the Royal Aſſent to be given to a Bill, which, upon the Matter, was little leſs than putting the *Scots* in a Capacity of compelling the *Engliſh* by Force to ſubmit to their Terms. Others alledg'd, this was a neceſſary Piece of Policy, to prevent a Rebellion, for whch that Nation was ripe at that Time; but it was an odd Way to prevent Rebellion, by putting Arms into their Hands: When they were arm'd and diſciplin'd, as the Act directed, it was preſum'd they would not be leſs formidable than before.

I return now to *England*, and ſhall give an Account

count of the Proceedings of the Parliament there, which aſſembled the 24th of *October*, and was open'd with the following Speech from the Throne;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE great and remarkable Succeſs with which God hath bleſſed our Arms this Summer, has ſtirr'd up our good Subjects in all Parts of the Kingdom, to expreſs their unanimous Joy and Satisfaction; and, I aſſure myſelf, you are all come diſpos'd to do every Thing that is neceſſary for the effectual Proſecution of the War; nothing being more obvious, than that a timely Improvement of our preſent Advantage, will enable us to procure a laſting Foundation of Security for England, *and a firm Support for the Liberty of* Europe. *This is my Aim: I have no Intereſt, nor ever will have, but to promote the Good and Happineſs of all my Subjects.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt deſire ſuch Supplies of you, as will be requiſite for carrying on the next Year's Service, both by Sea and Land; and for punctually performing our Treaties with our Allies; the rather, for that ſome of them have juſt Pretenſions depending ever ſince the laſt War: And I need not put you in mind of what Importance it is, to preſerve the publick Credit, both abroad and at home.

I believe you will find ſome Charges neceſſary next Year, which were not mention'd in the laſt Seſſions; and ſome extraordinary Expences incurr'd ſince, which were not then provided for.

I aſſure you, that all the Supplies you give, with what I am able to ſpare from my own Expences, ſhall be carefully applied to the beſt Advantage for the publick Service: And I earneſtly recommend to you a ſpeedy Diſpatch, as that which, under the good Providence

of

of God, we must chiefly depend upon, to disappoint the earliest Designs of our Enemies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot but tell you, how essential it is for attaining these great Ends abroad, of which we have so hopeful a Prospect, that we should be entirely united at home.

It is plain, our Enemies have no Encouragement left, but what arises from their Hopes of our Divisions: 'Tis therefore your Concern, not to give the least Countenance to those Hopes.

My Inclinations are, to be kind and indulgent to you all; in hopes you will do nothing to endanger the Loss of this Opportunity, which God hath put into our Hands, of securing ourselves and all Europe; *and that there will be no Contention among you, but who shall most promote the publick Welfare.*

Such a Temper as this, in all our Proceedings, cannot fail of securing your Reputation both at home and abroad.

This would make me a happy Queen; whose utmost Endeavours shall never be wanting to make you a happy and flourishing People.

The next Day the Lords attended her Majesty, with an Address of Thanks for her Speech; declaring, they would improve to the utmost the blessed Opportunity put into their Hands; and *congratulated the Success of her Majesty's Arms under the Conduct of the Duke of* Marlborough.

The Commons, in their Address, *congratulated her Majesty, as well upon the Victory obtain'd by Sir* George Rooke, *as upon that other obtained by the Duke of* Marlborough; assuring her, they came disposed to do every thing that was necessary for the effectual Prosecution of the War; and that they would give such a speedy Dispatch to the publick

publick Buſineſs, as might enable her Majeſty to purſue the Advantages ſhe had obtained over the common Enemy: That they would uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, by all proper Meaſures to prevent all Diviſions amongſt them; and they would have no Contention, but who ſhould moſt promote and eſtabliſh the publick Welfare, both in Church and State.

The Commons alſo addreſſed her Majeſty, to beſtow her Bounty upon the Seamen and Land Forces, that had behaved themſelves ſo gallantly both by Sea and Land; and her Majeſty gave Directions accordingly for diſtributing a Bounty amongſt them.

Then the Commons fell upon the Buſineſs of the Supply; in which they ſhewed ſuch Zeal and Application, that, before the End of *November*, the Sums neceſſary for maintaining both the Navy and the Army were voted. Next to the Supply the Occaſional Bill was again brought upon the Carpet; and, becauſe it was expected the Houſe of Peers would reject it, ſome propoſed the tacking it to a Money Bill: However, upon better Conſideration, the Commons ſent it up ſingly; and it met with the ſame Fate the former had done.

The States withdrawing Part of their Quota of Men of War from the Fleet in the *Streights*, a little before the Battle of *Malaga*; the Loſs of our Shipping for want of Convoys; and the ſuffering the Royal Aſſent to be given to the *Scotch* Act of Security; became the Subjects of Complaint, in both Houſes this Seſſion. On which Topick, the late Lord *Haverſham* made a Speech that was much taken notice of at that time; wherein he congratulated the Peers on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Victory, and Sir *George Rooke*'s Deliverance, as he term'd it; obſerving, that a Squadron of *Dutch*

were

were called away juſt before the Battle of *Malaga*, to be a Convoy to their Merchants; while neither the *Engliſh* Trade, or Coaſts were protected; but the Enemy inſulted us, tho' we pretended to be Maſters at Sea, even in the Channel: He alſo mentioned the Exportation of our Corn, as a Grievance; but chiefly inveighed againſt the Miniſtry, for ſuffering the Act of Security to paſs in *Scotland*, denominating it, *A Bill of Excluſion*: He obſerved, there were two Occaſions of all Troubles, much Diſcontent and great Poverty; and both theſe were to be found in *Scotland*: That their Gentry were brave, but diſcontented; their common People very ſtout and very numerous, but very poor: And what, ſays this noble Peer, may ſuch a Multitude, ſo arm'd and diſciplin'd, as the Act of Security directs, with ſuch Leaders do; eſpecially, when no Promiſes, no Aſſiſtance would be wanting, which *France* could give? Concluding, like an old Whig, *That he look'd upon it of the laſt Conſequence to* England, *that there ſhould be the leaſt Shadow or Pretence, of a Neceſſity to keep up regular ſtanding Troops in this Kingdom in time of Peace.*

There was ſtill a majority in each Houſe, that ſeemed to fall in with Lord *Haverſham*'s Sentiments, and particularly the Friends of the Church; which was a farther Inducement to ſome of the Miniſtry to make their Court to the Whigs, who were ready to ſcreen them from Cenſure, and go any Length with them, on condition of being brought into play again.

It has been thought ſtrange, that when both the Queen and the Commons appeared ſo zealouſly affected to the eſtabliſhed Church, ſuch a Flood of Whiggiſm ſhould ſo ſuddenly break in upon us. But if it be conſidered, that the Miniſters, who

who countenanced the introducing them, were, or pretended to be, once the great Patrons of the Church; and by this and other ſpecious Pretences, had eſtabliſhed themſelves in the Queen's Favour: That the Confederate Arms, during their Adminiſtration, had met with great Succeſs, which rendered their Leaders very popular; and that it was long e're they were ſuſpected of any Deſigns to the Prejudice of the Eſtabliſhment, either by the Queen, or the Tories themſelves. That ſome very crafty Courtiers, who had been ſoured by Proſecutions, out of Revenge, and Hopes of a Reſtoration, very readily joined with them: And that they were ſupported by a great Aſſembly at home, and the Allies abroad; we may ceaſe to wonder how the Whigs leap'd into the Saddle once again. They drew Gentlemen in gradually, from one Step to another, till they rendered their Retreat difficult, and at Length made them Inſtruments in getting the Parliament diſſolved, and another Houſe of Commons choſen after their own Heart; inſomuch, that the Church was really apprehended to be in Diſtreſs by ſome, under a Queen of known Affection to her Eſtabliſhment. And when the Whigs had once ingroſſed all the Poſts of Power and Profit, and entered into ſtrict Engagements with Foreigners of the ſame Stamp, their next Policy was, to repreſent themſelves as ſo formidable a Body, that it was not ſafe to touch them: And it is a much greater Wonder, that her Majeſty ever diſengaged herſelf, than that ſhe remained under their Influence ſo long. But to proceed:

The Lords, having conſidered the *Scots* Act of Security, addreſs'd her Majeſty, that ſhe would give Orders for the fortifying *Newcaſtle*, *Tinmouth*, *Berwick*, *Carliſle*, and *Hull*; and that the Militia of the four Northern Counties might be

diſciplined, and provided with Arms; and that a competent Number of regular Troops might be kept upon the Northern Borders of *England*, and in the North of *Ireland*; and that the Laws for diſarming Papiſts might be put in Execution.

The Lower Houſe alſo came to the following Reſolutions, in Relation to the *Scots*, (*viz.*) That a Bill be brought in, to enable her Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners to treat of an Union with *Scotland*. 2. That the Natives of *Scotland*, not already ſettled, and continually reſiding in the Dominions of *England*, ſhall be reputed Aliens, unleſs *Scotland* come into the Proteſtant Succeſſion. 3. That more effectual Proviſion be made for preventing the Exportation of Wool in *Scotland*. *The* Scots *had paſs'd an Act for exporting their Wool the laſt Seſſion, only to ſpoil the* Engliſh *Woollen Manufacture, which our Miniſtry had ſtupidly, or treacherouſly, ſuffered to receive the Royal Aſſent, as well as the Act of Security.* 4. That a Stop ſhould be put to the Importation of *Scots* Linnen. 5. That immediate Proviſion be made to prevent the conveying Horſes, Arms, and Ammunition from *England* and *Ireland* to *Scotland*; purſuant to which Reſolutions a Bill was brought in, and paſs'd both Houſes in a few Days.

The Houſe of Peers ſeemed offended at ſome Miſmanagements in the Admiralty; and alſo preſented an Addreſs to her Majeſty, complaining, that leſs Money had been paid to the Service of the Navy than was intended; whereby the Debt of the Navy was increaſed a Million of Money and upwards, ſince the Year 1702: That more than 1500 Men were wanting of the laſt Year's Compliment of Seamen provided for by Parliament: That too large Salaries were given to the Prince's Council and other Officers. Whereupon the

Prince's

Prince's Council laid before her Majeſty an Anſwer to all theſe Objections; ſhewing particularly, that the Funds, given for the Navy, had fallen ſhort near twelve hundred thouſand Pounds, which was the Occaſion of the Increaſe of that Debt.

His Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having taken a Tour to *Berlin*, after the Campaign was ended, to treat with the King of *Pruſſia*, concerning the taking Eight Thouſand of his Troops into *Britiſh* Pay to ſerve in *Savoy*, did not arrive in *England* till the 14th of *December*, when he brought with him the Priſoners, Colours and Standards, taken at *Blenheim:* On his Grace's appearing in the Houſe of Lords, a Day or two afterwards the Lord Keeper *Wright*, in the Name of all the Peers, congratulated the Duke on his Succeſſes the preceding Campaign, and returned him the Thanks of the Houſe for his ſignal Services: To which his Grace anſwered, he was extremely ſenſible of the Honour they had done him; but that, next to the Bleſſing of God, the Succeſs was to be aſcribed to the extraordinary Courage of the Officers and Soldiers under his Command: A Committee of the Commons alſo attended his Grace with the Thanks of that Houſe, and congratulated him on his glorious Succeſs; ſoon after which Marſhal *Tallard*, and the reſt of the *French* Priſoners of Diſtinction, were ſent down to *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*, where they hired them Houſes and Apartments, and ſpent their Time in hunting, gardening, and other agreeable Amuſements ſeveral Years, and the Colours and Standards taken with them, were hung up as Trophies in *Weſtminſter-hall:* About the ſame Time, his Grace was invited by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to an Entertainment at *Goldſmith's-Hall*, whither he went in one of her Majeſty's Coaches, attended by

ſeveral great Officers of State and foreign Miniſters, and the Citizens omitted nothing that might teſtify their Senſe of the General's Merit.

The Commons alſo, gratefully acknowledging the Services the Duke of *Marlborough* had performed laſt Summer, addreſs'd the Queen in a Body the 10th of *January*, that ſhe would take ſome proper Means to perpetuate the Memory of the great Services performed by his Grace: To which her Majeſty anſwering, She would take it into her Conſideration, ſome few Days after ſhe ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, importing, That ſhe was inclined to grant the Intereſt of the Crown, in the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and Hundred of *Wotton*, to the Duke and his Heirs, deſiring their Aſſiſtance in it: Whereupon the Houſe reſolved, that a Bill be brought in to enable her Majeſty to grant the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and Hundred of *Wotton*, to the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Heirs; all which the World were ſatisfied he had juſtly merited: But his Grace's Glory and Influence were now arrived to ſuch a Pitch, that the bare mentioning the Merit of another, was held a ſufficient Pretence for diſmiſſing ſuch a Man from his Poſt: The Duke's Friends could not bear to ſee any Rivals in his Glory. The Duke of *Ormond*, after the Victory of *Vigo*, it has been obſerved, was removed out of the Way of Action, and preferred to a peaceable Command in *Ireland*; and now Admiral *Rook*, without any Reward for a long Series of eminent Services, was diſmiſs'd from his Command, and permitted to retire to his Seat in *Kent*: And yet Poſterity will be of Opinion, when they come to reflect cooly and impartially on the ſeveral Actions, that the Battle of *Malaga* was as warm an Engagement, fought under greater Diſadvantages, and more conſiderable in its Conſequences

quences to *England*, than that of *Hockſtet*. The Emperor indeed found his Account in the *Blenheim* Victory: But, if it be conſidered, that the Victory of *Malaga* did not only oblige the *French* to quit the *Mediterranean* (the Field of Battle) and retire to their Ports then; but that their Grand Fleet never durſt appear upon the Sea afterwards during the whole War, and left us at Liberty to make Deſcents, and carry on the War where we pleaſed, the whole Sea-coaſts of *France* and *Spain* lying open to our Inſults after this Battle, the Victory of *Malaga* deſerves not to be ſlighted, eſpecially if we reflect again, that the *French* were vaſtly ſuperior in the Number of Guns and Men, and the Size of their Ships; that they were come freſh out of Harbour, and were aſſiſted by their Gallies, which the Allies wanted; and by the Help of theſe they tow'd off their diſabled Ships: Add to this, that the Admiral, in Perſon, ſtood expoſed on the open Deck the whole Day, in the higheſt Part of his Ship, with his Sword drawn, animating his Men, and directing the Battle: That he was in the hotteſt Part of the Fight, attacked by firſt Rate Men of War, and himſelf in the leaſt ſecond Rate in the *Engliſh* Fleet; and will it not be a Reproach to that Adminiſtration, that he was deprived of his Poſt?

On the other Hand, it has been obſerved by ſome, That, had our Succeſs been leſs by Land, we ſhould have more vigorouſly applied ourſelves to the Sea-Service, which is our proper Province, and from whence only we were to reap any Benefit, even by the Terms of the Grand Alliance: But, inſtead of this, we anticipated our Revenues, and impoveriſh'd the People, to carry on a Land-war in foreign Countries, and that without any, or a very remote Proſpect of Advantage to ourſelves.

ſelves. Happy had the Nation been, ſay ſome, if the Duke's Skill in Sea Affairs had been equal to his Conduct at Land: But far be it from me to detract from his Grace's ſhining Merit; on the contrary, I retain ſo juſt an Eſteem of his Courage and Conduct, that it is my firm Opinion, if he had not been under the Management of the *Dutch*, and reſtrained from fighting by their Deputies in the Army, when he ſaw an Advantage, the War would have been brought to a Period ſeven Years ſooner than it was. I look upon the Duke to have been poſſeſs'd with a very laudable Ambition of bringing down the Power of *France* as ſoon as poſſible; and we find him expreſſing the utmoſt Regret, when he found his Hands tied by the States: He knew it was not for the Intereſt of his Country to have a War for Life in *Flanders*, and to ſpend his Time in beſieging one ſtrong Town after another: He knew, that thoſe Towns would fall of Courſe, on the gaining a Victory or two. But here was our Misfortune; the *Dutch* would run no Hazards, and by their abundant Caution we were undone: They indeed annually enlarged their Frontiers at our Coſt, while this Nation was run in Debt paſt Redemption, and future Ages probably will feel the Effects of our ſubmitting to be governed by their Councils: It was with great Difficulty, it muſt be acknowledged, they prevailed on the Duke of *Marlborough* to come into their Meaſures: He had but one unfortunate Foible, which that cunning People too ſoon diſcovered; ſome few Families were vaſtly enriched, while the Nation was impoveriſhed by a conſuming Land-war, that would never have had an End, if the Adminiſtration had not been changed. But to proceed, whatever was the Inducement, certain it is, Admiral *Rook* was laid aſide, and Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*

Shovel made Rear-Admiral of *England*, and Commander of the Fleet in his Stead; Sir *John Leak*, was appointed Vice-Admiral of the *White*; Sir *George Byng*, Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*; Sir *Thomas Dilks*, Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; *William Whetſtone*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the *White*; and Sir *John Jennings*, Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*, in the Room of Sir *James Wiſhart*, who laid down his Commiſſion at that Time.

The Commons, obſerving how miſerably deficient the Allies were in furniſhing their Quotas by Sea and Land already, addreſſed her Majeſty, that ſhe would uſe her Intereſt with them, that they might furniſh their Quotas the next Year, according to their reſpective Treaties.

And now the Right of an Elector to bring his Action againſt the Return-Officer for refuſing his Vote, came under Debate again; *John Petty*, *John Ovrat*, and other Inhabitants of *Aylesbury* (encouraged by the Countenance the Houſe of Peers had given *Aſhby* to ſue *White*, and the reſt of the Conſtables of *Aylesbury*, for refuſing his Vote) ventured alſo to bring their ſeveral Actions againſt the ſaid Conſtables; whereupon the Commons reſolved, That *John Patty*, *John Ovrat*, *John Paton*, *Henry Baſs*, and *Daniel Horn* of *Aylesbury*, had been guilty of commencing and proſecuting an Action at Common Law, againſt *William White* and others, late Conſtables of *Aylesbury*, for not allowing their Votes in the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, contrary to the Declaration of the Commons, in high Contempt of their Juriſdiction, and in Breach of the known Privileges of that Houſe, ordered the ſaid *Aylesbury*-men to be committed to *Newgate*. Whereupon they moved for an *Habeas Corpus* in the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, but were remanded to

Newgate

Newgate by that Court, and their Counſel, Solli-citors, *&c.* voted guilty of a Breach of Privilege by the Commons, and taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Two of the *Aylesbury*-men afterwards were about to bring their *Writs of Error*, returnable in Parliament; which occaſioned great Heats between the two Houſes, and ſeveral Repreſentations to her Majeſty; the Lords addreſſing, that the *Writs of Error* in this Caſe, might be granted; and the Commons inſiſting they might not.

The principal Matter in Diſpute was the ſame as in *Aſhby*'s Caſe, Whether an Elector's Vote, being refuſed by the proper Officer empowered to take the Poll, he might bring his Action at Law againſt ſuch Officer? Or whether ſuch Elector's Right to vote could be determined any where, but in the Houſe of Commons? The Lords held, that every Elector had a Right to vote, by Virtue of his Freehold or Freedom, and that Matters of Freehold, *&c.* were determinable by the Courts of Law; and that if the Commons only could judge of the Right of their Electors, they would in Effect chuſe their Electors, and might exclude as many Freeholders and Freemen from voting in Elections as they ſaw fit.

The Commons on the other Hand inſiſted, That they had ever been the ſole Judges of the Elections of their own Members, and that by an Act of the 7 *W.* III. the laſt Determination of the Houſe of Commons, as to their Electors, is made concluſive, and any Return contrary thereto is therein declared to be a falſe Return: That the two Houſes of Parliament are independent of one another, and ſole Judges of their own Rights and Privileges: But if the Right of Electors might be determined in the Courts of Law, from whence Cauſes are removed

moved by *Writ of Error* into the Houſe of Lords; then the Lords would become Judges of the Right of Electors to chuſe, and conſequently who were duly elected Members of the Commons Houſe; whereby the Commons would loſe their Independency, and become ſubject to the Lords, as to their very Being; for tho' they allowed the Commons to determine the Right of the Members to ſit in the Houſe; yet if the Lords could notwithſtanding, upon a *Writ of Error*, give Damages againſt the Return-Officer, for not allowing the Vote of a Perſon, whom they adjudged to have a Right; this muſt neceſſarily have ſuch an Influence upon the Officer, as to induce him to return ſuch Perſons, as would be moſt acceptable to their Lordſhips, and conſequently their Lordſhips might in Time chuſe the Houſe of Commons themſelves: And farther, ſhould the Houſe of Commons determine the Right of Election to be in one, and the Courts of Law, or their Lordſhips, adjudge it to be in another, this would produce contradictory Judgments, and muſt create Confuſion. There is indeed nothing of human Inſtitution, but is liable to ſome Objection, and it was poſſible the Commons might err in their Determinations: But they thought the Rights and Privileges of the Commons of *England* much ſafer in the Hands of their own Repreſentatives, than if they were but Tenants at Will to the Houſe of Lords.

Her Majeſty, upon their Lordſhips addreſſing her not to put a Stop to the iſſuing *Writs of Error* in this Caſe, returned the following Anſwer.

My Lords,

I *Should have granted the* Writ of Error *deſired in this Addreſs; but, finding an abſolute Neceſſity of putting an immediate End to this Seſſion, I am ſen-*

ſible there could have been no farther Proceeding in this Matter.

Accordingly her Majeſty came to the Houſe the 14th of *March*, and made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Seſſion, without doing you the Juſtice to acknowledge you have fully made good the Aſſurances you gave me at the Beginning of it, by the great Readineſs you have ſhewn in the Diſpatch of the publick Buſineſs; and I make no Doubt, but this Diſpatch will prove a real Advantage to us, and a great Diſcouragement to our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my hearty Thanks in particular, for the great Supplies, with which you have enabled me to carry on this neceſſary War. I aſſure you, they ſhall be carefully applied to the Uſes for which they have been given; and I perſuade myſelf, I ſhall always have the cheerful Aſſiſtance of my dutiful and loving Subjects, in the Proſecution of the preſent War, till our Enemies are obliged to ſuch a Peace, as ſhall be a laſting Advantage and Security to us and our Allies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have, by the Bleſſing of God, a fair Proſpect of this great and deſirable End, if we do not diſappoint it by our own unreaſonable Humour and Animoſity; the fatal Effects of which we have ſo narrowly eſcaped in this Seſſion, that it ought to be a ſufficient Warning againſt all dangerous Experiments for the future.

I conclude therefore, with exhorting you all to Peace and Union, which are always commendable; but more particularly neceſſary at this Time, when the whole Kingdom being ſhortly to proceed to new Elecți-

ons,

ons, it ought to be the Care of every Body, eſpecially of ſuch as are in publick Stations, to carry themſelves with the greateſt Prudence and Moderation; Nothing will contribute more to our Reputation abroad, and our Security at home.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 1ſt of *May*.

Beſides the Acts already mentioned, the following Bills received the Royal Aſſent this Seſſion, *viz.*

An Act to permit the Exportation of *Iriſh* Linnen to the Plantations, and to prohibit the Importation of *Scots* Linnen into *Ireland*: An Act for giving the like Remedy on promiſſory Notes, as upon Bills of Exchange: An Act to encourage the Importation of Naval Stores from the Plantations: An Act for the Relief of the Creditors of *Thomas Pitkin* a Bankrupt, and for the apprehending of him, and the Diſcovery of the Effects of the ſaid *Thomas Pitkin* and his Accomplices. *This Man broke for an hundred thouſand Pounds, and fled to* Holland *with great Part of the Spoils of his poor Creditors, but was apprehended there by the Duke of* Marlborough's *Intereſt, and brought back to* England.

An Act to prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *France*: An Act to prevent all Correſpondence with her Majeſty's Enemies. *By this Act, whoever went to* France *after the 4th of* May, *in the firſt Year of the Queen; or had bore Arms in the* French *Service, and returned into the Queen's Dominions, after the 25th of* March 1705, *without Licence, was declared guilty of High Treaſon.*

Notwithſtanding the ſeveral Addreſſes and Repreſentations of the Lords and Commons, that had been made to the Throne, againſt the *Dutch*

for trading with *France* during the War, that cunning People ſo inſinuated themſelves into the good Graces of the Miniſtry at this Time, that they obtained an Order of Council, ſetting forth, that the Queen being about to open a Trade with *Spain*, the Ships of the States, that had proper Paſſes, ſhould not be moleſted by the Commanders of her Majeſty's Ships in their Trade with *France*. And, no doubt, the Reader obſerves, that this Order was made immediately after a Seſſion, wherein an Act was paſſed for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce between *England* and *France*; ſo much more indulgent were this *moderate Miniſtry* to the *Dutch* than the *Engliſh*.

If it be ſaid, that we were to have an Equivalent by trading with *Spain*; this was no more than a ſpecious Pretence for conniving at the *Dutch*; for we never propoſed to trade to any Place, that was not under the Dominion of King *Charles*, and that he was not then poſſeſſed of a Foot of Land there, unleſs *Gibraltar*: Beſides, when we had a Trade with thoſe Ports, that were afterwards in King *Charles*'s Poſſeſſion, the *Dutch* had the ſame Priyilege of trading thither as the *Engliſh* had; and there was no Colour for humouring them in the *French* Trade, on account of our trading to *Spain*.

The following Promotions and Alterations were made ſoon after the riſing of the Parliament, viz. the Duke of *Newcaſtle* was made Lord Privy Seal in the Room of the Duke of *Buckingham*; and *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough*, and *Hugh* Lord *Cholmondeley*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council; the Earl of *Montague* was made Duke of *Montague*; the Lord *Cutts* was made Commander of her Majeſty's Forces in *Ireland* under the Duke of *Ormond*; Dr. *Wake* was named Biſhop of *Lincoln*;

the Room of Dr. *Gardner* deceaſed, and Dr. *Bull* Biſhop of St. *David*'s, in the Room of Dr. *Watſon*, who was deprived for Simony, *&c.* There were alſo ſeveral Alterations in the Lieutenancy, in Favour of the Whigs, and the following Promotion of General Officers, *viz.* Brigadier *Frederick Hamilton*, the Lord *Windſor*, the Lord *Raby*, and Brigadier *Tidcombe*, were made Major-Generals; and the Hon. Colonel *Mordaunt*, Colonel *Blood*, and Colonel *Stanhope* were made Brigadier-Generals.

On the 5th of *April* 1705, a Proclamation came out for diſſolving the Parliament, and before the End of the Month, another Proclamation iſſued for the calling a new one. And the Whigs having received a great Addition of Strength, by the Treaſurer, *&c.* going over to them, the Elections generally went on the Side of the Whigs.

The Queen, about this Time, went to *Newmarket*, where ſhe was attended by the Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, Dr. *Ellis*, and the Heads of that Univerſity, who gave her Majeſty an Invitation to *Cambridge*, which ſhe was pleaſed to accept of, and was magnificently entertained the 16th of *June*, at the Charge of the Univerſity, in *Trinity* College.

Several Counties and Corporations thought fit to give Inſtructions to their new Repreſentatives, as to their Behaviour in the enſuing Parliament, which generally run in the Whig Strain, and they were thought to be encouraged in this Procedure, if not put upon it, by the Miniſtry. In the Beginning of *May*, Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, received Advice of his Maſter's Death, the late Emperor *Leopold*, who died on the 5th of *May*, N. S. and was ſucceeded by *Joſeph* his eldeſt Son. The Envoy being admitted to a pri-

private Audience, aſſured her Majeſty, that the new Emperor would not only obſerve all the Treaties concluded with his Predeceſſor; but would omit nothing, that might render thoſe Alliances more firm. It was debated in Council, whether the Court ſhould go into Mourning for the late Emperor, that Court not going into Mourning for other Princes, looking upon the reſt of the Monarchs of *Europe* as of an inferior Claſs; and it was carried in Council, that this Court ſhould not go into Mourning. But Count *Gallas* engaging in his Maſter's Name, that the Emperors would for the future mourn for the Kings of *England*, the *Engliſh* Court went into Mourning.

I come now to review Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1704, and Part of 1705; and I find he is ſo good, p. 364. to acknowledge, That the then Tory Houſe of Commons gave all the Supplies that were neceſſary for carrying on the War that Year; tho' he would ſtill have us believe, p. 374 and 375, That the Men, who gave theſe Supplies to keep out the Pretender, were contriving to bring him in.

Speaking of the *Aylesbury* Election, p. 366, he ſays, The Return was made by four Conſtables; and it was *believed* that they made a Bargain with ſome of the Candidates, and they managed the Matter ſo as to be ſure that the Majority ſhould be for the *Perſon* to whom they had engaged themſelves. *But, here is all the Reaſon in the World to believe, that this is a Forgery of the Biſhop's and his Party; for he neither tells us who it was* believed *this; nor which of the Candidates* (the PERSON, are his Words) *the Conſtables agreed with; or that there was the leaſt Shadow of Proof of ſuch an Agreement; which muſt have appeared, if there had been any ſuch, when the Matter was brought by Writ of Error*

Error into the Houſe of Lords: All the Foundation of this Story is, that the Conſtables of Ayleſbury *refuſed to poll* Aſhby, *becauſe they apprehended he had not a Right to poll; the reſt is a Fiction of our Biſhop's, or his Friends, who never fail to make and propagate any Story, that will ſerve the Intereſt of their Party.*

The Biſhop, p. 367, has made a notable Diſcovery, *viz. That a Committee of Elections, is a Committee of Affections:* His Words are, They (the Commons) gave the Election always for him who was reckoned of the Party of the Majority, in a Manner ſo bare-faced, that they were ſcarce out of Countenance when they were charged with Injuſtice in judging of Elections. It was not eaſy to find a Remedy to ſuch a crying Abuſe, of which *all Sides in their Turns*, as they happened to be depreſs'd, had made great Complaints; but, when they came to the Majority, ſeemed to have forgot all that they formerly cried out upon.

In ſpeaking of the Queen's Bounty to the Clergy, in granting the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, for the Augmentation of poor Livings; it is obſervable, that the Biſhop, p. 370, makes himſelf the firſt and ſole Author of that Advice; tho' by the Character he gives the inferior Clergy in other Places, repreſenting them as Enemies to the Government, or at leaſt to his own Party, it is much more reaſonable to believe he would rather have ſtripp'd them of what they had, than added any Thing to their Revenues; eſpecially if it be conſidered, how undiſturbed he was at the plundering and evicting all the Epiſcopal Miniſters of the Church of *Scotland*, at the Revolution; which he might have prevented in a great Meaſure, if he had deſired it, had his Intereſt in King *William* been as conſiderable as he pretends. Either he had little Intereſt in King *William*, or the Deſtruction of the Church

of

of *Scotland* muſt lie at this good Man's Door, whoſe Affections in this Place appear ſo zealous for the Welfare of the Epiſcopal Church of *England*: And it appears from his own Words, that when he laid this Matter before King *William*, it was not out of any Affection he had for the Clergy, but with a political View, that the King might gain them to his Side, who were, he ſays alienated from that Prince; ſo that he has himſelf ſpoiled all the Merit he might claim by giving the Advice, in telling us, he adviſed it for the King's Advantage, and not the Clergy's.

He plainly charges the Earl of *Nottingham*, p. 375, with drawing up the Examinations of the Plot, ſo as to make it appear more inconſiderable than it was, inſinuating that he was in the *Jacobite* Intereſt; by which, as I have obſerved already, we ought to underſtand no more, than that the Earl was a Friend to the Church and Conſtitution; the Biſhop every where denominating ſuch Perſons *Jacobites*: But I leave the noble and honourable Deſcendants of this good Man, to do their Father and the Nation Juſtice againſt this Adept in Calumny and Detraction. It is evident from the Biſhop's own Writings, That he and his Friends either raiſed or propagated that malicious Suggeſtion, *That all the Friends of the Church, both in the Miniſtry and Parliament, were Jacobites*; and by that Means contributed to procure an Alteration of the Miniſtry, and a new Parliament to be choſen, of the Whiggiſh Strain: This is a Piece of Craft they frequently exerciſed, to get all Places of Honour and Profit in their Hands.

The Biſhop, p. 379, charges the Lord Keeper *Wright* with Corruption. His Words are, *Money did every Thing with him*; and yet is ſo juſt afterwards to ſay, *In his Court he never heard him charged*

charged with it: But I can't for my Life find, where the Keeper could be guilty of Corruption, if not in his Court. He mentions indeed his being a Zealot (or zealous Churchman) and his putting the Friends of the Church into the Commiſſion of the Peace; but I never heard, that Juſtices of Peace gave Money for their Commiſſions; and am ſtill at a Loſs to know in what Inſtances the Keeper was guilty of Corruption, or *doing every Thing for Money*, as the Biſhop terms it, unleſs in the Diſpoſal of the ſmall Livings in his Gift, which were ſcarce worth a Bribe.

He ſeems very angry, p. 380, that the Words *Union* and *Moderation*, that carried ſo good a *Sound*, ſhould now become odious; inſomuch that even in Sermons, chiefly at *Oxford*, they were arraigned, as importing ſomewhat that was unkind to the Church, and that favoured the Diſſenters: But the Biſhop very well knew, that the Reaſon theſe Words were not liked, was, becauſe the Senſe of them, at that Time, was inverted: That the Party who made uſe of them, meant nothing leſs by *Union*, than by bringing the Diſſenters into Play, and depreſſing the Friends of the Eſtabliſhment. This was the *Union* they meant; and this the true Meaning of *Moderation*. Thoſe that were for defending the Eſtabliſhment, and had any Apprehenſion of the Tragedies being revived that were acted in the Days of their Forefathers, when the Sectaries were uppermoſt, were ſtigmatized *High-Flyers, violent Tories and Jacobites*; by which we are to underſtand no more, than that theſe Men could not be wheedled to ſubmit to their inveterate Enemies by the inviting *Sounds* of *Union* and *Moderation*; they were not to be influenced or whiſtled this Way or that, by Names or Sounds.

This Chriſtian Biſhop, p. 380, falls foul upon the whole Body of the Nation: He cenſures the Freeholders for being uneaſy under their Taxes, and wiſhing for Peace: The capital Gentry of *England*, he ſays, were ill turn'd, and not ſenſible of the Danger they were in: The Univerſities, eſpecially *Oxford*, had been unhappily ſucceſsful in corrupting the Principles of thoſe who were bred amongſt them; and the Generality of the Clergy were not only ill prompted, but ill-tempered, and exclaimed againſt all Moderation as endangering the Church. This is the Character this moderate Prelate gives of the Gentry and Commonalty, the Univerſities and Clergy; from which nothing is more evident, than that none of theſe approved our Author's Conduct: And this is the real Ground of all thoſe malicious Suggeſtions, and of that ill Language he every where affords them; but he muſt have a very fond Opinion of his own tranſparent Merit, to imagine, that Poſterity would believe all the valuable Part of the Nation to be in the wrong, and only himſelf and ſome few deluded People to be in the right: The mentioning ſo many Men of Learning, Judgment and Eſtates to be his Enemies, can be no Credit to him; for if they had not ſeen ſomething in him exceeding perverſe and infamous, it is not to be ſuppoſed they would ſo unanimouſly *have deteſted* this Prelate, as he himſelf often complains they did. It is obſerved, that nothing betrays the Hypocrite more than his ſlandering and railing at all that are great and good: That Torrent of Calumny and Detraction, he has let out to deſtroy the Reputations of all that differed from him, when it comes to be conſidered impartially, will probably ruin his own, and bring everlaſting Diſgrace upon him.

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With what Indigation muſt every one read his Relation of the taking of *Gibraltar*, p. 388? How ſlightly and contemptibly does he ſpeak of that Action, becauſe Admiral *Rook* commanded there. *Rook* (ſays he) as he ſailed back, *fell in upon* Gibraltar, where he ſpent much Powder, bombarding it to very little Purpoſe, that he might *ſeem* to attempt ſomewhat; tho' there was no Reaſon to hope that he could ſucceed: Some bold Men ventured to go on Shore in a Place where it was not thought poſſible to climb up the Rocks; yet they ſucceeded in it.

Thus would he make an Enterprize, undertaken on the moſt mature Advice, and of the greateſt Importance of any performed during the War; an Action, in which the utmoſt Bravery and military Skill was ſhewn; and the Succeſs that attended it, to be the Effect of *pure Chance*. Rook *fell in upon* Gibraltar: From which Expreſſion no Body would have imagined, that a Council of War had been called on the Coaſt of *Africa*, and a Reſolution taken there, by the General Officers of both Nations, to attack the Place, as the Fact really was. One would think alſo, that the Deſcent was made *by Chance*, and not by the Command of the Admiral, when he ſays, *ſome bold Men ventured to go aſhore*; whereas the Admiral commanded all the Boats in the Fleet to go on Shore, and attack the Works, after the Cannonade: And from his own Words it may be gathered, that it was a moſt deſperate Attack, as, where he ſays, *There was no Hope he could ſucceed*; and *that it was not thought poſſible to climb up the Rocks, and yet they ſucceeded:* However, there could be nothing great or glorious in the Action, becauſe *ROOK* commanded it: *It was all the Effects of Chance.* So very impartial is this Right Reverend Hiſtorian.

In relating the Battle of *Malaga*, the Biſhop is ſo juſt as to acknowledge the Force of the *French* ſuperior to that of the Confederate Fleet; and that they had beſides many Gallies that were of great Uſe to them: He blames *ROOK*, that he did not furniſh all his Ships with a ſufficient Quantity of Powder; and in the ſame Breath juſtifies him, by ſaying, *They had twenty-five Rounds, and it was ſeldom known that ſo much Powder was ſpent in an Action at Sea*; which ſhews, by the Way, that the Action was very warm: He makes the Battle to have been the 12th of *Auguſt*, whereas it was fought the 13th of *Auguſt*, O. S. But ſuch Slips as theſe are frequent in this correct Writer. As to his Obſervation, *That ſome of the Ships wanting Powder might have been fatal, if the* French *had engaged them next Day*; there is nothing in this; for the Admiral cauſed Ammunition to be diſtributed among the Ships that wanted next Morning: And he is ſo good as to acknowledge, that the *French* run away the next Day; conſequently, under all the Diſadvantages he mentions, the Allies were victorious; and yet he contradicts himſelf a Line or two afterwards, and calls it *a drawn Battle*; and therefore looks upon it to be ridiculous in the Commons to mention Admiral *Rook*'s Succeſs in the ſame Addreſs with the Duke of *Marlborough*'s. But if we conſider the Conqueſt of that innaceſſible Fortreſs of *Gibraltar*, in the firſt Place; the great Diſadvantages under which the Admiral engaged the *French* Fleet near *Malaga*; and that they were beaten to that Degree, that their Grand Fleet has never appeared on the Sea ſince; and laſtly, if we reflect that at this Day we ſenſibly feel the happy Effects of Sir *George Rook*'s Succeſſes, there was no great Abſurdity in ſuffering them to be mentioned

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in the ſame Addreſs with thoſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s.

The Biſhop makes very juſt Reflections, p. 391, on the ſtupid and indolent Conduct of the *Portugueſe*, who made no Uſe of the Diverſion given to the *Spaniſh* Forces, by their undertaking the Siege of *Gibraltar*: They made (ſays the Biſhop) great Demands on us; England *was conſidered as a Source that could never be exhauſted: we granted all their Demands*; and a Body of Horſe was ſent them, at a vaſt Charge.

From relating the Actions of the Campaign, the Biſhop comes to give an Account of the Proceedings of Parliament in his native Country of *Scotland*; wherein he is exceeding ſevere on the Duke of *Queensberry*; and the Earl of *Cromarty*, Secretary of State, he treats with the utmoſt Contempt; *he made a long and idle Speech* (ſays the Biſhop:) But, I believe, this Prelate never made a better; and it was certainly with a very honeſt View, *viz.* to ſhew that the Queen was ſincere in what ſhe ſaid, which the Biſhop and his Friends were pleaſed to ſuſpect.

He then let us into the Secret, that the Earl of *Godolphin* was in a Manner Prime Miniſter (ſupported by the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*;) and that he took upon him to adviſe the Queen to paſs the Act of Security in *Scotland* (which was little leſs than a Declaration of War againſt *England*:) And that this would have ruined the Earl of *Godolphin*, if it had been known; but he was ſo cunning as to keep the World in the Dark, and not let them know that he gave the Queen this Advice. The Biſhop alſo charges the Lord *Godolphin* with adviſing the Queen not to ſend the Priſoners and Papers, relating to the *Scots* Plot, down to that Parliament; tho' ſhe had

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promiſed it (probably by the ſame Advice) at the Beginning of the Seſſion. It is preſumed, much the ſame Arguments were uſed as had prevailed on her Royal Grandfather, when the Whigs had his Ear of old, *That a Prince had a publick as well as a private Conſcience*; and might alter his Mind, that is, break his Word, when it was not found convenient to keep it.

The Biſhop is ſo juſt to acknowledge, p. 401, That the Commons (this *Jacobite* Houſe of Commons, as he repreſented them) *agreed to every Thing that the Court propoſed*, for ſupporting the War in the Year 1705; and that this was carried with great Diſpatch and Unanimity: From whence it appears, that the Tories were as hearty Friends to the Queen and Government as the Whigs; and that there was no Manner of Occaſion to change Hands, and bring the Whigs into the Adminiſtration, as was done at this Time, for the Service of the Publick: The ſole End of changing the Miniſtry, and procuring a Whig Parliament, was to ſupport ſome certain Miniſters in their arbitrary and avaricious Views, and defend them from the Reſentment of the Nation: Nor is any Thing ſo common, as for an obnoxious Miniſter to ſkreen himſelf, and purſue his own private Intereſts, under the ſpecious Pretence of ſerving his Prince or Country.

I proceed now to give an Account of the State of the War in the Year 1705. I left the *French* engaged in the Siege of *Verrue* in *Piedmont* laſt Winter; which made ſo brave a Defence, that they were not Maſters of it till the 8th of *April* this Year, when it ſurrendered upon honourable Terms, *Nice* and *Villa-Franca* alſo ſurrender'd to the *French* before the End of the Year: So that the Duke of *Savoy* had ſcarce any Thing left of all his Ter-

Territories in *Italy*, but the Capital City of *Turin*. Whereupon Prince *Eugene* made ſeveral Attempts to join him; but was ſo narrowly watched by the Duke of *Vendoſme* and the Grand Prior of *France*, that he found it very difficult to effect it: At length, the Neceſſity of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Affairs requiring his making a bold Puſh to join his Royal Highneſs, he found Means to divide the *French* Army by a Stratagem; and they ſent a ſtrong Detachment towards the *Adda*, on which *Vendoſme* himſelf attended: Whereupon the Prince advanced to attack the Body commanded by the Grand Prior; but the Duke of *Vendoſme*, being aware of his Deſign, was not marched ſo far, but he ſoon returned and joined his Brother: Whereupon there happened a ſharp Engagement near *Caſſano*, the 16th of *Auguſt*, N. S. in which great Numbers were killed and wounded on both Sides; and both ſung *Te Deum* for the Victory, as did their Confederates. The *French* boaſted they had gained their Point, in preventing the Conjunction of Prince *Eugene* with the Duke of *Savoy*; and the Prince was very well ſatisfied that he had prevented the Siege of *Turin* for this Campaign; and, having left the Command of the Army to Count *Raventlau*, he returned to *Vienna*, to ſollicite farther Reinforcements; and ſo well ſucceeded, that the Emperor ſent a Memorial to the Queen of *England*, offering to mortgage his Lands and Revenues in *Sileſia* to her Subjects, for the Loan of 350,000 *l.* at Eight *per Cent.* towards the recruiting and augmenting his Troops in *Italy:* And her Majeſty was pleaſed to grant her Letters-Patent, permitting and encouraging her Subjects to ſubſcribe to the ſaid Loan; whereupon the whole Sum was ſuddenly ſubſcribed; whereof the Prince of *Denmark* ſubſcribed 20,000 *l.* the Duke of *Marl-*

Marlborough 10,000 *l.* the Treaſurer *Godolphin* 5000 *l.* *Portland* 10,000 *l.* and the Lord *Sunderland* 2500 *l.*

In *Portugal* the Allies opened the Campaign with the Siege of *Alcantara*; which being inveſted the 2d of *May*, the Garriſon, conſiſting of ſeven hundred Men, ſurrender'd Priſoners of War within a few Days: Whereupon the Confederates laid Siege to *Albugnerque*, another Town of no great Strength, on the 16th, which ſurrendered the 22d: They afterwards made themſelves Maſters of the little Town of *Salvaterre*, and then went into Quarters of Refreſhment during the Heats. Whereupon his Catholick Majeſty, finding there was little more to be done on that Side, reſolved to embark on Board the Confederate Fleet, which arrived at *Lisbon* the latter End of *June*, with ſome Land-Forces, commanded by the Earl of *Peterborough*, which were intended to make a Deſcent, either on the Coaſts of *Spain* or *Italy*. The Fleet ſailed from *Lisbon* the 28th of *July*; and arriving at *Gibraltar* in a few Days, the Prince of *Heſſe*, who had ſo bravely defended that Place againſt the Arms of *France* and *Spain*, attended his Catholick Majeſty, and offered to accompany him to *Barcelona*; aſſuring his Majeſty, that the *Catalonians* were diſpoſed to join him, if he made a Deſcent near that City. The Fleet therefore, having taken in Water at *Altea* Bay, where the Natives expreſs'd a great Affection for his Catholick Majeſty, ſet Sail for *Barcelona*, where they arrived the 22d of *Auguſt*, N. S.

This Town is ſituated in a Plain near the Sea, having a Mole; within which, only Gallies and ſmall Ships can enter, and has a Platform, with ſome Guns mounted for its Defence: This City is not ſtrong, having only a Wall and Ditch, ten Baſtions,

Baſtions, and ſome old Towers; the Ditch in ſome Places ſhallow, and the covered Way was not then finiſhed: The Caſtle of *Montjuich*, or *Montjoy*, is ſituated on a Hill on the Eaſt-ſide of the City, and commands it: The Country along that Coaſt is level, very fruitful and well cultivated, watered by many Rivulets, which run down from the neighbouring Mountains; for, at about a League's Diſtance from the Sea, the Land begins to riſe, and ſhape itſelf into Hills and Mountains one above another, in Form of a Theatre, all full of Towns and Villages, Vineyards and Country-Seats, which affords a very agreeable Proſpect along the Coaſt for a great Way together. As ſoon as the Fleet came to an Anchor, they began to fire from the Mole and another Battery near the Sea; but to very little purpoſe: The Tranſports rang'd themſelves in ſuch a manner, as was moſt convenient for landing the Troops; however, the Wind blowing hard, and making a great Sea, it was not poſſible to land till the next Day.

The Day following, being the 23d of *Auguſt*, the Forces were landed two Miles Eaſtward of the Town with ſome difficulty, the Sea ſtill running very high; but no-body offered to oppoſe their landing: On the contrary, the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages came in, and gave the Allies all the Aſſiſtance they could, expreſſing great Joy at the Arrival of the Fleet. It was thought ſtrange, that the Governor gave them no Interruption; but, it ſeems, he was afraid to ſtir out with any part of his Garriſon, leſt the Citizens ſhould take that Opportunity of declaring for King *Charles*. The Dragoons and Horſe landed the 24th, and join'd the reſt of the Forces, who were encamped about a Quarter of a League from the Town in a

ſtrong Situation; for the Camp extended almoſt to the Sea on the left, to the River *Sechia* on the right; and the Rear was covered by the River *Baſſoz*, and ſeveral Hills and Defiles: The Circumference of the City being ſo large, that the Forces of the Allies were not ſufficient to guard all the Poſts, the Militia and Country People aſſiſted in ſecuring the Avenues; ſo that nothing could go in or out of the City, where they were in Want of all manner of Neceſſaries, except Bread. Whereupon the Viceroy gave leave to a great many uſeleſs Mouths to leave the Place, eſpecially thoſe whom he ſuſpected to be in the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The Ammunition, Artillery and Baggage being landed, and four thouſand *Spaniards* from *Vich* (which Place declared for King *Charles* as ſoon as the Fleet appeared upon the Coaſt) having join'd the Army, his Catholick Majeſty, with the *Portugueſe* Ambaſſador who attended him, went aſhore the 28th, when multitudes of the Natives flock'd about him, crying, *Long live King Charles*. Some Days after, an expreſs arrived from *England*, directing the Earl of *Peterborough*, the General, to proceed to *Italy*, and endeavour to join the Duke of *Savoy* with his Troops; but, upon the calling a Council of War, there appeared to be ſuch a Proſpect of Succeſs in *Spain*, that it was reſolv'd to go on in the Siege of *Barcelona*: And the Prince of *Heſſe* propoſed the ſurprizing the Fort of *Montjoy*; in which, if they ſucceeded, the Town that was commanded by that Fortreſs muſt ſoon ſubmit: The Earl of *Peterborough* concurr'd with the Prince, and reſolved to attend him in that Enterprize. And accordingly a Detachment of two thouſand Men, ſupported by the Dragoons, and furniſhed with ſcaling Ladders, and all other Materials for a ſudden Aſſault, begun their

their March the 14th at ſix in the Evening, led by the brave Prince of *Heſſe*; but, being oblig'd to take a great Compaſs, and paſs through very bad Ways, they did not arrive at the Foot of the Hill, on which *Montjoy* is ſituated, till it was Day-light; whereupon the Alarm was given both to the Town and the Fort, and the Garriſon in the Fort and Outworks received them with a general Diſcharge of their Artillery and ſmall Arms: However, the Prince preſſed forwards, and the Troops entered the covered Way and Ditch Sword in Hand; ſome of them getting upon the Outworks that were finiſh'd, and, notwithſtanding the continual Fire of the Enemy, gained a Baſtion: But the Prince of *Heſſe*, expoſing his Perſon too much, in order to poſſeſs himſelf of a Poſt, that would cut off the Communication between the Town and the Fort, was unfortunately ſhot through the Thigh with a Musket-ball that tore an Artery; after which, he marched, however, above fifty Paces, animating his Men, and then fell down through loſs of Blood: He was carried off to a little Houſe that ſtood near the Place; but died before they could look upon the Wound.

This Accident, and the Marquiſs of *Riſburg's* bringing a Reinforcement of Troops at the ſame time from the Town into the Caſtle; which, by the Way, ſurpriz'd and took three hundred of the Prince's Soldiers, was near throwing all into Confuſion: The Soldiers, who had poſſeſs'd the Outworks, were about abandoning them and retiring; when the Earl of *Peterborough* advanced, and took upon him the Command, and, by his Preſence and Authority, prevailed on the Men to maintain their Ground; whereupon the *Spaniſh* Militia alſo returned to the Charge, poſſeſs'd themſelves of St. *Ber-*

tram's Fort, with five Pieces of Cannon; whereby they cut off the Communication between the Town and Fort *Montjoy*; the Marquiſs of *Risburg* having juſt before changed part of the Garriſon of the Fort, and retired into *Barcelona* with his Priſoners.

And now the Earl of *Peterborough*, having reſolved to beſiege the Fort in Form, erected his Batteries, and bombarded the Place without ceaſing; and, on the 17th, three Days after he came before it, a Bomb luckily fell on a Place where they lay a Quantity of Powder, that blew up part of the Wall and Gate; the Governor and ſeveral of his Officers being buried in the Ruins: Whereupon Colonel *Southwell*, who commanded in the Trenches, advancing Sword in Hand to the Place that was blown up; and, finding the Enemy in Confuſion, and the Earl of *Peterborough* advancing to ſupport him, they ſtormed and took the Caſtle at once, making the Garriſon Priſoners of War: immediately after which, the Earl of *Peterborough* order'd the Town to be bombarded, and the Trenches opened before it, the 19th of *September*. The Bombs, having ſet the Town on Fire in ſeveral Places, and particularly the Viceroy's Palace and Town-houſe; this occaſion'd a great Conſternation in the Place: Whereupon the Governor gave leave to any of the Inhabitants to go out; and moſt of the Clergy, Nuns, Women and Children, thereupon left the Place, and were kindly received by his Catholick Majeſty: The Batteries conſiſting of two and fifty Pieces of Cannon, began to play the 22d; and the Fleet, at the ſame time, thunder'd againſt the Town with their Ordinance. In the mean time, the greateſt part of the Nobility of *Catalonia* came and offered their Service to his Catholick Majeſty; beſides ſeveral thouſand Horſe and Foot of the Militia

Militia compleatly armed: And now the Governor, deſpairing of Relief, thought fit to capitulate and ſurrender the Place the 4th of *October*, 1705. O. S. and the next Day the Earl of *Peterborough* order'd a Detatchment of the Army to take Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates: The ſame Day *Gironne* declared for King *Charles*; as did all the reſt of the Towns in *Catalonia*, except *Roſes*.

The Populace were ſo exaſperated againſt Don *Velaſco* the Governor, and the reſt of the Officers of the Garriſon, that the Earl of *Peterborough* found more Difficulty, and run as great Hazards in preſerving them from the Fury of the Mob the Day he took Poſſeſſion of the Town, as he had done in the ſtorming Fort *Montjoy*: One of the *Spaniſh* Militia, ſeeing the Duke of *Populi* a Neapolitan Nobleman near his Lordſhip, fired at him, and miſſing his Aim, the Shot went through the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Wig, and he was forced to put the Duke into a Houſe, and ſet a Guard upon him to ſave his Life; and, as to Don *Velaſco* the Governor, the Earl found it neceſſary to order a Guard of eight hundred Men to convey him on board the Fleet; however, on the 15th, the Day after this Tumult, the Shops were opened as in Time of Peace, and the City of *Barcelona* appeared to be in perfect Tranquillity.

The King of *Spain*, having made his Entry into *Barcelona*, and received the Oath of Fidelity of his Subjects, a Council of the Land and Sea General Officers was held; wherein it was thought fit to comply with the Reſolution of the King of *Spain*, who declared, That he would venture his own Perſon with the *Catalonians*; and that the Earl of *Peterborough* ſhould continue with that Prince with the Land-Forces, and all the Marines that could be ſpared from the Service of the Ships.

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The Seaſon of the Year being far ſpent, it was alſo reſolved, that Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* and Admiral *Allemonde* ſhould make the beſt of their Way home; and that twenty-five *Engliſh*, and fifteen *Dutch* Ships ſhould winter at *Lisbon*, under the Command of Sir *John Leake*, and Rear-Admiral *Waſſenaer*; They left four *Engliſh*, and two *Dutch* Frigats at *Barcelona*; and the Fleet, having ſailed from thence, landed at *Malaga* and *Alicant* Don *Velaſco*, and about a thouſand Men of the Garriſon of *Barcelona*, the reſt having liſted themſelves in the Service of King *Charles*. Sir *Cloudeſly* arrived the 6th of *November* at *Gibraltar*, ſailed from thence the 9th, and arrived the 28th at *St. Helen's*, and a few Days after came to *London*, where he was received by the Queen and Prince with great Marks of Eſteem.

To give the Reader a more perfect Notion of this important Enterprize, and the Situation of Affairs in the South of *Spain* at this Time, it is requiſite to tranſcribe the King of *Spain*'s Letter to her Majeſty, and ſome Paragraphs out of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s, after this glorious Succeſs: The King of *Spain*'s was of the following Tenor:

Madam my Siſter,

I had not delayed to remind your Majeſty of my ſincere Reſpects, had I not waited for a good Occaſion of doing it; which I have now met with, in having the Honour to let you know, that the Town of Barcelona *has ſurrendered to me by Capitulation. I make no Doubt but you will receive this great News with an entire Satisfaction; as well becauſe this happy Succeſs is but an Effect of your ever glorious Arms, as by Reaſon of thoſe kind and tender Sentiments of a Parent, with which you conſider me, and all that may contribute to the Advancement of my Intereſt.*

I muſt

I must do this Justice to all your Officers and common Soldiers, and in particular to my Lord Peterborough, *that he has shewn throughout this Expedition a Constancy, Valour and Conduct, worthy the Choice which your Majesty has made of him; and that he could not give me greater Satisfaction than he has done of the great Zeal and Application, which he has equally shewn for my Interest and Service. I owe the same Justice to your Brigadier General* Stanhope, *upon account of his great Zeal, Attention, and most prudent Conduct, of which he has given me Proofs on all Manner of Occasions; as also to all your Officers of the Fleet, and principally your worthy Admiral* Shovel, *assuring your Majesty, that he has seconded me in this Expedition, with an inconceivable Readiness and Application; and that no Admiral can ever make me more content than he has done. During the Siege of* Barcelona *some of your Majesty's Ships, together with the Troops of the Country, have reduced the Town of* Tarragona, *and the Officers remained Prisoners of War. Other Troops of the Country, at the same Time, made themselves Masters of the Town of* Girona, *by a Stratagem: The Town of* Lerida *has submitted to me, as has also the Town of* Tortona *on the River* Ebro: *So that all the Places in* Catalonia *are taken, except the Town of* Roses. *Some Places in* Arragon, *not far from* Saragosa, *have declared for me, with the Castle of* Denia *in* Valencia; *four hundred of the Enemy's Horse have entered into my Service, and a great Number of their Foot have deserted. This, Madam, is the Condition in which your Arms, and the Inclination of the People, have placed my Affairs, I need not tell you what puts a Stop to the Course of these Conquests; it is neither the Season nor the Enemy, those are no Obstacles to your Troops, who desire nothing more than to be in Action under the Conduct they now are. The taking of* Barcelona

celona *with ſo ſmall a Number of Troops is remarkable enough; but few Examples will be found of what has happened in this Siege. Seven or eight thouſand Men of your Troops, and* 2000 *Miquelets, have ſurrounded and inveſted a Place, which* 30000 French *were not able to do.*

After a March of thirteen Hours, they climb'd up Rocks and Precipices to attack a Fortification ſtronger than the Town, of which the Earl of Peterborough *ſends you the Plan; and two Generals entered with the Grenadiers on this Attack with Sword in Hand, where the Prince of* Heſſe *met with a glorious Death, after ſo many noble Actions; and I hope, that his Brother and his Family will always have your Majeſty's Protection. With* 800 *Men they forced the covered Way, and all the Intrenchments and Works one after another to the laſt Retreat, againſt* 500 *Men of the Troops that guarded the Place, beſides the Reinforcement they had received; and, in three Days after, they were Maſters of the Place. The Town was attack'd under the Caſtle, and the Cannon and Artillery were again landed with inconceivable Pains and Labour. Two Camps were maintained, and a Commnnication preſerved between them, tho' near three Leagues diſtant from each other, againſt a Garriſon almoſt as numerous as our Army, and who, in Horſe, were twice as ſtrong as ourſelves. The firſt Camp was ſo well intrench'd, that it was defended with* 2000 *Men, beſides the Dragoons, while the Attack was carried on with the reſt; and, as ſoon as a Breach was made, the Diſpoſition was formed for giving the Aſſault with the whole Army. Theſe, Madam, are Circumſtances that perhaps diſtinguiſh this Action from any other.*

There happened another Accident, which was never known before; the Cruelties of the pretended Viceroy, and the Report that he intended to carry away

away several Prisoners, contrary to the Capitulation, had stirred up the Burghers and some of the Country to take Arms. The Garrison being employed in loading their Baggage, in order to march out the next Day, found themselves in a very great Confusion, all Things tending to a Slaughter, when your Majesty's Troops entered the Town with the Earl of Peterborough, and instead of busying themselves with plundering, as is usual on such Occasions, they appeased the Disorders, and saved the Town, and even the Lives of their Enemies, with a Discipline and Generosity without Example. Nothing remains, but that I return you my most respectful Thanks, for having sent me so great a Fleet, and so good and valiant Troops to assist me. After such happy Beginnings, I thought it proper, according to the Opinion of your Generals and Admirals, to maintain in Person the Conquests we have made, and to shew my Subjects, who are so affectionate to my Person, that I cannot abandon them. I receive so great an Assistance from your Majesty, and your generous Nation, that I am overcome with your Goodness; and in the greatest Confusion, that I should be the Occasion of so great an Expence for the supporting of my Interest. But, Madam, I give up my own Person and my Subjects in Catalonia, who expose their Lives and Fortunes, upon the Assurances they have of your generous Protection. Your Majesty, and your Council, know better than we, what is necessary for our Preservation. We shall wait for your Majesty's Succours, with an entire Confidence in your Goodness and Wisdom. It may be seen what Forces are necessary. It may also be seen, how great a Diversion we shall give to France. It cannot be doubted, but they will make their utmost Efforts against me, as soon as possible; and I doubt not, but the same Efforts will be used by my Allies to defend me. What can be said to

you, Madam? Your Goodneſs gives you the Inclination, and your Power furniſhes you with the Means to ſupport thoſe whom the Tyranny of France *would oppreſs. All I can ſuggeſt to your Wiſdom, and that of your Allies, is, that the Forces employed in this Country, will not remain uſeleſs to the publick Good; but will be under an Obligation and a Neceſſity to act with the utmoſt Vigour againſt the Enemy. I am ever with the moſt ſincere Affection, Reſpect, and Gratitude,*

Madam, my Siſter,
Your moſt affectionate
Brother,
CHARLES.

In the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Letter, dated at *Barcelona* the 13th of *October*, 1705, he ſays, "I do not ſollicit your Majeſty for the neceſſary "Supports of all Kinds, for this happy Beginning: "*Your Majeſty, your Allies, and your Parliament* "*can never abandon a King, beginning his Reign* "*with an Action of ſuch Reſolution and Courage;* "*nor a whole Province and your own Troops, en-* "*tirely depending on your Majeſty's Wiſdom and* "*Goodneſs*: We all reſt aſſured of the Care and "Protection of the beſt of Princes; and have no- "thing to deſire ſo earneſtly of Heaven, as the "Preſervation of your ſacred Perſon, the long "Continuance of a Life of ſuch Conſequence in "the World.

The *Catalans* raiſed ſix Regiments for the King's Service, beſides the Regiment his Majeſty had form'd out of the late Garriſon that took Service under him for his Guard, and which was commanded by Count *Zinzendorf*. At the ſame time Don *Raphael Nebot*, a *Catalan*, who had already three Brothers in the Service of King *Charles*, came over to him alſo with

with his whole Regiment, conſiſting of 500 Horſe, beſides 150 other Horſe, that joined him on the Way. Theſe being join'd by General *Ramos* and abundance of Miquelets, publiſhed a Declaration, inviting all true *Spaniards* to come over to them: whereupon Deputies came from ſeveral Towns in *Valencia*, to make their Submiſſion to King *Charles*. Being encouraged by theſe Succeſſes, they marched with 1000 Horſe and 500 Foot, and a Body of Miquelets to *Valencia*, the Capital of that Kingdom, where by the Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants they made themſelves Maſters of that Place, and took the Viceroy and Archbiſhop Priſoners; and thereupon the whole Kingdom of *Valencia*, except *Alicant* and *Peniſola*, revolted to King *Charles*, and he appointed the *Conde de Cifuents* (who came over to him ſoon after his landing) to be Viceroy of that Province, and had the *Portugueſe* made a Diverſion, or but permitted their Allies, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, to have advanced to the Frontiers of *Spain* at this time, 'tis not improbable, but all *Spain* had ſubmitted to King *Charles*. For the Grandees were ſo diſguſted at the Influence they ſaw the *French* Councils had in all their Affairs, and of ſome Promotions of the Subjects of that Nation, that when King *Philip* called the Grandees together, to conſult with them in this Exigence, they refuſed to aſſiſt him with their Purſes, or even with their Advice. But notwithſtanding all the Repreſentations of the Earl of *Galway* and the Confederate Generals, the *Portugueſe* could not be drawn out of their Quarters till the beginning of *October*, when they laid Siege to *Badajox*, and, one would think, only with a Deſign to raiſe it; for they ſuffered themſelves to be ſurprized by the Marſhal *de Teſſe*, who threw a Supply of Troops and Proviſions into the Town, after they had made ſome Progreſs in the Siege, whereupon the Beſiegers drew

off their Batteries and marched into Winter-Quarters. In this Siege the Earl of *Galway* loſt his Arm by a Cannon Ball.

The Province of *Valencia*, as has been related, having followed the Example of *Catalonia*, the *Spaniards* were preparing to beſiege the Capital City of that Name, when the Earl of *Peterborough* marched with incredible Diligence to their Relief, diſperſed the *Spaniſh* Army with a Handful of Men, and enter'd *Valencia* in Triumph before the End of the Year; where he was received as their Guardian Angel. Never any foreign Nobleman, gain'd the Eſteem and Affection of the *Spaniards* to that degree the Earl did; the ſtrict Diſcipline he kept his Troops under, his generous Behaviour to the Natives, his Care to protect them; his Bravery, good Conduct, and unparallel'd Succeſs, had ſo much endeared him, and the Troops he commanded, to the *Spaniards*, that the Diſorders at Port *St. Mary's* were intirely forgot; and they appeared ready to join the Allies, and run all Hazards with them, to drive the *French* and their Adherents (whoſe Yoke they were not able to bear) out of the Kingdom.

The Confederates were not ſo ſucceſsful this Year in the *Low-Countries* and *Germany*: Never were greater Preparations made; never more probable Schemes laid, for the penetrating into the Heart of *France*, than the Duke of *Marlborough* had form'd; and yet, through the Jealouſy, Indolence, or ſelfiſh Views of ſome of the Allies, both he and our Hopes were unaccountably defeated. But to deſcend to Particulars, the Duke of *Marlborough* embarking for *Holland* the 31ſt of *March*, arrived at the *Hague* the 3d of *April*, O. S. and having concerted Meaſures with the Allies, for attacking the Frontiers of *France* on the Side of the *Moſelle*, he aſſembled his Army and marched to *Trier*, from whence

whence he made a Journey to *Raſtadt*, the Reſidence of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, to confer with that General (who was then indiſpoſed) on the Operations of the Campaign; the Prince repreſented, that the *Germans* had not yet furniſhed their Quota of Troops, that were to form his Army; but as ſoon as thoſe Troops were aſſembled, he would leave a ſufficient Number of them for the Security of the Lines of *Lanterberg* and *Stolhoffen*, under the Command of General *Thungen*, and join his Grace on the *Moſelle* with the Groſs of his Army. Whereupon the Duke returned to *Triers*, and advanced from thence, with the Forces under his Command, through a Country full of Defiles, eight Leagues beyond that City, without any Interruption from the Enemy. Here his Grace poſted himſelf in an advantageous Camp, propoſing to be joined by Prince *Lewis* and his *Germans*, before he advanced any farther; but the Prince ſtill declining in his Health, and the Circles neglecting to aſſemble their Troops, the *French* took Advantage of their Indolence, and attacked the *Dutch* Frontiers with a numerous Army, beſieged and took *Huy* and *Liege*, and laid Siege to the Caſtle, which put the *Dutch* into ſuch a Conſternation, that they diſpatch'd Expreſs after Expreſs to the Duke of *Marlborough* to return to their Relief; whereupon he decamped, and leaving ſeven thouſand *Palatines* in *Engliſh* pay, in *Triers*, under the Command of General *Danbark*, for the Security of the Magazines he had erected on that Side, he returned with the utmoſt Expedition to the *Netherlands*; Whereupon Marſhal *Villars* the *French* General, advancing towards *Triers*, the *Palatine* General ſent to the Governor of *Sarbrock*, to quit that Caſtle, and blow up the Fortifications, and before the Enemy appeared in ſight, burnt and deſtroy'd all the Magazines the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had erected at *Triers*,

blew

blew up the Fortifications of the Town, burnt the Boats prepared for Bridges, and then quitted the Place, of which Marſhal *Villars* took Poſſeſſion four Days after, being almoſt as much ſurpriz'd on finding the Town abandon'd, as the Allies themſelves.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Marlborough* marched with that Diligence, that he came time enough to ſave the Citadel of *Leige*, tho' he loſt a great many Men and Horſes by the Fatigue of ſo ſwift a March in that Seaſon. The *French* abandon'd *Liege* on the Approach of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and he retook *Huy* three or four Days after his Return, making the Garriſon Priſoners of War. And now the *Dutch* being revived from their Conſternation, his Grace attack'd the *French* Lines, and enter'd them with very little Loſs; which Succeſs was then looked upon to be of ſuch Importance, that Expreſſes were diſpatched with the News to all the Courts in *Europe*, and a Thankſgiving obſerved in *England*, when her Majeſty went in great Splendor to St. *Paul's*, where the Preacher Dr. *Willis* held forth upon the then faſhionable Topicks of *Union* and *Moderation*, and the General's Bravery and Conduct; but it does not appear, that the Allies gain'd any great Advantage for paſſing the Enemies Lines; for the *French* having poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſtrong Camp of *Parck*, that covered *Bruſſels* and *Louvain*, the Deputies of the States would not ſuffer the Duke to attack them, looking upon the Enterprize as too hazardous; and when his Grace expoſtulated with them, and ſhewed them the great Probability there was of Succeſs, they ſtill peremptorily refuſed to concur with him; giving him to underſtand, they did not pay that Deference to his Judgment, as he imagin'd.

He found they would run no Riſques to advance his Glory, or oblige their Allies the *Engliſh*, how many

many ſoever that Nation had run for them; and that there was very little meant by all that Flattery they were ſo laviſh of after the Battle of *Blenheim*: He was now thoroughly convinced he had no more than the Name of Generaliſſimo of the Confederate Army; being in Reality, under the Tuition of the Field Deputies: And, under theſe mortifying Reflections, this noble Peer, ſo remarkable for Temper, could not forbear expreſſing his Reſentment, in the following Letter to the States-General:

High and Mighty Lords,

According to what I had the Honour to write to your High Mightineſſes the 13*th Inſtant, the Army march'd on* Saturday *laſt: We encamp'd that Day at* Corbais *and* St. Martin, *and the next Day at* Genap: Monday *we came to* Fichermont, *and Yeſterday before Break of Day we were in Motion; and, after having paſs'd ſeveral Defiles, came into a large Plain, finding the Enemy encamp'd, as we expected, between* Over-Iske *and* Neer-Iske, *with the little Rivulet of* Iske *before them: About Noon the Army was drawn up in Battalia; and having, with Monſieur* d' Auverquerque, *viewed the four Poſts I deſigned to attack, I already flattered myſelf (conſidering the Goodneſs and Superiority of our Troops) to have a ſudden Opportunity of congratulating your High Mightineſſes upon a glorious Victory; but, when there was nothing remaining but to attack it, it was not thought fit to do it. I am confident, that the Deputies of your High-Mightineſſes will acquaint you with the Reaſons alledged to them on either Side; and that they will do that Juſtice to Monſ.* d' Auverquerque, *to acquaint you, that he was of the ſame Opinion with me, that the Opportunity we had was too fair to be let ſlipt: But, however, I have ſubmitted,*

mitted, tho' with a great deal of Regret. I ſhall ſpeak this Day to the Deputies and Monſieur d'Auverquerque, *that they may give the neceſſary Orders for the Attack of* Lewe, *and to continue the demoliſhing of the Lines. I am,* &c.

From the Camp at *Baſſe-Wavre*,
Auguſt 19, 1705.

P. S. My Heart is ſo full, that I cannot forbear repreſenting, on this Occaſion, to your High-Mightineſſes, that I have much leſs Authority here than when I had the Honour to command your Troops laſt Year in *Germany*.

It is very probable, that the Duke was ſo exaſperated at this Affront, that the *Dutch* were in ſome Danger of loſing his Intereſt, if ever they ſhould have Occaſion to apply to *England* again by him in their Diſtreſs: He had procured them an Augmentation of Troops from thence, and enlarged their Frontiers at the Expence of his own Country; and now to find himſelf ſlighted, was ſomething ſhocking: Nor were the *Dutch* themſelves a little apprehenſive of his Reſentment; for they ſoon after diſpatch'd Monſieur *Buys*, Penſioner of *Amſterdam*, to conciliate Matters; and to aſſure him, their High-Mightineſſes were ready to give him all reaſonable Satisfaction for the Diſguſt he had entertained; and that they would remove thoſe Perſons that were moſt inclined to thwart his Grace's Deſigns: And, in Fact, they removed General *Slangenburgh*, who had moſt oppoſed the attacking the *French* Army at *Parck*: And thus his Grace was again *made eaſy in his Command.*

The Seaſon for Action being almoſt over, the Duke of *Marlborough* took a Tour through *Germany* to *Vienna*, where he was received with all imagi-

imaginable Honours by the new Emperor; and his Imperial Majeſty, in Conſideration of his Services to the *Auſtrian* Family and the Empire, made him a Grant of the Lordſhip of *Mindelheim* in *Suabia* near *Augsburg*, which Fief being erected into a Principality, his Grace obtained the Stile and Title of Prince of *Mindelheim*. About the Time his Grace was at *Vienna*, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Envoys at that Court uſed their Endeavours to accommodate Matters between the Emperor and his *Hungarian* Rebels, but to no Effect; and Prince *Ragotski*, and the other *Hungarian* Generals, had the Mortification to be ſeverely bang'd ſoon after by the Imperial Generals for their Obſtinacy; as were the *Bavarians*, who had once more riſen in Favour of their Elector. The Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Sunderland*, having finiſhed their Negociations at *Vienna*, ſet out for the *Hague*, where they arrived the 14th of *December*, N. S.

His Grace and the Earl of *Sunderland* took the Courts of *Berlin* and *Hanover* in their Way to *Holland*; and, in a Conference they had with the Princeſs *Sophia*, 'tis ſaid, ſhe expreſs'd a very great Deſire of being invited over into *England*.

The Army of the Empire did not take the Field till *Auguſt*; and then indeed it appeared much ſuperior to the *French*, who retired, and abandoned *Haguenau*, and ſome other Places of no great Importance: After which, the *Germans* form'd the Blockade of Fort *Lewis*; and thus the Campaign ended on that Side, without any conſiderable Action.

The War in *Poland* ſtill continued: The King of *Sweden* had cauſed *Staniſlaus*, one of the Palatines of that Kingdom (the preſent *French* Queen's Father) to be elected King, and this Year he was crown'd; but *Auguſtus* ſtill diſputed the Crown

with him, which was very unfortunate for the Allies; neither the *Swedes* or *Saxons* furniſhing their Quota of Troops againſt *France*. To return to *England*:

On the 1ſt of *September*, this Year, a Pamphlet call'd *The Memorial of the Church of* England, was preſented at the *Old-Baily*, and ordered by the Court to be burnt by the common Hangman. The Deſign of it was to ſhew, that the then Miniſtry were contriving the Deſtruction of the Church of *England*, and countenanced its greateſt Enemies; and now all Places and Preferments were poſſeſs'd by the Whigs: *William Cowper*, Eſq; a great Patron of the Diſſenters, was made Lord Keeper in the Room of Sir *Nathan Wright*; the Earl of *Abington* was removed from his Place of Conſtable of the *Tower*; and, on the 21ſt of the ſame Month, Dr. *William Wake* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

The Parliament meeting the 25th of *October*, and, being directed to chuſe a Speaker, the Candidates for the Chair were *William Bromley*, Eſq; and *John Smith*, Eſq; but the Whigs carried it for *Smith*, by a Majority of forty Voices, who being approved alſo by her Majeſty the 27th, ſhe afterwards made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have been very deſirous to meet you as early as I thought you might be called together without Inconvenience to yourſelves; and it is with much Satisfaction I obſerve ſo full an Appearance at the Opening of the Parliament, becauſe it is a Ground for me to conclude you are all convinced of the Neceſſity of proſecuting the juſt War in which we are engaged; and therefore are truly ſenſible, that it is of the great-

greateſt Importauce to us to be timely in our Preparations.

Nothing can be more evident, than that if the French King continues Maſter of the Spaniſh Monarchy, the Balance of Power in Europe is utterly deſtroyed; and he will be able, in a ſhort Time, to engroſs the Trade and the Wealth of the World.

No good Engliſhman could at any Time be content to ſit ſtill, and acquieſce in ſuch a Proſpect; and at this Time we have great Grounds to hope, that, by the Bleſſing of God upon our Arms, and thoſe of our Allies, a good Foundation is laid for reſtoring the Monarchy of Spain to the Houſe of Auſtria; the Conſequence of which will not only be ſafe and advantageous, but glorious for England.

I may add, We have learnt, by our own Experience, that no Peace with France will laſt longer than the firſt Opportunity of their dividing the Allies, and of attacking ſome of them with Advantage.

All our Allies muſt needs be ſo ſenſible this is the true State of the Caſe, that I make no Doubt but Meaſures will ſoon be ſo concerted, as that, if we be not wanting to ourſelves, we ſhall ſee the next Campaign begin offenſively on all Sides againſt our Enemies, in a moſt vigorous Manner.

I muſt therefore deſire you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, to grant me the Supplies which will be requiſite for carrying on the next Year's Service, both by Sea and Land; and at the ſame Time to conſider, that the giving all poſſible Diſpatch, will make the Supply itſelf much more effectual.

The Firmneſs and Conduct which the Duke of Savoy has ſhewn, amidſt extreme Difficulties, is beyond Example.

I have not been wanting to do all that was poſſible for me, in order to his being ſupported.

I ought to take notice to you, that the King of Pruſſia's *Troops have been very uſeful to this End: Your Approbation of that Treaty laſt Seſſion, and the Encouragement you gave upon it, leave me no doubt of being able to renew for another Year.*

I take this Occaſion to aſſure you, that not only whatever ſhall be granted by Parliament for bearing the Charge of the War, ſhall be laid out for that purpoſe with the greateſt Faithfulneſs and Management; but that I will continue to add, out of my own Revenue, all I can reaſonably ſpare beyond the neceſſary Expences for the Honour of the Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

BY an Act of Parliament paſs'd the laſt Winter, I was enabled to appoint Commiſſioners for this Kingdom to treat with Commiſſioners to be impower'd by Authority of Parliament, in Scotland, *concerning a nearer and more complete Union between the two Kingdoms, as ſoon as an Act ſhould be made there for that purpoſe; I think it proper for me to acquaint you, that ſuch an Act is lately paſs'd there; and I intend, in a ſhort time, to cauſe Commiſſions to be made out, in order to put the Treaty on Foot; which I heartily deſire may prove ſucceſsful; becauſe I am perſuaded, that an Union of the two Kingdoms will not only prevent many Inconveniencies which may otherwiſe happen, but muſt conduce to the Peace and Happineſs of both Nations: and therefore I hope I ſhall have your Aſſiſtance in bringing this great Work to a Concluſion.*

There is another Union I think myſelf obliged to recommend to you, in the moſt earneſt and affectionate manner; I mean an Union of Minds and Affections amongſt ourſelves: It is that which would, above all Things, diſappoint and defeat the Hopes and Deſigns of our Enemies.

I can-

I cannot but with Grief obſerve, there are ſome amongſt us who endeavour to foment Animoſities; but, I perſuade myſelf, they will be found to be very few, when you appear to aſſiſt me in diſcountenancing and defeating ſuch Practices.

I mention this with a little more Warmth, becauſe there have not been wanting ſome ſo very malicious, as even in Print to ſuggeſt the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed, to be in danger at this Time.*

I am willing to hope, not one of my Subjects can really entertain a doubt of my Affection to the Church, or ſo much as ſuſpect that it will not be my chief Care to ſupport it, and leave it ſecure after me; and therefore we may be certain, that they, who go about to inſinuate Things of this nature, muſt be mine and the Kingdom's Enemies; and can only mean to cover Deſigns which they dare not publickly own, by endeavouring to diſtract us with unreaſonable and groundleſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies.

I muſt be ſo plain as to tell you, the beſt Proofs we can all give at preſent, of our Zeal for the Preſervation of the Church, will be to join heartily in proſecuting the War againſt an Enemy, who is certainly engaged to extirpate our Religion, as well as to reduce this Kingdom to Slavery.

I am fully reſolved, by God's Aſſiſtance, to do my Part.

I will always affectionately ſupport and Countenance the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd.*

I will inviolably maintain the Toleration.

I will do all I can to prevail with my Subjects to lay aſide their Diviſions, and will ſtudy to make them all ſafe and eaſy.

I will endeavour to promote Religion and Virtue among them, and to encourage Trade, and every thing elſe that may make them a flouriſhing and happy People.

And

And they who ſhall concur zealouſly with me, in carrying on theſe good Deſigns, ſhall be ſure to find my Kindneſs and Favour.

The Lords preſented an Addreſs, in Anſwer to her Majeſty's Speech, the 1ſt of November; *wherein they concurr'd with whatever her Majeſty propos'd, deſiring and beſeeching her to proſecute and puniſh, with the utmoſt Rigour of Law, all thoſe who ſhould ſuggeſt, that the Church was in Danger,* as being the moſt ſpiteful and dangerous Enemies to the Church and State.

The Commons alſo, in their Addreſs, expreſs'd their Indignation againſt thoſe Incendiaries, who ſuggeſted the Church of *England* to be in Danger: On the other hand, the Lord *Haverſham* made a remarkable Speech in the Houſe of Lords, the 15th of *November*; wherein he repreſented, That the Imperialiſts did not join the Duke of *Marlborough* on his March to the *Moſelle*, whereby that Deſign prov'd abortive; and that the *Dutch* prevented the Duke's engaging the *French* after he had forced their Lines: We had then (ſaid he) a fair Opportunity of putting an End to the War at once; but the *Dutch* held our Hands, and would not let us give the deciding Blow. Therefore, adds this noble Peer, let our Supplies be never ſo full and ſpeedy, let our Management be never ſo great and frugal; yet if it be our Misfortune to have Allies that are as ſlow and backward, as we are zealous and forward; that hold our Hands, and ſuffer us not to take any Opportunity that offers; that are coming into the Field, when we are going into Winter-Quarters: I cannot ſee, what we are reaſonably to expect in this War.

The next Thing he hinted at was the Decay of our Trade: He ſaid, there was a Word we were very fond of, which we call'd *The Balance of Power*; but

but the *Dutch*, who were a very wiſe People, had a double View, and took as much Care of the *Balance of Trade*, as they did of the *Balance of Power*, and were as much afraid of our Power by Sea, as of the Power of *France* by Land: That Trade begets Wealth, and Wealth begets Power; and it is very hard for *England*, that, while the *Dutch* lived at Peace under the Protection of our Arms, if we would have any part of Trade with them, we muſt have it under the Protection of *French* Paſſes: That the *Dutch* indeed complain'd they were poor; but he did not ſee how they had been out of Pocket one Shilling ſince the War; for they had more by Remittances and Money from *England*, than all the Money that went out of their Country to *Portugal*, *Savoy* and the *German* Princes.

He animadverts alſo on a Paragraph in her Majeſty's Speech to the laſt Parliament; wherein ſhe tells them of ſome Heats in the Houſe; which, he ſays, was unparliamentary; for that the Prince ought not to take notice of any thing tranſacted in Parliament, till it is laid before her in a parliamentary Way: But the principal Deſign of this Speech ſeems to be the inviting over the Princeſs *Sophia*; and therefore he concluded with a Motion, That an Addreſs might be preſented to her Majeſty, to invite over the preſumptive Heir of the Crown to reſide here; but the previous Queſtion being put, Whether that Queſtion ſhould be then put, it paſs'd in the Negative: However, the Lords thought fit to bring in a Bill, for the further Security of the *Hanover* Succeſſion.

On the 22d of *November* the Lord *Haverſham* moved, That the Miſcarriages of the laſt Campaign, occaſioned by the Allies, might be enquired into; which, being put to the Vote, was carried in the Negrtive, by a great Majority: And

the

the Commons being about to grant the Supplies for the Year, it was put to the Vote, whether it ſhould be referred to the Committee to conſider, that, in the Clauſe for adding ten thouſand Men to act in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, it ſhould be provided, that they ſhould be obliged to leave off trading with *France*; it was carried in the Negative by a great Majority: Such an Influence have the *Dutch* here, when ſome Men are at the *Helm*.

A Motion being made in the Houſe of Commons, by Sir *Thomas Hammer*, and ſeconded by Mr. *Benſon* and Mr. *Bromley*, for the inviting over the Princeſs *Sophia*, it was rejected by the Whigs here, as it had been in the Houſe of Lords: The Tories, it ſeems, whom Dr. *Burnet* and his Friends repreſent as *Jacobites*, were for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, by bringing that Princeſs amongſt us: And the Whigs, who once pretended to be the beſt Friends to the *Hanover* Succeſſion, were now for keeping her at a Diſtance.

There ſeems to have been a double Reaſon for the Tories propoſing the bringing that Princeſs over at that Time: Firſt, to demonſtrate, that they were not in the Pretender's Intereſt, as their Enemies ſuggeſted; and ſecondly, that ſhe might be acquainted with the true Intereſt of the Nation, and not rely upon the partial Repreſentations of the Whigs, in forming a Judgment of the ſeveral Parties; and, in ſhort, to ſhew that illuſtrious Family, that the Tories were no leſs zealous for their Succeſſion than the Whigs, who repreſented them as Enemies to it; and much better Friends to Monarchy, than that Party could pretend to be.

Both Houſes, it ſeems, were ſo far from cenſuring the Conduct of our Allies this Campaign, that they addreſs'd her Majeſty to cultivate a good Under-

derſtanding with the Allies, and particularly with the *Dutch*; but, being too conſcious of the Deficiencies of the Allies, they, at the ſame Time, deſired, That, as ſhe had ſet them a noble Example, ſhe would uſe all proper Means to excite the whole Confederacy, to make early and effectual Preparations, and to exert their utmoſt in the Proſecution of the War.

The Houſe of Lords afterwards falling upon our domeſtick Jars, the Lord *Halifax* mov'd, That a Day might be appointed to enquire into *the Dangers of the Church*, which was done, in order to condemn and fix a Brand on all thoſe who ſuggeſted, that the then Miniſtry had any treacherous Deſigns againſt the Church; for tho' the Friends of the Church urg'd, That there was Danger to be apprehended to this Eſtabliſhment from the Preſbyterians of *Scotland*, who were not then come into the ſame Succeſſion from the Want of a Bill to prevent Occaſional Conformity, whereby the greateſt Enemies to the Church might qualify themſelves to hold Offices of Truſt and Authority in Church and State, to the Ruin of both: And from the Liberty of the Preſs, and the Licence of the Times, wherein no Reſtraint was laid upon thoſe who would abuſe and vilify the Eſtabliſhment. Tho' theſe were Dangers ſufficient to juſtify the People's Apprehenſion, yet the Miniſtry were conſcious the greateſt Danger was apprehended from themſelves; and therefore they took theſe Meaſures to awe thoſe People into Silence, who imagin'd they had a Deſign to ſuppreſs Epiſcopacy: They knew their Strength in both Houſes, and were pretty ſure of the Event, when they reviv'd this Diſpute of the Church's Danger; and, according to their Expectations, after the Matter had been very warmly debated in the Queen's Preſence, firſt the Peers,

and afterwards the Commons, join'd with them in the following Reſolution (*viz.*)

Reſolv'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, That the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed, which was reſcued from the extremeſt Danger, by King* William III. *of glorious Memory, is now, by God's Bleſſing, under the happy Reign of her Majeſty, in a moſt ſafe and flouriſhing Condition: And that whoever goes about to ſuggeſt and inſinuate, that the Church is in danger under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, is an Enemy to the Queen, the Church and the Kingdom.*

The Houſes alſo addreſs'd her Majeſty, to ſhew her Indignation againſt ſuch wicked People, as ſhould ſuggeſt the Church ſhould be in danger; and that ſhe would cauſe their Reſolution to be made publick, to deter Men from ſpreading ſuch Reports: And the Queen, in her Anſwer, comply'd with them, and order'd a Proclamation to be iſſued accordingly, and for diſcovering the Author and Printer of the *Memorial of the Church of* England.

And now the Miniſtry looked upon themſelves as ſecure, having ſtopp'd the Mouths of their Enemies, by an Authority, little leſs than an Act of Parliament; and ſince the whole Legiſlature were concerned in it, it was ſtrange, they did not reduce it to an Act, and make it Felony or Treaſon to ſuggeſt any Dangers to the Church during their pious Adminiſtration.

The Duke, by his going over to the Intereſt of the Wings and Diſſenters, had ſufficiently irritated the Gentlemen he left; and the more, becauſe, they had formerly ſupported him againſt thoſe very Men, and laid the Foundation of his preſent Grandeur. In the Debates on the Bill, for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, Mr. *Ceſar*, Member for *Hertford*,

Hertford, among many other warm Expreſſions, let fall theſe Words, *viz. There is a noble Lord, without whoſe Advice the Queen does nothing, who in the late Reign was known to keep a conſtant Correſpondence with the Court of* St. Germains. The Commons could not bear this Reflection on their favourite General, but reſolv'd, That the Words were highly diſhonourable to her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and that Mr. *Cæſar* ſhould be ſent to the *Tower*. The Duke arrived a little after from *Holland*, and when the Commons returned him their Thanks for his great Services the laſt Campaign, his Grace told them, he was ſo ſenſible of the great Honour that was done him, that he could not have the leaſt Concern at the Reflections of any private Malice, while he had the Satisfaction of finding his faithful Endeavours to ſerve the Queen and the Kingdom, ſo favourably accepted by the Houſe of Commons.

Edwards, who printed the Memorial of the Church of *England*, about this time ſurrender'd himſelf on a Promiſe of his Pardon, if he would diſcover the Author; and named Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, and ſome other Members of the Commons; but the Copy being brought him by a third Hand, he was not able to make good the Charge, and ſo the Matter ſlept.

In *February*, the Court went into Mourning for Queen *Katherine*, Dowager to King *Charles* II. She died at *Liſbon* the 31ſt of *December*, N. S. and tho' the Whigs formerly charged her with the Popiſh Plot, and even with a Deſign of Poiſoning the King her Huſband, ſhe was ſo happy at laſt to dye in their good Graces, and acquitted, even in their Opinion, of any ſuch Intention.

The Parliament having finiſhed the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers

the 19th of *March*, and made a Speech to both Houſes; wherein ſhe thanked them for their ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion; for the Steps they had taken towards the Amendment of the Law, and commends the Unanimity and Zeal they had expreſſed for the publick Services; deſiring they would continue to ſhew their Diſlike of all Factions in their reſpective Countries: After which, the Parliament was prorogued to the 21ſt of *May*.

The principal Acts, that received the Royal Aſſent this Seſſion were: An Act for naturalizing the Princeſs *Sophia*, and the Iſſue of her Body; by which, the uſual Qualifications requir'd of Perſons to be naturaliz'd (*viz.* receiving the Sacrament and taking the Oaths) were diſpenſed with: An Act for four Shillings in the Pound: An Act for repealing ſeveral Clauſes in the Act made for ſecuing the Kingdom of *England* againſt ſeveral Acts paſſed in *Scotland*; particularly, that Part of it, which made the *Scots* Aliens (that Nation declaring, they would enter into no Treaty of Union till that was repealed:) An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, *&c.* An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Crown of *England* in the Proteſtant Line; whereby the Act of Succeſſion received very material Alterations; particularly, in the appointing a Regency after the Demiſe of her Majeſty: And whereas it was provided by the former Act of Settlement, that all Matters relating to the Government ſhould be tranſacted in the Privy-Council, and ſigned by the Privy-Councellors; this Clauſe was repealed by the preſent Act, as well as that other important Clauſe, that no Perſon in Office ſhould be a Member of Parliament. This laſt Alteration met with great Oppoſition in the Houſe of Commons, and at length the Matter was compriſed in the following manner,

manner, *viz.* That after the Diſſolution of the then Parliament, no Perſon in any new Office to be erected by the Crown, or any Commiſſioner, Secretary, or Receiver of Prizes, Comptroller of Accounts of the Army, Commiſſioners of Tranſports, or ſick or wounded Agents of Regiments, Governors of Plantations, Commiſſioners of the Navy, of the Out-ports, or any having Penſions from the Crown during Pleaſure, ſhould be capable of being choſen Members of the Commons: And that if any Perſon choſen a Member, ſhould afterwards accept any Place of Profit from the Crown, his Election ſhould be void; but that the ſame Perſon might be rechoſen for that, or any other County or Borough. And it was further provided, that there ſhould be no more Commiſſioners appointed for the Execution of any Office, than there had been before that Seſſion. And laſtly, it was enacted, that if any Perſon declared incapable of being elected by this Act, ſhould preſume to ſit or vote in the Houſe, he ſhould forfeit 500 *l.* to him that would ſue for the ſame. An Act alſo paſs'd for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Juſtice; the Tenor whereof will be found at the End of this Reign: An Act to prevent Frauds committed by Bankrupts: And an Act for the Encouragement and Increaſe of Seamen, and the ſpeedier manning of the Fleet; with ſome others of leſs moment.

The Convocation was aſſembled this Winter, at the ſame Time the Parliament ſat; and the Lower Houſe, being directed to make Choice of a Prolocutor, choſe the Reverend Dr. *William Binks*, Dean of *Litchfield:* Then the Upper Houſe proceeded to draw up an Addreſs to the Queen; wherein they expreſs much Reſentment againſt thoſe who ſuggeſted the Church to be in Danger, and

ſent

ſent it to the Lower Houſe for their Concurrence; but the Committee, to whom this Addreſs was refer'd, thought it not ſo proper to make any Amendments, as to draw up a new Form of their own; in which they ſeem as ready as the Upper Houſe to acknowledge, that the Church could be in no Danger from her Majeſty; but are not ſo clear in their Aſſertions, that it could be in no Danger from others during her Majeſty's Reign. This Addreſs the Lower Houſe preſented to his Grace, in the Upper Houſe of Convocation, on *Monday* the 19th of *November*: Hereupon the Upper Houſe acquainted them, they could not receive their Addreſs; but required them to go back to their own Houſe, and conſider the Addreſs that was ſent them down; and that they expected they ſhould either agree to it, or bring up their Exceptions.

Whereupon the Lower Houſe drew up a Paper; wherein were theſe Reſolutions: *Firſt*, That they were inveſted with an unqueſtionable Right of diſſenting final from any Thing propoſed to them by the Upper Houſe for their Concurrence, without ſpecifying the Reaſons of ſuch Diſſent. *Secondly*, That their Lordſhips Demand of ſuch ſpecial Exceptions, after they had declared ſuch a general Diſſent, is contrary to the known Method of proceeding in Aſſemblies, which conſiſt of two Houſes, and without Precedent; and that they conceived it an eſſential Right of the Lower Clergy, that every Propoſal, lawfully made by them, ought to be received by their Lordſhips; and they did again, with all Humility, beſeech their Lordſhips to receive their Form of an Addreſs; hoping they would be ſatisfied, that the Lower Houſe did not decline concurring in the Form ſent down by their Lordſhips, for Want either of an entire Confidence

dence in her Majesty's affectionate Care for the Church of *England*, or a just Resentment of the wicked Practices of such Persons as endeavoured to raise any Jealousies concerning it.

This Paper being presented to their Lordships, and read, they still refused to receive the Address of the Lower House; and the Archbishop procured a Letter from her Majesty to the Convocation, and caused it to be read to the Lower House; wherein she tells him, She is surprized at the unhappy State of Things; but she was resolved to maintain her Supremacy, and the due Subordination of Presbyters to Bishops, as fundamental Parts thereof, and if the Bishops acted conformably to this Resolution, they might be sure of the Continuance of her Protection and Favour; and directed him to adjourn the Convocation to such farther Time as should appear convenient; and then the Convocation was prorogued.

Her Majesty, soon after the Rising of the Parliament, in Pursuance of several Acts pass'd in each Kingdom, issued a Commission, under the respective Great Seals, constituting a certain Number of Lords and others, of either Kingdom, Commissioners to treat of an Union between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which Commission met the first Time at the *Cock-pit* at *Whitehall*, the 16th of *April* 1706: But I shall defer giving an Account of their Proceedings, till I have taken a View of the Campaign of 1706, in the several Kingdoms of *Europe* that were then the Scenes of Action.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrived at the *Hague* the 4th of *April*, O. S. and having concerted the Operations of the Campaign with the States, took the Field about a Fortnight after. The *French*, who

who made great Advantages the laſt War by ex
Campaigns, had this Spring form'd a Deſign
ſurprize the Duke of *Marlborough*, before the D
and *Pruſſians* had joined him; and thereupon
Elector of *Bavaria* and Marſhal *Villeroy* paſs'd
Dyle the Beginning of *May*, and advanced direct
towards the Confederate Army: The Duke
Marlborough, who was ſeldom ſurprized for W
of Intelligence of the Enemies Motions, being
prized of their Deſign, diſpatched an Expreſs to
Daniſh Troops to join him; and they arrived with
in a League of his Camp the 22d of *May*, N.
11th O. S.

The Enemies Army conſiſted of ſeventy-ſix Ba
talions, and one hundred and thirty-two Squadrons
and the Confederate Army of ſeventy-four Battal
ons, and one hundred and twenty-three Squadrons
They came to an Engagement the Day following
of which Colonel *Edwards*, Aid-de-Camp to
Duke of *Marlborough*, brought the following Re
lation to her Majeſty.

On *Saturday* the 11th Inſtant, O. S. 22d N.
the Confederate Army decamp'd from *Borchlo*
and marched to *Gros Warem*; the *Daniſh* Troo
came up with our Rear, and encamped at a ſm
Diſtance from us: Here we had Advice, that t
Enemy, who, being joined by the Horſe of t
Mareſchal *de Marſin*'s Army, and depending o
the Superiority of their Numbers, were lately co
out of their Lines, had made a Motion, extendi
their Right towards *Judoigne*.

My Lord Duke and Monſieur *d'Auverquer*
relying upon the Goodneſs of their Troops,
ſolved to advance towards the Enemy; and a
cordingly, on *Sunday* the 12th, about Three
the Morning, the Army marched in eight Colum
towards *Ramillies*, a Village where the *Gbe*
ta

akes its Source, that we might avoid the Inconve-ence of paſſing that River: Being advanced near e ſaid Village, we found the Enemy getting in-o the Camp of *Mount St. Andre*, and placed their ight to the *Mehaign*.

This River flows about half a League from *Ra-illies*, the Ground between them being open and evel: The *Gheete* runs from *Ramillies* to *Autre-iſe*, thro' a marſhy Ground; and beyond *Autre-iſe* the River grows wide, and the Ground is un-aſſable.

The Enemy had poſted a Brigade of Foot next to the *Mehaign*, and filled the Space between that and *Ramillies* with upwards of one hundred Squa-drons, among which were the Troops of the *French* King's Houſhold: At *Ramillies* they had above wenty Battalions of Foot, with about twelve Pieces of treble Cannon; from thence to *Autregliſe* they had formed a Line of Foot along the *Gheete*, with Line of Horſe at ſome Diſtance behind them.

His Grace judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Streſs of the Action would be on e Left, ordered that, beſides the Number of Horſe belonging to that Wing, the *Daniſh* Squa-rons, being twenty in Number, ſhould alſo be oſted there. It was about Two in the Afternoon efore our Army could be formed in Order of attle; and then we began the Attack on the Left with four Battalions, which puſh'd the Brigade Foot above mentioned from their Poſt on the *Mehaign*. Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* about the ſame ime charged with the Horſe of that Wing. The ucceſs was doubtful about half an Hour; which e Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving, ordered the ſt of the Horſe of the right Wing (except the *Engliſh*, who were ſeventeen Squadrons) to ſupport oſe on the Left.

Here, while his Grace was rallying ſome, and giving his Orders for others to charge, he was in very great Danger, being ſingled out by ſeveral of the reſoluteſt of the Enemy; and, falling from his Horſe at the ſame Time, had either been killed or taken Priſoner, if ſome of our Foot, that was near at Hand, had not come very ſeaſonably to his Grace's Aſſiſtance, and obliged the Enemy to retire: After this, my Lord Duke had ſtill a greater Eſcape, a Cannon-Ball having taken off Colonel *Bingfield*'s Head, as he was remounting his Grace.

The Village of *Ramillies* was attacked by a Detachment of twelve Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Schultz*, which entered at once with great Vigour and Reſolution: His Grace haſtened our Line of Foot thither, to ſupport them; which, tho' it was at a great Diſtance, yet came up ſoon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village; and at the ſame Time charged the reſt of their Foot that were poſted behind the *Gheete*, as is above-mentioned; and my Lord Duke ordered the *Engliſh* Horſe to ſupport them.

By this Time the Enemies right Wing of Horſe being entirely defeated, the Horſe of our Left fell upon the Foot on their Right; of whom they ſlew great Numbers, cutting to Pieces about twenty of their Battalions, whoſe Colours they took, and likewiſe their Cannon: The reſt of the Enemies Foot were entirely broken: The Horſe of their Left Wing ſeem'd to make a Stand, to gain Time for their Foot to retire; but were charged ſo quick, and with ſo much Bravery by the *Engliſh* Horſe, that they entirely abandoned their Foot; and our Dragoons, puſhing into the Village of *Autregliſe*, made a terrible Slaughter of them: The *French* King's own Regiment of Foot, called the

the Regiment *du Roy*, begged for Quarter, and delivered up their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hays*'s Dragoons.

We purſued the Enemy all Night, by the Way of *Judoigne*, as far as *Meldre*; being five Leagues from the Place where the Action happened, and two from *Louvain*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* and Marſhal *Villeroy*, with the Remainder of their Army, retired to *Louvain*; where, having held a Council of War by Torch-light in the Market-place, they reſolved to abandon the City, and retire to *Bruſſels*: Of which the Duke of *Marlborough* having Intelligence the next Morning, he ordered a Detachment of five hundred Men to take Poſſeſſion of *Louvain*. His Grace continued his March; and, the 26th of *May*, N. S. being arrived at *Digheim*, he received a Letter from the Marquis of *Deydſe*, Governor of *Bruſſels*, acquainting him, that the Magiſtracy of *Bruſſels* had reſolved to ſend Deputies to his Grace; and deſired his Grace to ſend a Trumpeter to conduct them in Safety to the Place where he ſhould think fit to receive them: Whereupon his Grace ſent Colonel *Panton*, his Field-de-Camp, to acquaint them he ſhould be glad to ſee them in the Afternoon; accordingly they waited on his Grace, at his Quarters near *Digheim*, and expreſs'd, or pretended, great Joy at their Deliverance from the *French* Yoke.

His Grace and the Field-Deputies the ſame Day, ſent a Letter to the States of *Brabant*, declaring that the Queen of *England* and their High Mightineſſes had ſent them to maintain the juſt Rights of his Catholick Majeſty *Charles* III. to the Kingdom of *Spain*; not doubting but they were convinced of his Right, and would embrace this Opportunity of ſubmitting to him as faithful Subjects; and that

the King would maintain them in the entire En joyment of their Rights, Liberties, and Religi on; and assured them, from themselves, that th Army should be employed every where for the Protection. His Grace sent two other Letters, t the same Effect, to the Sovereign Council of *Br bant* and the City of *Brussels*; and received an An swer from each, declaring their Submission to h Majesty King *Charles* III. There came also De puties from each of these Bodies, who declared th great Sense they had of the Queen's Goodness, i delivering them from the Oppression of the *Fren* Government: And, in the Evening, the Mag strates of *Mechlin* came into the Camp, and mad their Submission; and Colonel *Durel*, Adjutan General, was detached with two hundred Horse t take Possession of that Place.

For all these Successes a Thanksgiving was ob served in the Army on the 1st of *June*, N. S. an the same Day the Magistrates of *Ghent* came in the Camp, and offered to submit to King *Charle* Whereupon two Battalions were commanded march into the City; and the next Morning th Prince of *Vintimille* surrendered the Castle, tog ther with the Marquis *de los Rios*'s Regiment, whi was in Garrison there, Prisoners of War; who d clared afterwards for King *Charles*, except fif *Oudenarde* also surrendered upon a Summons; t Garrison, consisting of two *Spanish*, and one *Fren* Battalion, being permitted to march out. T Magistrates of *Bruges* also waited on his Grace, a desired his Protection, and made their Submiss in Form to King *Charles* III. The 6th of *Ju* the Garrison of *Antwerp*, consisting of six *Span* and as many *French* Battalions, capitulated, were conducted to *Quenoy*; and, the 7th of *Ju* N. S. the States of *Flanders*, being assembled

Ghe

Ghent, formally recognized their Sovereign King *Charles* III.

In the mean Time, the *French* and *Bavarians* retired to *Courtray*, where their Army was reinforced by Marſhal *Marſin*, with a Body of Foot he brought from *Germany*; his Horſe having joined Marſhal *Villeroy* before the Battle of *Ramillies*: The *French* were alſo joined by ſeveral other Detachments, which rendered their Army very numerous again. Whereupon the Confederates, in order to maintain their Superiority, ordered twenty Battalions to join them out of the neighbouring Garriſons; and were alſo reinforced by the Troops of *Hanover* and *Pruſſia*, that ſerved the preceeding Year upon the *Rhine*: Whereupon it was reſolved to inveſt *Oſtend*, and the Trenches were opened before that Town on the 28th of *June*, N. S. Sir *Stafford Fairborne* blocking up the Harbour at the ſame Time with nine large *Engliſh* Men of War, attended by Bomb-veſſels and Fire-ſhips: On the 16th of *July*, the Enemy beat a Parley, and, on the 17th, ſurrendered; being permitted to march out only with their Swords and Baggage, and promiſing not to ſerve againſt King *Charles* or his Allies for the Space of ſix Months: The Garriſon conſiſted of two *Spaniſh* Battalions, four *French* Regiments, and four Troops of Dragoons, of whom the *Spaniards* moſt of them enter'd into the Service of the Allies. There were found in the Harbour two Men of War, one of eighty, and the other of fifty Guns, and about forty-five ſmall Veſſels, which were not compriz'd in the Capitulation.

The Army before *Oſtend*, having left a ſufficient Garriſon in that Place, marched and joined the Duke of *Marlborough* at his Camp at *Rouſſelaer*. About the ſame time, his Grace commanded the

Prince

Prince of *Holſteinbeck*, with eight Battalions, to take Poſſeſſion of *Courtray*, which the Enemy had abandon'd. On the 25th of *July*, N. S. *Menin* was inveſted by the Allies; but, the Artillery not being come up, the Trenches were not opened till the 4th of *Auguſt*. During this Siege, the Duke of *Vendoſme*, the General the *French* King had pitched upon to reſtore the Credit of his Arms in the *Low Countries*, arrived at *Valenciennes*; and it was given out, that he would attempt to raiſe the Siege of *Menin*. On the 16th of *Auguſt*, Brigadier *Cadogan*, who commanded a Party of Horſe that covered the Foragers, was ſurpriz'd by a Detachment of the Enemy's Cavalry, and carried Priſoner into *Tournay*; but, on the 18th, was ſent back by the Duke of *Vendoſme*, upon his Parole: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* releas'd Baron *Palaviſini*, a Major-General in the *French* Service, who was taken at *Ramillies*, by way of Exchange.

The Town of *Menin* beat a Parley the 22d; and, on the 25th, the Garriſon, conſiſting of four thouſand Men, march'd out with the uſual Marks of Honour, and were conducted to *Douay*: They were allowed alſo to carry away four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, and were provided with Waggons and Boats; and they were alſo allowed eight covered Waggons. In this Town, the Duke of *Marlborough* found four Pieces of Cannon, with the Arms of *England* upon them, which were taken by the *French* at the Battle of *Landen*; and theſe his Grace ſent to *England*.

On the 29th of *Auguſt*, *Dendermond* was inveſted by General *Churchill*; and, three Days after, the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived in the Camp before that Place, when a Breach being made in a Redoubt that covered the Town, it was carried by Storm;

Storm: Whereupon the Enemy beat a Parley, but were allowed no better Terms than to keep their Swords and Baggage, and be made Priſoners of War. The Garriſon conſiſted of two *French* Regiments, a *Spaniſh* Battalion of ſeven hundred Men, and two hundred Dragoons. *Dendermond* being reduc'd, Mr. *d'Averquerque* inveſted *Aeth* the 26th of *September*, N. S. which Town ſurrendered the 3d of *October* following, the Garriſon being allowed no better Terms than *Dendermond*; tho' this Place is one of the prettieſt Fortifications in the *Low Countries*, and had a Garriſon of above two thouſand Men: With this Siege, the Allies finiſh'd their glorious Campaign in *Flanders*, and ſoon after the Army broke up, and went into Winter-Quarters. The Duke of *Marlborough* returned to the *Hague*, and Monſieur *d'Averquerque*, being appointed to command in Chief in the *Netherlands*, took up his Reſidence at *Bruſſels*.

The *French* met with ſome Succeſs in *Italy* the Beginning of this Campaign, having attack'd the Imperialiſts at *Calcinato* in the Abſence of Prince *Eugene*, drove them from their Poſts, and obliged them to quit the *Breſcian* with the Loſs of three thouſand Men killed or taken, beſides the Loſs of their Cannon and Baggage: Upon this Succeſs, the *French* King ordered the Duke *de la Fenillade* to inveſt *Turin*, with which that General acquainted his Royal Highneſs; but let him know at the ſame time, that he was directed to have all imaginable Regard for the Royal Family there, and to offer them Paſſports, with a Guard before the Siege was begun, or even during the Siege: To which his Royal Highneſs anſwered, That he was oblig'd to the King for the Offers he made him, but he did not think of removing his Family yet; and, whenever he did, he ſhould have no Occaſion

for

for a Pass or Guard; and that the Duke *de la Feuillade* might execute his Master's Orders, and begin the Siege when he saw fit.

Accordingly, the *French* began to batter the Town and Citadel, the 8th of *June*; and, the 15th, the Besiegers fired red-hot Bullets, many of which fell near the Duke's Palace: Whereupon his Royal Highness sent the two Dutchesses, with the young Prince and Princesses, out of the Town to *Quierasco*; and his Royal Highness marched out himself the 17th, leaving a numerous Garrison under the Command of Count *Thaun*, General of the Emperor's Forces.

His Highness kept open his Communication with *Turin* till the 20th of *June*, when twenty Battalions of the Enemy, and forty-six Squadrons, advancing to *Montcalier*, he was obliged to retire farther off; and, being pursued by the Duke *de la Feuillade* almost to *Quierasco*, he removed his Family to *Mondovi*, and afterwards to *Genoa*. The Duke *de la Feuillade* still pursued his Royal Highness; but, finding he was not to be surpriz'd, he returned to the Camp before *Turin*, leaving the Duke *d'Aubeterre* with forty Squadrons, and five Battalions, to attend the Duke of *Savoy*'s Motions.

Some little time after his Royal Highness received Advice from Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* that he had pass'd the *Adige*, and was advancing to join him; and the Duke of *Vendosme* being recall'd about the same time, to command the *French* Army in *Flanders*, the Duke of *Orleans* took upon him the Command of the Army in *Italy*, that was intended to oppose Prince *Eugene*'s March; but the Prince shewed himself to be much the greatest General, and joined the Duke of *Savoy* on the 1st of *September*.

The City of *Turin* was at this time reduced to great

great Diſtreſs, moſt of their Powder being ſpent; and the Enemy, having made a Lodgment on the Counterſcarpe, afterwards attacked a half Moon, and two Counter-guards, and carried them; They were indeed beaten out again by the Imperialiſts; but it was held impoſſible for the beſieged to have reſiſted many ſuch Attacks, being in Want of Ammunition. His Royal Highneſs and Prince *Eugene* therefore found themſelves under a Neceſſity of marching immediately to the Relief of *Turin*; of which Enterprize the Baron *Hohendorf*, who had a good Share in the Action, brought the following Relation to the States-General, *viz.*

We paſs'd the *Doire* on the 6th of *September*, and encamp'd with our Right on the Banks of that River before *Pioneſſa*, and with our Left on the *Stura* before *La Venerie*. In the Evening our Troops had Orders to make ready for Battle againſt next Morning, which they received with inexpreſſible Joy.

On the 7th, by Break of Day, we marched to the Enemy, who were intrench'd very deep, having the *Stura* on their Right, the *Doire* on their Left, and the Convent of the *Capuchins* of our Lady *de la Campagne* in their Centre; and, beſides thus, *Luſeigne*, and ſeveral other fortified Caſſines, flanked their Intrenchment.

Our Infantry march'd in eight Columns; four of the firſt, and as many of the ſecond Line; all the Grenadiers of each Column being at their Head: The Artillery was divided proportionably among the Infantry, and our Right ſtill flank'd the Bank of the *Doire*, and our Left that of the *Stura*: Behind the Foot march'd the Cavalry; the firſt Line in ſix Columns, and the ſecond by Brigades.

Never was there any Thing more bold than this March: The Enemy fired continually from forty

Pieces of Cannon; but this great Fire ſerved only to inflame the Courage of our Men.

Within half Cannon-ſhot we drew up in Order of Battle; all the Generals went to their Poſts, our Cannon began to fire, and our military Muſick to play: We left a proper Diſtance betwixt the Brigades of our Foot, by which we might march our Horſe in Caſe of Need; which Precaution was of great Uſe to us afterwards. Upon Notice that all was in Order, the whole Army moved in a Moment; our Infantry march'd up, with their Muskets on their Shoulders, to the Foot of the Intrenchments: Then the great Fire with the Muskets began; and ſince, by the unequal Situation of the Ground, our Left Wing ſuſtained alone for ſome Time the Efforts of the Enemy that ſtopped them a little, but without making them to give Ground; that very Moment Prince *Eugene* came up, drew his Sword, and, putting himſelf at the Head of the Battalions on the Left, broke into the Enemies Intrenchments in an Inſtant.

His Royal Highneſs did the like in the Center, and our Right near *Luſeinge*. In Concluſion, we triumph'd on all Sides; and, at the ſame Time, our Horſe advancing thro' the Intervals left for them, it was no longer a Fight, but a Purſuit of Run-aways; and our Horſe counted it a Scandal to their Valour, to cut down Men that fled with ſo great Precipitation; and this ſaved many of the Enemies Lives.

By Noon the Victory was wholly ours, and the City entirely delivered; for the Enemy abandoned the Attack, and all their Camp, and retired with the Remains of their Army to the other Side of the *Po*: The reſt of the Day was ſpent in taking ſeveral Caſſines and Redoubts poſſeſs'd by the Enemy, who all yielded themſelves Priſoners of War; and

and his Royal Highneſs entered triumphantly his Capital that Evening.

Count *Thaun*, the Imperial General, who commanded in *Turin*, gives this farther Account of this famous Siege, and the raiſing of it, *viz.*

We were relieved on the 7th by the Approach of Prince *Eugene* with his Army: That Prince and his Royal Highneſs, being joined, defeated the Enemy about Eleven o'Clock, and forced them to give over their long Attack: The Enemy run away with Precipitation towards *Pignerol*, leaving behind them fifty-ſeven Field-pieces, one hundred and twenty Pieces for Battery, four thouſand Bombs, and ſeveral other Things neceſſary in a Siege: They left alſo behind them Marſhal *Marſin* Priſoner, who died three Days after of his Wounds; five other Generals, a great many Officers, and near ſix thouſand Priſoners; beſides a great many Standards, Colours, Kettle-Drums, *&c.* Being informed, that Prince *Eugene* has acquainted you with all the Particulars of that glorious Action, I ſhall forbear to trouble your Excellency with any farther Account thereof, and tell you only ſome Particulars relating to the Siege of this Place: The Enemy, as your Excellency knows very well, came before this Place with ſeventy Battalions, and fifty Squadrons, the 13th of *May* laſt; and on the 26th they opened their Trenches, and carried on two Attacks, one againſt the Citadel, and another againſt the City: They made their Batteries, and carried on their Approaches with ſo much Succeſs, that twenty Days ago, by Means of their great Fire, they made Breaches in two Counter-guards, a Half-moon and a Baſtion; which were ſo eaſy to be mounted, that they attempted three ſeveral Times to lodge themſelves thereon, tho' they were as often repulſed: The Fire laſted four Hours in

the firſt Storm; during which the Enemy renewed three Times their Attack; but the Garriſon made ſo brave a Defence, that they drove the Enemy over the Ditch; ſo that they gained none of our Works, and contented themſelves to make a Lodgment on the Covered Way. One of our Mines having blown up one of their Demi-Cannons from their Batteries, our Grenadiers brought the ſame into the Place. Our Garriſon has ſuffered very much in this long Siege, as your Excellency will ſee by the following Liſt; and I muſt tell you, that the Enemy made, during the ſame, ſuch a terrible Fire from their Cannon, Mortars and ſmall Arms, and threw ſuch a Number of Bombs, Grenades and Stones, that, I verily believe, the like was never ſeen in any Siege: Many brave and noble Actions have been performed by our Garriſon on this Occaſion; and they have found out ſeveral new Means to defend themſelves, and diſpute the Ground, Inch by Inch, in order to gain Time; and, had they not wanted Powder, they would certainly have made a greater Execution. The Conſtancy and Zeal of the ſaid Garriſon cannot be ſufficiently praiſed; and tho' two Thirds of them were new-raiſed Men and Boors, yet every one, as well Soldiers as Officers, have ſhewed ſo much Bravery, that they always appeared ready to ſacrifice themſelves for the common Cauſe. I am obliged to mention Colonel *Hauthois*, and give him the Praiſes he has ſo juſtly deſerved: He was left in this Place with five hundred Horſe; and has not only performed ſeveral good and brave Services during the Siege, but, having ſallied out the Day the Battle happened, he fell on the Enemies Rear, took a General, with a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, thirty-one Officers, and three hundred Soldiers, Priſoners; whom he brought with him, beſides

three

three Colours. This is the happy Event of a long and expensive Siege, which has lasted four Months. The Officers taken Prisoners tell us, that they have lost such a Number of Men in the Siege before the Battle, that I have not Assurance enough to report it. I am, *&c.*

Turin, Sept. 12, 1706. W. V. DAUN.

Two Days after the Battle of *Turin*, however, the *French* under the Command of Count *Medavi*, defeated the Prince of *Hesse* and a Body of *Germans*, near *Medoli* in the *Milanese*; but this was a Trifle, compared with the numerous Losses *France* sustained about this Time; for the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, in order to improve their late Victory, marched immediately into the *Milanese*, where almost all the Towns surrendered to them on their Approach. And on the 24th of *September*, N. S. the City of *Milan* it self sent a Deputation, offering to submit to his Imperial Majesty and the House of *Austria*, and on the 26th Prince *Eugene* made a triumphant Entry into that City; the Duke of *Savoy*, having reduced *Piccighitone*, *Tortona*, *Alexandria*, *Modena*, and several other Places of less Note, on the 16th of *November* appeared before *Casal*, which surrendered on the 6th of *December*, the Garrison, consisting of 1886 Men, being made Prisoners of War; in this Place, his Royal Highness found 76 Pieces of Cannon, 70,000 Weight of Powder, 28,000 Grenadoes, and a great Quantity of other Ammunition and Provisions. With this Siege ended the Campaign in *Italy*, and the Troops, except a Body under the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who were left to block up *Cremona*, were sent into Winter-Quarters. Prince *Eugene* went to *Milan* on the 14th of *December*, of which Dutchy he

he was made Governor for King *Charles*, his Imperial Majesty having granted the Investiture thereof to the King of *Spain*: The Castle however continued in the Possession of the Enemy till the 12th of *March*, N. S. when the Marquis *de St. Pater* arrived there with the Ratification of a Treaty by the *French* King for the quitting of all Places, which he or King *Philip* held in the *Milanese*, *Mantuan*, *Cremonese* and *Montferrat*; on Condition, that their Troops should be safely conducted to *Suza*: Thus an End was put to the War in *Italy*.

I left King *Charles* in Possession of *Barcelona*, with almost all *Catalonia* and *Valencia*. The Earl of *Peterborough* afterwards march'd from *Barcelona* to the Relief of *Valencia*, with fifteen hundred regular Troops, and the like Number of armed *Catalans*, as has been related already; of which the Enemy having Notice, and being informed, that several other Detachments, that had marched from thence to *Tortosa*, *Lerida*, *Gironne*, and other Towns; they assembled their Forces, and on the 2d of *April*, invested *Barcelona*, to the great Surprize of that City; and had not Count *de Tholouse* the *French* Admiral, who was ordered to convoy the Provisions and Ammunition, to be employed in that Siege, been put back, and detained a considerable Time by contrary Winds, *Barcelona* would have run a great Hazard of falling into the Enemies Hands, before it could possibly have been relieved by the Allies.

I was very fortunate for the Confederates also, that King *Philip*'s Army was not numerous enough to prevent Relief being thrown into the Town; for the Lord *Donnegal*, Major-General *St. Amand*, and four Regiments of the Garrison of *Gironne*, threw themselves into the Place through the Intervals the Enemy were obliged to leave in their Camp: King

Philip

Philip took up his Quarters at *Serria*, at the ſame Houſe where King *Charles* had his Head Quarters the Year before; but the Miquelets from the Mountains harraſſed him perpetually, and one Night particularly, having attacked his Quarters, and killed two or three hundred of his Guards, they were ſo near ſurprizing of him, that he fled out of a back Door, leaving his Hat behind him, and the Miquelets ſeized Part of his Plate and Furniture. The Garriſon of *Barcelona* received a farther Reinforcement of Troops from *Gironne* and *Lerida*, ſo that the regular Troops amounted to three thouſand Men, beſides a good Body of Militia and the Inhabitants, who were in Arms, and did good Service in the Siege. My Lord *Donnegal* and Major-General *St. Amand* commanded by Turns in Fort *Montjoy*; General *Ulefelt* commanded in the City, and an old *Spaniſh* Officer on the Line of Communication between the Town and the Fort. The Prince of *Heſſe*, Colonel *Nebot*, and the Miquelets, kept the Enemy in perpetual Alarms without, and cut off all Proviſion coming to them from the Country; ſo that had they not been ſupplied by Count *de Thoulouſe* from the *French* Fleet, it would have been impoſſible for them to have continued the Siege; which gave an Officer in the Town occaſion to ſay, *We rather beſiege them, than they us.* But, notwithſtanding theſe Inconveniencies, the Enemy's Army being compoſed of good old Troops and experienced Generals, carried on the Siege very vigorouſly, and in an Attack of Fort *Montjoy*, on the 21ſt at Night, they lodged themſelves in the Out-works, took above four hundred of the Garriſon, and moſt of the Officers, Priſoners; and my Lord *Donnegal* was ſhot through the Heart, after he had cut down ſeveral of the Enemy's Grenadiers with his own Hand. On the 24th, my Lord

Peter-

Peterborough threw four hundred *Neapolitans* into the Town, after a ſharp Engagement between the Boats upon the Water; but Fort *Montjoy* being no longer tenable, the Garriſon, having ſet every Thing on Fire that they could not remove, retired in the Evening into the Town.

On the 30th of *April*, N. S. the Prince of *Heſſe*, in two Half-Gallies, paſſed the Line of Boats, that lay before the Harbour, and got into the Town with ſixty Soldiers; and on the 2d of *May*, the Lord *Peterborough* ſent Intelligence, that the Confederate Fleet was at Hand, which raiſed the Soldiers drooping Spirits, that were almoſt ſunk with continual Duty. On the other Side, the Enemy redoubled their Fire, in Hopes of making themſelves Maſters of the Place before their Arrival; but on the 7th, N. S. in the Afternoon, the Town obſerved the Enemy's Fleet had looſed their Foretop Sails, and ſeveral of them weigh'd and ſtood out to Sea, which gave the Town an Aſſurance, that the Confederate Fleet was not far off; and the Government afterwards received the following Account of the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona*.

The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War, commanded by Sir *George Bing*, joined thoſe under the Command of Sir *John Leake* the 1ſt of *May*, N. S. (20 *April*, O. S.) in the Bay of *Altea*. The 3d, they were joined by Commadore *Walker*, with ſeveral Men of War, and divers Tranſport-ſhips; ſo that the Fleet conſiſted of thirty-ſeven *Engliſh* and thirteen *Dutch* Ships, in all fifty Ships of the Line of Battle, beſides eight Frigates, Fire-ſhips, Tranſports and other Veſſels. The 7th, the Fleet was off of *Taragona*, where the Earl of *Peterborough* joined us with ſeveral Barks, on board which were fourteen hundred Land-Forces. His Excellency went on board the Prince *George*, and hoiſted the Union-



Hulett Sculp

The BATTLE
of
OUDENARDE



Union-Flag on the Main-top. The 8th, in the Morning we came off of Cape *Montjoy*, and about Noon anchor'd in *Barcelona* Bay, to the inexpreſſible Joy of the Inhabitants of this Place, who were hard preſſed by the Duke of *Anjou*'s Army. The *French* Fleet, under the Command of the Count *de Tholouſe*, upon the Approach of the Confederate Fleet under his Excellency's Command, retired the Night before.

The *French* had been beſieging this Town thirty-five Days. Their Army, in the beginning of the Siege, conſiſted of about twenty thouſand Men, of which they loſt five thouſand by the Aſſaults they had made upon Fort *Montjoy*, by the Sallies and the Fires from the Place, by the Skirmiſhes with the Miquelets that lay on the Hills, by Sickneſs and Deſertion. The Garriſon, when the Enemy ſat down before it, was not above eight hundred ſtrong, it having not been apprehended, that the Enemy would have ventured upon this Siege, without firſt having taken *Lerida* or *Gironne*; The Breaches we had made, were not yet quite repaired, and Fort *Montjoy* was in the ſame Condition as when we poſſeſſed ourſelves of it; but the King of *Spain*'s great Magnanimity, Reſolution and Courage, and the gracious and eaſy Deportment, whereby he entirely won the Hearts of his People, ſupplied all Defects. His Majeſty ſhewed no Concern, but for the Danger of his City, and, inſtead of taking any Meaſures to ſecure his own Perſon, uſed the utmoſt Diligence to get Reinforcements, and to ſet the Inhabitants to work, encouraging them by his Example to make a vigorous Defence; The Earl of *Peterborough*, with great Expedition, brought about two or three thouſand Men from *Valencia*, of which he threw ſeven or eight hundred into the Town by Boats: The Garriſon of *Gironne* had likewiſe the good Fortune

to get in, and great Nunbers of Miquelets from all Parts did the ſame. My Lord *Peterborough*, with thoſe who could not get into the Place, poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſtrong Poſts in the Hills about the Enemy's Camp, and the Miquelets ſecured all the Avenues by which Proviſions might be brought to the Enemy, and this was done ſo effectually, that moſt of the Letters and Couriers, that went and came between their Camp, and *Madrid*, fell into our Hands; ſo that at laſt they were forced to diſpatch a Frigat to *Alicant* with every Packet they had Occaſion to ſend away. The Garriſon being reinforced, as is before mentioned, amounted to about four thouſand Horſe and Foot, of which ſix hundred *Engliſh* were put into Fort *Montjoy*. The Enemy began with attacking this Fort, which they expected to have carried Sword in Hand; but my Lord *Donnegal*, who commanded there, made ſo good a Defence, that the Enemy, being twice repulſed with conſiderable Loſs, thought fit to proceed with greater Circumſpection, made regular Approaches, raiſed upon ſeveral Batteries above twenty Pieces of Cannon againſt it, and thus ſpent twenty-two Days in taking a Place, which the Earl of *Peterborough* had taken in four. During this Attack on the Fort, the Breaches of the Town were all fully repaired, the Works were put in a good Condition, and a great many Cannon were mounted, both the Garriſon and Burghers outvying each other, in doing what was neceſſary for the Defence of the Place. The King's Preſence and Example gave Life and Vigour to the whole, who with great Intrepidity often ſhewed himſelf in thoſe Places, where there was moſt Danger; nor can one ſufficiently commend his Majeſty's Reſolution in the greateſt Extremities, his conſtant Application to direct every thing that was neceſſary to be done, and above

bove all, his wonderful Temper, and thoſe engaging Ways by which he gained the Affections of his People. During the Siege, there happen'd a Mutiny, in which the People killed ſome of their Magiſtrates; the King in theſe Diſorders came out to them, and by his Preſence and affable Carriage ſoon appeaſed the Tumult; nor ought the great Reſolution of the Inhabitants of this City to be paſſed by in Silence, whom neither the Duke of *Anjou*'s Threats, nor his Offers of Pardon, could draw from their Allegiance to their King, or make them forget their true Intereſt and Care of their Liberty. The Earl of *Donnegal* being killed, and our Troops having quitted Fort *Montjoy* the 25th paſt, the Enemy then turned their Batteries againſt the Town: but the vigorous Reſiſtance they met with, obliged them to carry on their Approaches with the utmoſt Regularities; however firing continually upon the Place with a conſiderable Number of Cannon, they had already made two Breaches, one of which was practicable, as the other would ſoon have been, and their Approaches were brought to the Cover'd-Way.

Things were in this Poſture when the Fleet arriv'd: the Earl of *Peterborough* went on Shore the ſame Evening with all the Forces that were on board the Fleet, who were a great part of the Night under Arms behind the Breaches, the Enemy having given out, that they would ſtorm the Place. The next Day there was great Skirmiſhing between the *French* and the Miquelets that lay about their Camp, in which the Enemy loſt between two and three hundred Men, as we were told by Deſerters, who aſſured us at the ſame time, they were preparing to march off; upon which, Orders were ſent to all Parts of the Country to take Arms. The Enemy however, kept firing with their Cannon; but about

one a Clock, the 1ſt of *May* (12 N. S.) in the Morning, they marched off in a Manner unexpected, leaving behind them near two hundred Braſs Battering Guns, thirty Mortars, a great quantity of Bombs, Shot, Shells, Working-tools, and other warlike Stores, ſixteen thouſand Sacks of Meal, above three thouſand Barrels of Powder, and all their ſick and wounded Men, whom the Marſhal *de Theſſe*, by a Letter, recommended to the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Clemency (and his Excellency was very generous and indulgent towards them.)

There happen'd a total Eclipſe of the Sun, that Morning the Siege was raiſed, about Nine a Clock.

A Thankſgiving was held in *England* on the 27th of *June*, for our Succeſs in *Flanders*, and for the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona*; the News of both arriving much about the ſame time. An Order of Council was alſo publiſhed for opening a Trade with ſuch Part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* as acknowledged King *Charles*; and numerous Addreſſes came up from all Parts of the Kingdom, congratulating her Majeſty on the Succeſſes.

In the mean time, the Confederate Forces in *Portugal* being much ſuperior to the Duke of *Berwick*, began the Campaign on that Side with the Siege of *Alcantara*, before which Town they ſat down the 10th of *April*, N. S. and this being a Place of no great Strength, the Garriſon capitulated the 14th, ſubmitting to be made Priſoners of War, to the number of 3,282, beſides Officers: Whereupon the Earl of *Galway* advanced further into *Spain*, and publiſhed a Manifeſto; declaring that he did not come into *Spain* as an Enemy, but to deliver them from the *French* Yoke; and, whatever Officers would return to the Obedience of their lawful Soveraign, King *Charles* III, ſhould enjoy the ſame Poſts they held under the Duke of *Anjou*.

The

The Court of *Spain* were in a terrible Conſternation on the taking of *Alcantara*; apprehending that the Allies would have marched directly to *Madrid*: Whereupon King *Philip*'s Queen, having ſummon'd the Grandees and Magiſtrates to attend her, made them the following Speech (*viz.*)

I have ſent for you, to acquaint you what Diſtreſs the State is in: I cannot conceal it from you while the King is expoſing his Life in your Defence; Heaven bleſſes his Arms in Catalonia, *and we hope that rebellious Province will ſhortly be reduced; but Affairs do not go ſo well in* Eſtramadura, *the* Portugueſe *advance: Will you tamely ſee ſuch Enemies approach you? Do you not think of exerting your utmoſt Efforts to make them repent their Audacioueſneſs? The Preſervation of the Monarchy is now the Point in Queſtion: You ought, in this preſſing Neceſſity, to ſhew your Loyalty and Zeal, by ſacrificing your All for the King, for me, and for yourſelves; powerful and ſpeedy Succours are neceſſary. I am the firſt Queen that has appear'd in this Place on ſuch an Occaſion: When I give you ſuch extraordinary Marks of my Affection, I well deſerve you ſhould do ſomething for me, and appear in my Defence.*

The *Spainards* however appeared very little moved at this pathetick Diſcourſe; They were oppreſſed by the *French*, inſulted and trampled on by a People that, of all others, they moſt contemn'd and hated, and feared no Alteration for the worſe; but this favourable Juncture was unhappily loſt through the abundant Caution or Obſtinacy of the *Portugueſe*; notwithſtanding all the Remonſtrances of the Confederate Generals to induce them to advance towards *Madrid*, during the Siege of *Barcelona*, they perſiſted in their Reſolution of remaining near their own Frontiers till the Fate of *Barcelona*

was

was determined; and therefore, on the 1st of *May*, O. S. or the 12th of *May*, N. S. the very Day the Siege of *Barcelona* was raiſed, they began their March towards *Cividad Rodrigo*, which they inveſted the 21ſt Inſtant; and, beyond their Expectation, the Place ſurrender'd the 26th, the Regiment of *Aſturia* being permitted to march out; and three thouſand of the Militia, that were in Garriſon, ſurrender'd their Arms, taking an Oath never to ſerve againſt the Allies. The next Day, being the 27th of *May*, the News of the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona* being brought to the Camp, it was unanimouſly agreed to march to *Madrid*, and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for that Enterprize.

On the 7th of *June*, the Confederate Army arriv'd at *Salamanca*; and, on the 18th, encamp'd at *Eſpinal*, where Deputies from the *Eſcurial* came to make their Submiſſion: Here, by Letters of ſome intercepted Couriers, they received Advice of the Victory obtain'd by the Allies at *Ramillies*; and underſtood, that the *Spaniards* looked upon King *Phillip*'s Affairs as deſperate. It ſeems, that Prince was ſo hard preſs'd upon by the Earl of *Peterborough*, on his raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona*, that he was forced to retire to the Frontiers of *France*, where he left his Army, and went round about, by the Way of *Navarre*, to *Madrid*; but, finding the *Portugueſe* were advancing thither, he quitted his Capital again, and retired with his Court to the Confines of *France*: Soon after which, *viz.* the 24th of *June*, the Marquis *das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway*, took Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*, where they cauſed King *Charles* III. to be proclaimed the 27th; which had ſuch an Influence on the *Spaniards*, that *Toledo* immediately declared for him; and even Cardinal *Portacarero* wrote to the Marquis *das Minas*, aſſuring him of his Submiſſion to King *Charles* III.

and

and the Courts of Judicature adminiſter'd Juſtice in his Name: Whereupon the Confederate Generals ſent Expreſs after Expreſs, to King *Charles*, to haſten his March to his Capital City, and join them with all the Forces he could aſſemble; but the Province of *Aragon*, declaring for King *Charles* at the ſame time, he marched into *Saragoſſa*, where he unhappily ſpent ſo much Time, that his Rival, King *Philip*, aſſembled an Army ſuperior to that of the Allies, and obliged them to quit *Madrid*; whereupon *Toledo*, *Salamanca*, and the reſt of the Towns in *Caſtile*, which had declared for King *Charles*, ſubmitted again to King *Philip*; and, when it was too late, King *Charles* join'd the Marquis *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway* at *Guadalaxara* with ſix or ſeven Regiments: But all that could be done now was to retire into *Valencia*, and take up Winter-Quarters there, for their Retreat to *Portugal* was cut off; and *Alcantara*, that had been taken by the *Portugueſe* in the beginning of the Year, was retaken by the *Spaniards*, together with *Carthagena*, lately taken by Admiral *Leake*. Thus unhappily ended the Campaign in *Spain*, which begun ſo gloriouſly: We did not ſeem to know how to improve the great Succeſſes we had been bleſs'd with, or we were afraid of eclipſing the Glory of our favourite General; for, inſtead of ſending an immediate Reinforcement to the Earl of *Galway* or *Peterborough*, to have enabled them to have maintain'd their Conqueſts in *Spain*, we actually kept ten thouſand Land-men on board the Fleet this Summer, on pretence of making a Deſcent ſome-where in *France*, till one half of the Men periſh'd: Had theſe been ſent immediately to *Portugal* or *Spain* with five or ſix thouſand Men more, that might have been ſpared from other Places, there had been almoſt as ſudden a Revolution in *Spain*, in the Year

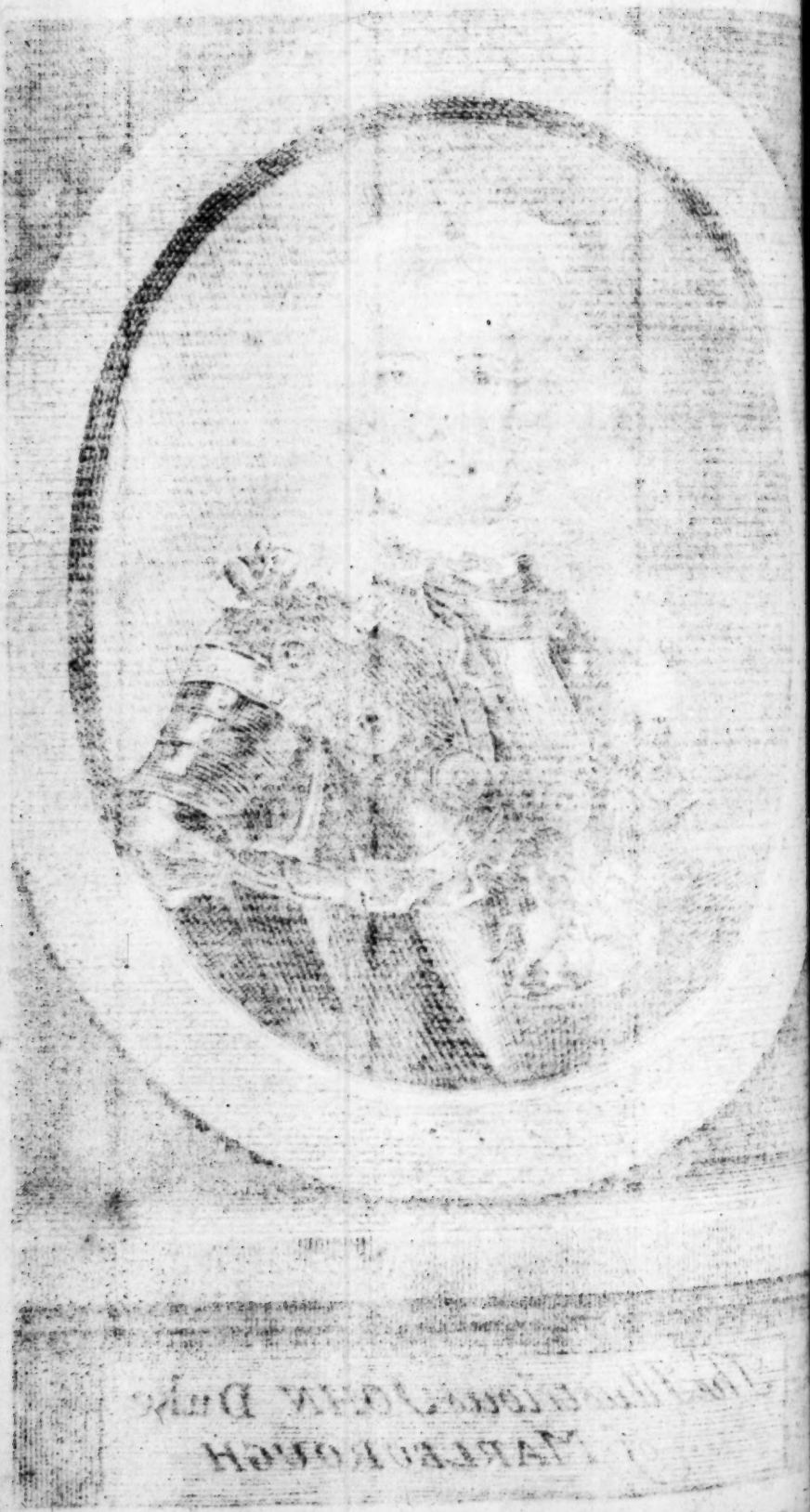
1706,

1706, as there was in *England* in 1688, and a happy Period had been put to this bloody and expenſive War; but then that brave Nobleman, the Earl of *Peterborough*, who had done ſuch Wonders in *Spain* with a Handful of Men, would have had too great a Share in the honour of accompliſhing it, and might have rival'd another Illuſtrious Hero in Glory and Merit: Certain it is, we either did not know how to make uſe of our Victories, or we never intended to improve them into an honourable Peace. The *French* King immediately ſaw the Conſequence of ſupporting his Grandſon's Adherents while Things were in Suſpence, and poured in Troops into *Spain* from all Parts, while the Allies indolently looked on, and ſuffered their Friends, who had declared for King *Charles*, to be abandon'd to the Rage of their incenſed Prince; the Kingdom loſt, and their own Forces deſtroyed, for Want of being ſupported in Time. The Earl of *Rivers* was not ſuffered to ſail to *Portugal* with the Land-Forces till the Winter following; and, on his Arrival at *Liſbon* in *November*, finding the Communication between *Portugal* and the Allies was cut off, he ſailed round to *Alicant*, in order to join the Earl of *Galway* on that Side; but his Men had endured ſuch Hardſhips on board, that ſcarce half of them arrived there alive, though they had been in no Action. The Troops being landed in this miſerable Condition, the Earl returned to *England*, together with the Earl of *Eſſex* and Brigadier *Gorges*, who embark'd with thoſe Troops in the firſt Deſign. After ſuch ſtupid and treacherous Conduct, let the Whigs never boaſt of their Adminiſtration: Their Ignorance how to improve Advantages was the beſt Plea they could make: If they ſaw a Proſpect of putting a ſpeedy End to the War, and wilfully neglecting it, they muſt be content to be charged with a Deſign of perpetuating the



The Illustrious JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH

Ja. Smith Sculp.



the War to the Ruin of their Country. But to proceed:

The War was chiefly carried on in *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Flanders*, this Campaign, little or nothing was done upon the *Rhine*; as well becauſe both Parties had drawn what Troops they could from that Side; as becauſe Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was very ill at this time, and not in a Condition for Action: He died the following Winter, on the 4th of *January*, with the Character of one of the greateſt Generals of the Age; though the Indolence and Sluggiſhneſs of the *Germans* he commanded, occaſion'd his Reputation to ſuffer in the latter part of his Life, which was by no means equal to the beginning, at leaſt in Succeſs: Some little time before *(viz.)* the beginning of *December*, died *Don Pedro*, King of *Portugal*, in the 58th Year of his Age, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Don John* IV, who declared at his Acceſſion, that he would faithfully obſerve all his Father's Engagements with the Allies.

The King of *Sweden* this Year, obſerving that he ſhould never be able effectually to dethrone King *Auguſtus*, unleſs he cut off the Supplies he conſtantly received from *Saxony*, marched through *Sileſia* and *Luſatia* into *Saxony*, plundered the open Country from one end to the other, obliged the rich City of *Lipſick*, and other Towns to pay him Contribution, and took up his Winter-Quarters there, to the great Terror of the reſt of the Empire, as well as of the *Saxons*.

In the mean time, her Majeſty and the States-General continued their Mediation between the Emperor and his *Hungarian* Subjects, but to very little purpoſe; the Negotiations were broken off, and each Side again prepared to renew the War.

While almoſt every Kingdom in *Europe* was become a Scene of War, of Rapine and Confuſion, *England* and *Scotland* were engaged in treating of a

Union between the two Kingdoms, which Treaty was opened, as has been already intimated, at the *Cock-pit* in *Whitehall*, *April* 16. 1706. when the Commiſſions being read, the Lord-Keeper *Cowper* made a Speech in the Name of the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, as the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, did on the behalf of the Commiſſioners of that Nation; and then they adjourn'd to the 22d, when the Preliminaries were adjuſted.

There were Conferences held between the Commiſſioners of both Nations afterwards five and forty ſeveral Days; at ſome of which the Queen was preſent, and offer'd her Thoughts upon the Occcaſion. The Articles being finiſh'd, the 23d of *July*, were preſented to the Queen, and were of the following Tenor:

I. That the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* ſhall, from the firſt of *May* 1707, be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great Britain*.

II. That the Succeſſion be to the Princeſs *Sophia* and her Heirs; and that all Papiſts, or Perſons that marry Papiſts, ſhall be for ever excluded inheriting the Crown.

III. That the united Kingdom ſhall be repreſented by one Parliament.

IV. That the Subjects of the united Kingdom ſhall have Freedom of Trade and Navigation to all Places within the ſame, and Plantations belonging to it, and a Communication of all other Advantages.

V. All Ships belonging to *Scottiſh* Men, at the Time of the Union, to be deem'd Ships of *Britiſh*-built, the Owners making Oath that the ſame belong to them.

VI. All Parts of the united Kingdom to be under the ſame Regulations of Trade, and liable to the ſame Cuſtoms and Duties.

VII. The

VII. The united Kingdom to be liable to the ſame Exciſe, except that a Barrel of Ale in *Scotland* ſhall not pay above two Shillings, on account of the preſent Exciſe in *England*.

VIII. Foreign Salt in *Scotland* ſhall pay the ſame Duty as in *England*; but Salt made in *Scotland* ſhall be exempted for ſeven Years from the *Engliſh* Duty: Several Conditions relating to the Salt Duty were inſerted in this Article.

IX. When 1,997,765 *l.* ſhall be enacted to be raiſed in *England* on Land, *Scotland* ſhall add a farther Sum of 48,000 *l.*

X. *Scotland* is exempted from Stamp-Duties now in Force.

XI. As alſo from the Duty on Windows.

XII. And from the Duty on Coals and Culm.

XIII. *Scotland* ſhall not pay the Malt-Duty, which expires *June* 24, 1707.

XIV. *Scotland* ſhall not be charged with any other Duties impoſed by the Parliament of *England* before the Union, except thoſe conſented to in this Treaty; and if the Parliament, in their Proviſion for the Service of the Year 1707, ſhall lay any farther Cuſtoms, *Scotland* ſhall have an Equivalent for the Share thereof they will be liable to: Malt made and conſumed in *Scotland* not to be charged during this War.

XV. *Scotland* ſhall have an Equivalent for what ſhe ſhall be charged towards Payment of the Debts of *England*, the Sum of 398,085 *l.* for the Cuſtom and Exciſe they will be liable to, towards paying the ſaid Debts: And an Equivalent ſhall be farther allow'd, for the Proportion *Scotland* ſhall hereafter pay by reaſon of the Increaſe of the Cuſtoms, by the Increaſe of Trade (which will be the happy Effect of this Union;) and alſo for the Salt-Duty, which they ſhall be obliged to pay after ſeven Years:

The ſaid 398,085 *l.* to be applied to the paying the publick Debts of *Scotland*; to the refunding to the *African* Company their principal Stock, and the Intereſt of it; to ſatisfy ſuch as may be Loſers by the Alteration of the Coin, and ſuch other Uſes as Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty ſhall think fit: The *African* Company to be diſſolv'd as ſoon as an Act paſſes in *England* for paying the Equivalent.

XVI. The Coin to be of the ſame Standard throughout the United Kingdom as now in *England*, and a Mint to be continued in *Scotland* under the ſame Rules as in *England*.

XVII. The ſame Weights and Meaſures to be uſed as now in *England*, and Standards to be kept in the Burghs, agreeable to the Standard in the *Exchequer*.

XVIII. The Laws for the Regulation of Trade, Cuſtom, and ſuch Exciſes which *Scotland* is to be liable to, to be the ſame with *England*: Other Laws in *Scotland* to remain as before, but alterable by Parliament: Laws which concern the Publick and Civil Government may be the ſame throughout the United Kingdom; but no Alteration may be made in the Laws which concern private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects of *Scotland*.

XIX. The Court of Seſſion, and other Courts, ſhall remain in *Scotland*, with ſuch Regulations as are therein mention'd.

XX. All heritable Officers, and Officers for Life, are reſerved to the Owners, as Rights of Property.

XXI. The Rights of the Royal Burghs in *Scotland* ſhall remain intire.

XXII. Sixteen of the Peers in *Scotland* ſhall ſit and vote in the Houſe of Lords, and forty-five Repreſentatives of *Scotland* in the Houſe of

of Commons, of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; the Choice whereof to be according to the Act paſs'd in *Scotland* to that purpoſe: In caſe her Majeſty ſhall, on the 1ſt of *May*, declare this preſent Parliament to be the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, the preſent Parliament of *England* may be ſo on the part of *England*, and the ſixteen Peers and the forty-five Commoners for *Scotland* to ſit with them; ſuch Parliament to continue no longer than the *Engliſh* Parliament is by Law allow'd to continue.

XXIII. The ſixteen Peers of *Scotland* ſhall have all Privileges of Parliament which the Peers of *England* have; and, in caſe of Tryals of Peers, when no Parliament is in being, the Peers of *Scotland*, who ſat in the laſt Parliament, ſhall be ſummon'd; and all the Peers of *Scotland* ſhall be Peers of *Great Britain*, and ſhall enjoy all Privileges as fully as the Peers of *England*, except ſitting in the Houſe of Lords, and upon Tryals of Peers.

XXIV. There ſhall be one Great Seal for the United Kingdom; a Seal to be ſtill uſed in *Scotland* in Things relating to private Right, as uſual: That the Privy-Seal, Signet, Caſſet, *&c.* now uſed, be continued; and that the Crown, Scepter, Sword of State, Records, Rolls, and Regiſters, publick and private, ſhall be ſtill kept in *Scotland*. Laſtly,

XXV. All Laws and Statutes, inconſiſtent with the Terms of theſe Articles, to be void.

Upon preſenting theſe Articles to her Majeſty, ſhe made the following Speech to the Commiſſioners:

My Lords,

I give you many Thanks for the great Pains you have taken in this Treaty; and am very well pleas'd

to

to find your Endeavours and Applications have brought it to ſo good a Concluſion: The Particulars of it ſeem ſo reaſonable, that I hope they will meet with Approbation in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms. I wiſh, therefore, that my Servants of Scotland *may loſe no Time in going down to propoſe it to my Subjects of that Kingdom: And I ſhall always look upon it as a particular Happineſs, if this Union (which will be ſo great a Security and Advantage to both Kingdoms) can be accompliſh'd in my Reign.*

The ſame Day the following Order was made by the Queen in Council, *viz.*

Her Majeſty having been inform'd, that great Liberty has been taken by ſome Papiſts, and ſome other diſaffected Perſons, in their Diſcourſes, and laying Wagers, relating to the Union of the two Kingdoms of England *and* Scotland, *tending thereby to create Miſunderſtandings between her Majeſty's Subjects; her Majeſty, being graciouſly inclined to prevent her good Subjects from being miſled by Inadvertency, is this Day pleaſed, with the Advice of her Privy-Council, to order that publick Notice be given, That whoſoever ſhall be concerned in any ſeditious Diſcourſe or Libel, or laying Wagers, or making or ſubſcribing Policies of Aſſurances, relating to the ſaid Union, ſhall be proſecuted for ſuch their Offence, according to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law: Whereof all Juſtices of the Peace, and other Magiſtrates, are to take Notice: And that this her Majeſty's Pleaſure may be publickly known, it is order'd to be printed in the* Gazette.

The Parliament of *Scotland* meeting the 3d of *October* afterwards, her Majeſty's Letter was read to them; wherein ſhe acquaints them, That the Treaty of Union was concluded by the Commiſſioners of both Nations; and ſaid, ſhe hoped the Terms of it

it would be acceptable to them; for ſhe ſhould eſteem it the greateſt Glory of her Reign to ſee it perfected, being perſuaded it muſt prove the greateſt Happineſs of her People: And upon this Occaſion renew'd her Aſſurances of maintaining the Government of their Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; declaring, they had now an Opportunity of doing what was neceſſary for ſecuring their Church, after the Union, within the Limits of *Scotland*; and obſerved, that there was no reaſon to doubt, but the Parliament of *England* would do what was neceſſary on their Part, after the Readineſs they had ſhewn to remove what might obſtruct the entering on that Treaty: She alſo deſired, that they would provide the neceſſary Supplies till the Parliament of *Great Britain* could provide for theſe Matters, and recommended to them Calmneſs and Unanimity.

The Lord Commiſſioner (the Duke of *Queenſbury*) and the Lord Chancellor *Seafield* having each of them endeavoured to ſhew the great Advantages ariſing from the Union of the two Kingdoms, the Articles of Union were read, and order'd to be printed, with the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms; and then the Parliament was adjourn'd for a Week: At their next meeting, the 15th of *October*, it being put to the Vote, Whether they ſhould proceed preſently to the Conſideration of the Articles of Union, or refer the Conſideration thereof? it was carried to proceed, 116 Voices againſt 52; from whence the Strength of the Court partly appear'd: But the People without Doors ſtill ſeemed very much diſſatisfied with the Articles; inſomuch, that a Mob was raiſed, which aſſaulted the Houſe of Sir *Patrick Johnſtoun*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and one of the Commiſſioners; and the Privy-Council were obliged to call in the Foot-Guards for their Protection: The Inſtructions alſo

the

the People gave their Repreſentatives ſufficiently diſcover'd their Averſion to the Union, as well as their Petitions and Repreſentations againſt it from moſt Parts of the Kingdom; wherein they declared, that the devolving the Power of the *Scottiſh* Parliament into the Hands of a ſmall number of Lords, Barons and Burgeſſes, allow'd to ſit and vote with all the Lords and Commons of *England* in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, was diſhonourable and prejudicial to the Kingdom of *Scotland*; tending to the Deſtruction of their ancient Conſtitution, and all their Rights and Privileges, as a free People in general, and to every individual Perſon and Society in the Kingdom in particular; That they ſhould entirely loſe their Soveraignty and Independency, and give up the Birthright of the Peers, and the Privileges of the Barons and Burghs. *That the Rights and Intereſts reſerved to them by the Articles of Union, were capable of no Security, ſeeing the Plurality of Voices in the Parliament of* Great Britain, *muſt determine whatever was brought before them.*

That the being let into the Trade of *England*, would be little or no Advantage to them, under the Regulations and Reſtrictions the *Engliſh* Trade was at preſent, in the ſeveral Companies; and they were under great Apprehenſions of Danger to their Kirk, from the twenty-ſix Biſhops, who were to ſit in the *Britiſh* Parliament; whereas their Preſbyterian Kirk would have none to repreſent them. They objected alſo to the *Sacramental Teſt*, being the Condition of Acceſs to all Places of Profit, or Truſt; and it was a farther Grievance, that the Sovereign was obliged to be of the Communion of the Church of *England*.

The Aſſembly of the Kirk alſo petitioned againſt the making the Security of the Church of *England*, a fundamental Article of the Union; for hereby they

they ſaid, *they would involve the whole Nation in great Guilt, by conſenting to the Eſtabliſhment of the Hierarchy, and Ceremonies of a Church, which they held to be ſinful and abominable.*

Theſe Repreſentations were followed by farther Tumults at *Dumfreis*, the Articles of Union were publickly burnt, and the People declared, that their Commiſſioners muſt either be ſimple, ignorant, or treacherous, or all together; and that the Ratification of this Treaty, would bring them and their Poſterity to be Tributary and Bondſlaves to their Neighbours. Even in *Edinburgh*, the High Commiſſioner was inſulted, and Stones threw at him in his Coach, while he was ſurrounded with the Guards; and on the 30th of *November*, the Mob enter'd the *Parliament-Cloſe*, with loud Outcries for rejecting the Articles of Union, which gave the Miniſtry ſuch Apprehenſions, that it was thought convenient to march ſeveral Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons to the North of *England*, to be in a Readineſs to protect them.

But, notwithſtanding all the Clamour and Oppoſition that was made, the Act for the Ratification of the Union paſſed on the 16th of *January*; Yeas 110, Noes 69. Every Article of the Union being debated as it was read, the Parliament had not gone through them all till *January*, and, tho' they were at length all agreed to, it was with ſome Alterations, and an Act paſs'd at the ſame time for the Security of their Preſbyterian Kirk, as a fundamental and eſſential Condition of the Union.

The moſt conſiderable Speakers for the Union, were the Earls of *Seafield*, *Stair*, *Roxburgh*, and *Marchmont*; and thoſe againſt it, the Dukes of *Hamilton* and *Athol*, and the Marquiſs of *Annandale*. They afterwards proceeded to paſs an Act, preſcribing the Manner of electing the Members of *Scot-*

land to be their Repreſentatives in the firſt Parliament of *Great Britain*.

While the Articles of Union were debating in *Scotland*, the *French* made ſome Overtures of Peace to the States-General, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; and, on his Grace's Arrival at the *Hague* in *December*, this Year, a Letter from the Duke of *Bavaria* to his Grace, and another to the Field-Deputies, with their reſpective Anſwers, were communicated to the Miniſters of the reſt of the Allies. The Elector's Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough* was of the following Tenor.

THE moſt Chriſtian King, Sir, finding, that ſome Overtures of Peace, which he had cauſed to be made, by private Ways, had, inſtead of producing the Effect of making known his Diſpoſitions for promoting a general Peace, been looked upon, by ill-deſigning Perſons, as an Artifice to diſunite the Allies, and make an Advantage of the Miſunderſtanding that might be created among them, has reſolved to ſhew the Sincerity of his Intentions, by renouncing all ſecret Negotiations, and openly propoſing Conferences, in which Means may be found for re-eſtabliſhing the Tranquillity of Europe.

The moſt Chriſtian King is pleaſed to commiſſion me to inform you of this, and to deſire you to acquaint the Queen of England *with it.*

I give the like Notification on the part of the moſt Chriſtian King to the States-General, by a Letter I have written to their Field-Deputies, and he would do the like with regard to the other Potentates that are at War with him, had they Miniſters ſo near at hand as you are to receive the like Intimation, he having no Deſign to exclude any of the ſaid Potentates from the Negotiation, that ſhall be begun in the Conferences he propoſes.

Farther, for the advancing a Good ſo great and neceſſary to Europe, *which has too long ſuffered the inevitable Calamities of War; he conſents that a Place may forthwith be choſen between the two Armies, and after their Separation between* Mons *and* Bruſſels; *in which, with you, Sir,* with whom the Intereſts of *England* are ſo ſafely entruſted, *the Deputies the States ſhall pleaſe to nominate, and the Perſons whom the King of* France *ſhall impower, they may open their Intentions upon ſo important an Affair. I am extremely pleas'd, Sir, to have ſuch an Occaſion to make you this Overture, being perſuaded, it will leave no room for making a Doubt of the Sentiments of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and, as it may be ſo beneficial to all* Europe, *you will be glad to give an Account of this to the Queen of* England, *without Loſs of Time, and to whomſoever elſe you ſhall think fit. I ſhall expect your Anſwer, Sir, to communicate it to the moſt Chriſtian King, and ſhall be always ready, Sir, to do you Service.*

Sign'd

Mons, October 21. 1706.

M. Emanuel, Elector.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Anſwer.

SIR,

HAving communicated to the Queen, my Miſtreſs, what your Electoral Highneſs did me the Honour to write to me in your Letter of the 21ſt of laſt Month, of the Intentions of the moſt Chriſtian King to endeavour to re-eſtabliſh the Tranquillity of Europe, *by Conference to be held for that Purpoſe between Deputies on both Sides: Her Majeſty has commanded me to anſwer your Electoral Highneſs, that 'tis a Pleaſure to her to be informed of the King's Inclinations to agree to the making of a ſolid and laſting Peace with*

all the Allies: As this is the ſole End, that obliged her Majeſty to continue this War till now; ſo ſhe will be very glad to conclude it, in concert with all her Allies, on Conditions that may ſecure them from all Apprehenſions of being forced to take up Arms again, after a ſhort Interval, as happen'd laſt time. Her Majeſty is alſo willing, I ſhould declare, that ſhe is ready to enter jointly, with all the high Allies, into juſt and neceſſary Meaſures for ſettling ſuch a Peace; her Majeſty being determined, not to enter upon any Negotiation without the Participation of her ſaid Allies; but the Way of Conferences, that is propoſed, without more particular Declarations on the Part of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, does not ſeem proper to her for attaining a truly ſolid and laſting Peace. Their Lordſhips the States-General are of the ſame Opinion; therefore your Electoral Highneſs will rightly judge, that it is neceſſary to think of other more ſolid Means to attain ſo great an End; to which her Majeſty will contribute with all the Sincerity, that can be ſhewed; having nothing ſo much at Heart, as the Relief of her Subjects and the Tranquillity of Europe. *Your Electoral Highneſs will always do me the Juſtice to be perſuaded of the Reſpect, with which I have the Honour to be*, &c.

Hague, November 20. 1706.

The Elector's Letter to the Field Deputies.

I Doubt not, Gentlemen, you are inform'd of the Diſpoſitions the moſt Chriſtian King has intimated for a Year paſt by different Ways, *according as Opportunities preſented, to put an End to the War, which for ſeveral Years has afflicted the greateſt Part of* Europe; *The moſt Chriſtian King diſcover'd thoſe Diſpoſitions with a ſincere Intention to forward the Concluſion of a ſolid and laſting Peace, in the mean time*

time they were employed to do this; having done it ſecretly, becauſe they were not authoris'd to act otherwiſe. Thoſe, who are not inclin'd to Peace, have miſinterpreted thoſe firſt Proceedings, and repreſented them as a Deſign, formed to divide the States-General from their Allies, in order afterwards to make Advantage of their Diſunion. 'Tis his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Deſire, to have his real Intentions no longer doubted: Wherefore he has determin'd to propoſe, that Conferences may forthwith be open'd, in which thoſe whom he ſhall impower, may treat with thoſe whom the Queen of England *and the States-General ſhall appoint, of the Means for concluding a laſting Peace. He has caus'd the ſame Declaration to be made to the Duke of* Marlborough, *by a truſty Perſon, to whom I have diſcover'd his Sentiments, that he may inform that Duke of them. And 'tis with Pleaſure I diſcharge the Commiſſion he has given me, to tell you, That being perſuaded of your good Will, Gentlemen, to contribute to ſo great a Good, he would be very glad, ſhould their Lordſhips the States impower you to aſſiſt at the Conferences propoſed; which he conſents may be held in ſuch Place as ſhall be judg'd moſt convenient between the two Armies, for the Time they keep the Field; and afterwards between* Bruſſels *and* Mons. *I deſire you to inform the States of theſe Diſpoſitions of the moſt Chriſtian King, to which I hope theirs will be conformable, for the Good and Quiet of Chriſtendom. I expect their Anſwer by you, and am, Gentlemen, wholly yours.*

Mons, October 21. 1706. Sign'd

M. Emanuel, Elector.

The Anſwer of the Field Deputies.

Monſeigneur,

YOur Electoral Highneſs having done us the Honour to acquaint us by your Letter of the 21ſt of October *paſt, with the Intentions of his moſt Chriſtian*

ſtian Majeſty, to forward the Concluſion of a ſolid and laſting Peace, in propoſing the ſending of Deputies on both Sides, to ſome Places between the two Armies, and after their Separation, to ſome Place between Mons *and* Bruſſels, *to enter upon Conferences on ſo important a Subject; we did not delay to impart it to the Lords the States-General, your Electoral Highneſs having made the ſame Overture to the Prince and Duke of* Marlborough: *Their High-Mightineſſes did not think fit we ſhould anſwer you, before the ſaid Prince and Duke had his Anſwer from* England; *that is the Reaſon why we have not done it ſooner. At preſent, their High-Mightineſſes have order'd us to tell your Electoral Highneſs, That they have received with great Pleaſure the Aſſurances you give them of the ſincere Intention of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to ſeek Means to eſtabliſh, as ſoon as may be, a ſolid and laſting Peace with all the Allies: 'Tis juſt ſuch a Peace they wiſh for and deſire. All, who know the Inclination and Intereſt of their Republick, will eaſily believe this, and the States would never have enter'd into the War, could they have maintain'd the Peace with ſome Security. Your Electoral Highneſs knows, with what great Pains and Sincerity they labour'd to that Purpoſe: But as thoſe Efforts proved uſeleſs, they were conſtrain'd to take Arms, together with their High Allies, for the Defence of their Liberty, and the publick Safety; ſo they will be very glad to lay them down, as ſoon as poſſible, when they can do it with the Satisfaction of all their Allies, and on Conditions that give reaſonable Grounds to hope they ſhall not be oblig'd to take them up again, after a ſhort interval of Time; of which the Examples and ſhort Continuance of former Treaties of Peace make them apprehenſive. In the mean time, their High-Mightineſſes are ready, to enter jointly with their Allies into all juſt and neceſſary Ways, that may lead to a general*

Peace:

Peace: But that of Conferences, propos'd without a particular Declaration of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Intentions, does not appear to them to be proper to the End propos'd (nor has it appear'd to be ſo to her Majeſty the Queen of Great-Britain) *no ſuch ſufficient Overture having yet been made to them, as, they could judge ought to be communicated to their Allies, well knowing they would find no Satisfaction therein: Wherefore more proper Means ſhould be thought of for attaining this great End, in which their High-Mightineſſes will concur when they ſhall ſee better Cauſe; the Sincerity of their Deſires of Peace being ſufficiently known. We have the Honour to acquaint your Electoral Highneſs with their Sentiments, and to aſſure you that we are with very much Reſpect,*

Monſeigneur,

Your Electoral Highneſs's moſt humble and moſt obedient Servants,

FERDINAND VAN COLLEN CUPER, *&c.*

From hence it appears, that there had been a ſecret Negotiation carried on between the *French*, the Deputies, and his Grace, and Terms had been offer'd; but it was not thought convenient to accept of them, or to publiſh any thing more relating to the Treaty, than theſe Letters: But, as this Overture for a Treaty is ſaid to have been intended only to *amuſe* and divide the Allies, ſurely we might have entred into a Treaty, whether we had lik'd their Terms, or not, if it had been only to *amuſe* the Enemy, and prevent the Loſs of that Part of *Spain* that had declar'd for King *Charles*, till we could have ſent a Body of Troops to their Protection; for our Miniſters were not ignorant at that Time, That the *French* and *Spaniards* were ſuperior to the Allies in that Kingdom: That the Confederate Army had already been forc'd to abandon the Towns

Towns in *Caſtile*, that had declar'd for King *Charles*, and leave the miſerable Natives to the Mercy of the Enemy: That the remaining Provinces of *Arragon*, *Catalonia* and *Valencia*, which the Allies yet poſſeſs'd, would alſo be compelled to ſubmit to King *Philip* again the next Campaign, by the Superiority of Troops that Prince had already, as well as by the great Reinforcments the *French* King was ſending to *Spain*, now the War in *Italy* was at an End; for we took very little Care, either to reinforce our Army from *England* or *Italy*, from whence twenty or thirty Thouſand Men might have been ſent this Winter, and eſtabliſh'd King *Charles* on that Throne, and thereby have put an End to the War at once, if this had been our Deſign. The Lord *Peterborough* was ſo ſenſible of this Neglect, and of the great Preparations the *French* King was making to fix his Grandſon on the Throne of *Spain*, that he wrote the moſt loving Letters to the Court of *England*, not to abandon that People and their own Troops to inevitable Deſtruction; and actually made a Voyage to *Italy*, where the Confederates had at this Time upwards of ſixty thouſand Men (and no Enemy that durſt appear in the Field) in order to procure a Reinforcement of Troops, and at the ſame time begg'd leave of the Confederate Generals in *Spain*, to remain upon the Defenſive, till a Body of Troops could be ſent over, foreſeeing they could not reſiſt the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*, if a Battle happen'd, before they received freſh Supplies: But the Allies neither took care to ſend Forces in time, to defend the *Spaniards* that had declared for them; nor would enter into a Treaty of Peace, whereby they might have preſerv'd the Provinces they poſſeſs'd in *Spain*, till a Reinforcement had been got ready; to which ſtupid or treacherous Conduct we may juſtly aſcribe the Loſs of

of that Kingdom; for when this People had been so exceeding forward to declare for us, and found themselves deserted and abandon'd to the Rage of their incens'd Prince, they could never be prevail'd on to rely on the Honour of the Allies a second Time; never let the Whigs therefore mention their Successors deserting the *Catalans*, when they themselves, at this critical Juncture, abandon'd the People of *Castile*, *Arragon*, and *Valencia*, as well as the *Catalans*, at one Clap; and therefore render'd the Reduction of *Spain* afterwards impracticable.

But further, it is evident from some Letters and Papers, that the Allies published themselves this Winter, that they might then have had a Peace that would have answered all the Ends of the Grand Alliance, and even have obtain'd a great deal more than the Confederates proposed to themselves at the beginning of the War, if that would have contented them.

In a Letter, said to be written by Monsieur *Chamillard*, Secretary to the *French* King, to the Duke of *Berwick*, Captain-General of the *French* Forces in *Castile*, and said to be intercepted by the Allies, are these Expressions: The ill Success of our Armies in *Flanders* and *Italy*, hath obliged his Majesty to make Overtures of Peace, not very agreeable to the Honour and Interest of *France*. The supporting *Spain* may be the Ruin of *France*; to prevent which, the King hath resolved to hearken to the hard and insufferable Terms of Peace. Whilst his Majesty's Ministers are in Treaty, it will be necessary to quit *Spain*; and that your Excellency use all Artifices to ruin the Country, that it be not in a Condition for many Years to think of any thing more, than to repair its own Losses, and be incapable of defending itself alone.

The second Letter, published by the Allies, was

that from the *French* King to the Pope; wherein that Monarch tells his Holineſs, That the King of *Spain*, his Grandſon, had entruſted him with Powers to transfer to the Archduke (King *Charles* III.) part of the Dominions which compoſe the *Spaniſh* Monarchy: That the Catholick King had the Hearts of the true *Spaniards*, and contented himſelf to reign over them: He was willing to relinquiſh the *Milaneſe*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, with the other Iſlands in the *Mediterranean* belonging to *Spain*, to the Archduke; and that they ſhould be for ever united to the Houſe of *Auſtria:* That he was ready alſo to give the *United Provinces* a Barrier: And thus the two Pretences of the War being removed, an End might be put to the Misfortunes *Europe* had ſo long groan'd under.

But, as the Battle of *Blenheim* had given the Allies Hopes of making an entire Conqueſt of the *Spaniſh* Dominions; ſo the Victories of *Ramillies* and *Turin* had inſpired them with a Reſolution of continuing the War, till *France* was conquered, as will be abundantly evident from the Operations of the ſucceeding Campaign: And thus, by graſping at too much, the Allies loſt what they had already gain'd. But, before I enter upon the Campaign of 1707, it will be requiſite to obſerve the Proceedings of the *Engliſh* Parliament during the Winter; which, being aſſembled the 3d of *December*, was opened with the following Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I *Hope we are all met together at this time with Hearts truly thankful to Almighty God, for the glorious Succeſſes with which he hath bleſſed our Arms, and thoſe of our Allies, through the whole Courſe of this Year; and with ſerious and ſteady Reſolutions to proſecute the Advantages we have gained, till*

till we reap the desired Fruit of them in an honourable and durable Peace.

The Goodness of God has brought this happy Prospect so much nearer to us, that, if we be not wanting to ourselves, we may, upon good Grounds, hope to see such a Balance of Power established in Europe, *that it shall no longer be at the Pleasure of one Prince to disturb the Repose, and endanger the Liberties of this part of the World.*

A just Consideration of the present Posture of Affairs, of the Circumstances of our Enemies, and the good Disposition of our Allies, must needs excite an uncommon Zeal, and animate us to exert our utmost Endeavours at this critical Juncture.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As I am fully persuaded you are all of this Mind, so I must earnestly desire you to grant me Supplies sufficient for carrying on the War next Year in so effectual a manner, that we may be able to improve every where the Advantages of this successful Campaign: And I assure you, I shall make it my Business to see all you give apply'd to those Ends with the greatest Care and Management.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In pursuance of the Power vested in me by Act of Parliament, both in England *and* Scotland, *I have appointed Commissioners to treat of an Union between the two Kingdoms; and tho' this be a Work of such a Nature, as could not but be attended with great Difficulties; yet such has been the Application of the Commissioners, that they have concluded a Treaty, which is at this time before the Parliament of* Scotland: *And I hope the mutual Advantages of an entire Union of the two Kingdoms will be found so apparent, that it will not be long before I shall have an Opportunity of acquainting you with the Success which it has met with there.*

Your Meeting at this time being later than uſual, I cannot conclude without earneſtly recommending to you, to give as much Diſpatch to the publick Affairs as the Nature of them will admit, it being of the greateſt Conſequence that both our Friends and our Enemies ſhould be fully convinced of your Firmneſs, and the Vigour of your Proceedings.

In Anſwer to which, the Houſe of Peers preſented her Majeſty with an Addreſs the next Day; wherein they congratulate her on the great Succeſs of her Arms this *wonderful Year:* Nothing could be more glorious, they obſerv'd, than the opening the Campaign, by that ever-memorable Victory gained at *Ramillies*, under her wiſe and valiant General, the Duke of *Marlborough*; and nothing more ſeaſonable at the Cloſe of the Campaign, than the compleat Victory gained by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, before the Walls of *Turin:* And, if they ſhould not do all that lay in their Power towards improving the Advantages Divine Providence had given her Majeſty and her Allies, they ſhould be inexcuſable: Nor could they ſufficiently expreſs the univerſal Satisfaction of the People, on the Declaration her Majeſty and the States had made to the Miniſters of the reſt of the Allies: That no Negotiations of Peace ſhould be entered upon, but in Conjunction with all the Members of the Grand Alliance: That the Example of her Majeſty and the States ought to inſpire the reſt of the Allies with a noble Emulation of acting with the like Vigour: If any of them had failed formerly, they hoped her Majeſty would find proper Means to let them ſee, that the only right Amends they could make to the Cauſe of Liberty, was by doubling their Efforts at this important Juncture, which was the true Way to obtain ſuch a Peace as might ſecure the

Pro-

Proteſtant Succeſſion, the Advantages of Trade and Commerce, *reſtore the whole Monarchy of* Spain *to King* Charles III, fix a Barrier for the States-General (in whoſe Security they muſt always think the Intereſt of *England* engaged) as might be to their Satisfaction, and procure ſuch Terms for the reſt of the Allies, as might be juſt, ſafe and honourable; concluding with their Thanks for her Majeſty's Endeavours to compleat the Union of the two Kingdoms.

The Commons alſo, on the 5th of *December*, preſented her Majeſty with an Addreſs; wherein they congratulate the Succeſs of her Arms: And aſſure her Majeſty, that, as her Allies had ſhewn their Firmneſs and good Diſpoſition to carry on the War vigorouſly, ſo they were determined that no ſpecious Pretences of Peace ſhould divert them from their ſteady Reſolutions of enabling her Majeſty to improve in all Places the Advantages of this ſucceſsful Campaign: *The Experience the Commons had of the prudent Adminiſtration, and the great Care and Management in the Application of the publick Treaſure*, encourage them to aſſure her Majeſty, they would cheerfully give ſuch ſpeedy and effectual Supplies, as by God's Bleſſing might eſtabliſh the Balance of Power in *Europe*, by a ſafe, honourable and laſting Peace: they returned her Majeſty their hearty Thanks for promoting the Union.

The Commons, at the beginning of this Seſſion, came to the following Reſolutions, in relation to their Privileges. 1. That no Peer has a Right to give his Vote at the Election of a Commoner. 2. That, where the Houſe judge a Petition touching an Election to be frivolous and vexatious, they will order Satisfaction to be made to the Perſon petition'd againſt. 3. Where a Perſon procures himſelf to be elected by Bribery or Corruption, they will

will proceed with the utmoſt Severity againſt him. 4. That where any Perſon ſhall tamper with the Witneſſes, or deter any from appearing as Witneſſes at a controverted Election, they were guilty of a Miſdemeanor, and ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity. 5. That if any Perſon give falſe Evidence to the Houſe, he ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity. 6. That for any Peer, or Lord-Lieutenant of a County, to concern himſelf in the Election of a Member, is a high Infringement of the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons.

Both Houſes voted the Duke of *Marlborough* their Thanks, for the eminent Services he had done her Majeſty and the Kingdom the laſt Campaign; and, on his Grace's coming into the Houſe of Peers, the 5th of *December*, the Lord-Keeper made him the following Compliment on the Occaſion:

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

I *Am commanded, by this Houſe, to give your Grace their Acknowledgment and Thanks, for the eminent Services you have done ſince the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, to her Majeſty and your Country, together with their Confederates, in this juſt and neceſſary War.*

Tho' your former Succeſſes againſt the Power of France, *while it remained unbroken, gave moſt reaſonable Expectation, that you would not fail to improve them; yet, what your Grace has performed this laſt Campaign, has far exceeded all Hopes, even of ſuch as were moſt affectionate and partial to their Country's Intereſt, and your Glory: The Advantages you have gained againſt the Enemy, are of ſuch a Nature, ſo conſpicuous in themſelves, ſo undoubtedly owing to your Courage and Conduct, ſo ſenſibly and univerſally beneficial in their Conſequences to the whole Confe-*

Confederacy, that, to attempt to adorn them with the colouring of Words, would be vain and inexcuſable, and therefore I decline it; the rather becauſe I ſhould certainly offend that great Modeſty, which alone can, and does, add Luſtre to your Actions; and which, in your Grace's Example, has ſucceſsfully withſtood as great Trials as that Virtue has met with in any Inſtance whatſoever: And I beg leave to ſay, that if any thing could move your Grace to reflect with much Satisfaction on your own Merit, it would be this, That ſuch an auguſt Aſſembly does with one Voice praiſe and thank you; an Honour, which a Judgment ſo ſure, as that of your Grace's, to think rightly of every thing, cannot but prefer to the Oſtentation of a publick Triumph.

To which his Grace reply'd:

I eſteem this as a very particular Honour which your Lordſhips are pleaſed to do me: No body in the World can be more ſenſible of it than I am, nor more deſirous to deſerve the Continuance of your Favour and good Opinion.

Nor did the Lords content themſelves with paying his Grace this Compliment; but proceeded to addreſs her Majeſty, on the 16th of *December*, that ſhe would permit them to bring in a Bill to ſettle and continue the Titles and Honours of the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Right of Precedence, in his Poſterity, by Act of Parliament, in ſuch a manner as would be acceptable to her Majeſty: Whereupon the Queen anſwer'd, That ſhe would have the Duke's Titles and Honours limited to his eldeſt Daughter (married to the Lord *Godolphin*'s Son) and the Heirs Male of her Body; and then to all his other Daughters ſucceſſively, according to the

the Priority of their Birth, and the Heirs Male of their reſpective Bodies: And ſhe thought it proper, that the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and the Houſe of *Blenheim*, ſhould always go along with the Titles; and a Bill was brought in accordingly; which had ſo ſpeedy a Paſſage through both Houſes, that it received the Royal Aſſent, with the Land and Malt-Taxes, the 21ſt of *December*; when the Speaker of the Commons, on preſenting thoſe Bills of Supply to her Majeſty, ſaid, That as his Grace had obtain'd the Victory of *Ramillies* before the Armies were ſuppoſed to be in the Field, ſo the Commons had granted theſe Supplies to her Majeſty, before her Enemies could know the Parliament was ſitting. After the paſſing of which Bills her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad of this Occaſion to repeat to you my great Satisfaction in your ſeveral Addreſſes preſented to me in the beginning of this Seſſion.

The Zeal and Affection which you expreſs'd in them for my Service, and the Common Cauſe of Europe, *cannot fail of being a great Encouragement to all our Allies.*

The particular Notice which you have taken of the eminent Services of the Duke of Marlborough *is alſo very agreeable to me; and I make no queſtion but it will be ſo to the whole Kingdom.*

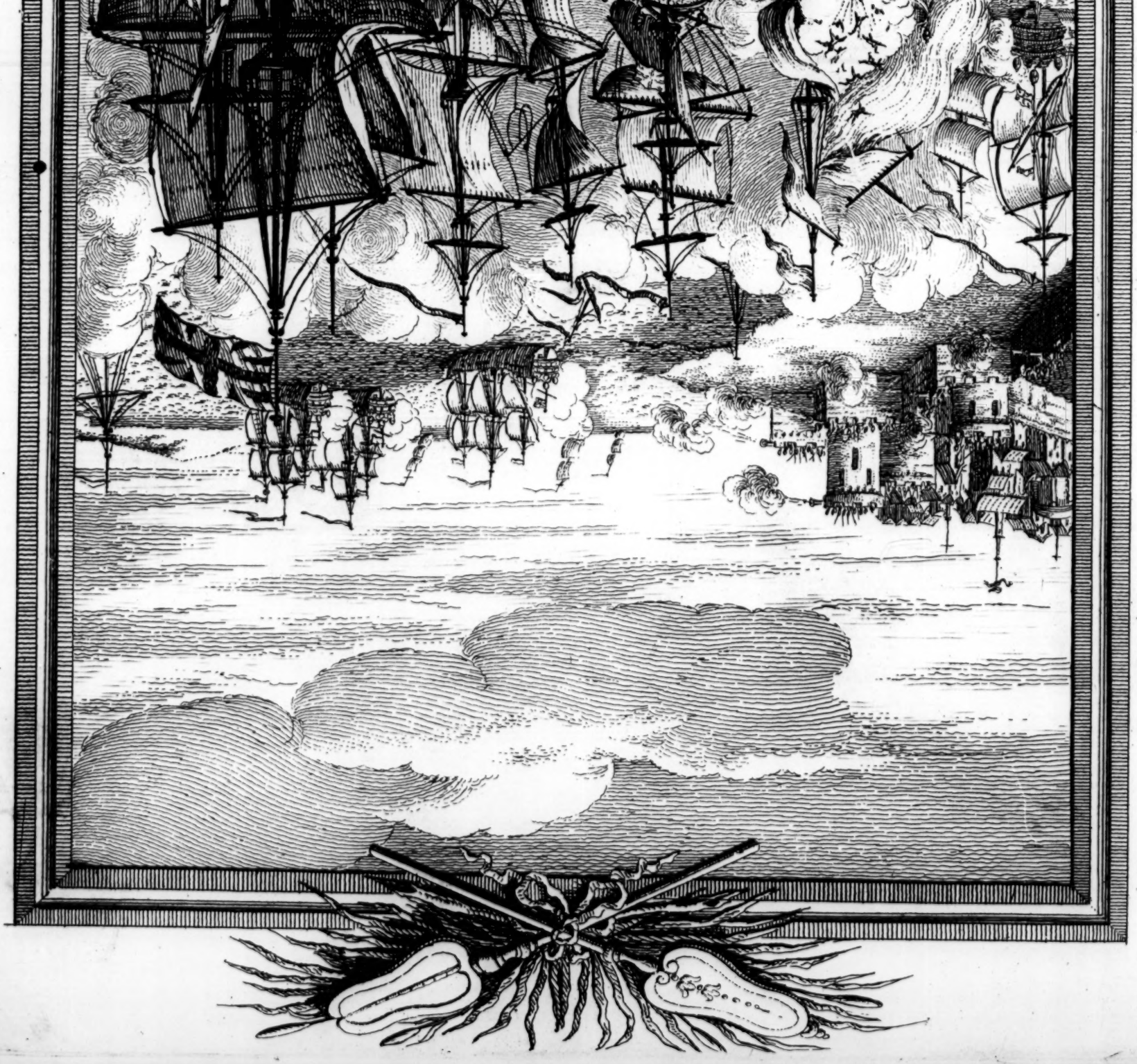
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I am to thank you, in a very particular manner, for the more than uſual Diſpatch of the Bills of Supply, with which you have now preſented me: This will enable me to put all our neceſſary Preparations for next Year into a great Forwardneſs, and muſt needs have a very good Effect for improving the Advantages



The Taking
of
VIGO.

Kulett Sculp



vantages of the laſt Campaign.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I ſuppoſe you will think it convenient to make ſome ſhort Receſs during the Holidays.

The Zeal and Unanimity you have already ſhewn, are a ſufficient Aſſurance to me, that you will all return in the ſame good Temper and Diſpoſition to diſpatch what remains of the Publick Buſineſs.

The City of *London* having addreſſed her Majeſty, that the Colours and Standards taken at *Ramillies*, might be hung up in *Guild-hall*; they were carried thither with great Ceremony from *Whitehall*, by a Detachment of the Horſe and Foot-Guards, on the 19th of *December*, amouning to ſixty-three Colours, and twenty-four Standards; and the ſame Day, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Somerſet*, and other great Officers and Miniſters of State, went to an Entertainment at *Vintners-Hall* in the City, having been invited thither by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

Her Majeſty was pleaſed, in this Month of *December*, to make the following Promotions among the Nobility, *viz.* *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, created Viſcount *Goderick*, Earl of *Harold*, and Marquiſs of *Kent*; *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*, was created Marquiſs of *Lindſey* in the County of *Lincoln*; *Evelin* Earl of *Kingſton*, Marquiſs of *Doncaſter* in the County of *Dorſet*; *Thomas* Lord *Wharton* Viſcount *Winchindon* in the County of *Bucks*, and Earl of *Wharton* in the County of *Weſtmoreland*; *John* Lord *Poulet* of *Hinton St. George*, Viſcount *Hinton St. George*, in the County of *Somerſet*, and Earl of *Poulet*; *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Viſcount *Rialton*, and Earl of *Godolphin* in the County of *Cornwall*; *Hugh* Lord *Cholmondley*, Viſcount *Malpas*, and Earl of *Cholmondley* in the County of *Cheſter*; *Henry* Lord *Walden*, Son and

Heir of the Earl of *Suffolk*, Baron of *Chesterford* in the County of *Essex*, and Earl of *Bindon* in the County of *Dorset*; the Lord Keeper *Cowper*, was created Lord *Cowper*, and Baron of *Wingham* in the County of *Kent*; and Sir *Thomas Pelham*, was made Lord *Pelham*, and Baron of *Laughton* in the County of *Sussex*.

The last Day of the old Year a Thanksgiving was observed for the Successes of the Campaign, when her Majesty went to St. *Paul's*, attended by the Officers of State, and by both Houses of Parliament; when the Bishop of *Salisbury* had the Honour to preach before her, on the following Words: *He shall judge the poor of the people; he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor*, Psal. lxxii. 4.

The Parliament was no sooner met again (after the *Christmas-Holidays*) but it was mov'd, in the House of Commons, to find out some Way to express their Gratitude to the Duke of *Marlborough* for the signal Services he had done his Country, that they might not be behind hand with the Lords, in whose House the Bill began for perpetuating his Honours in the Female Line: And at length they agreed on an Address to her Majesty; desiring her, that as she had been pleased, at her own Expence, to erect the House of *Blenheim* (at *Woodstock*) as a Monument of his Grace's glorious Actions, and the Peers had given Rise to a Law for continuing his Honours to his Posterity, they might be permitted to express the Sense of his distinguishing Merit, by making some Provision for the more honourable Support of his Dignity, that the Gratitude of the whole Kingdom might remain upon Record to After-Ages.

Soon after which, the Queen sent them a Message, intimating her Desire that the 5000*l. per Annum*,

Annum, which ſhe had granted the Duke, during her Life, out of the Poſt-Office, might be ſettled upon him and his Poſterity, in like manner as his Titles, and the Honour and Manour of *Woodſtock*, and Houſe of *Blenheim*, were already limited and ſettled; and a Bill was brought in accordingly, which received the Royal Aſſent the 20th of *January*; when the Queen made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAving acquainted you, at the Opening of this Seſſion, that the Treaty for an Union between England *and* Scotland, *which had been concluded here by the Commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, in purſuance of the Powers given by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, was then under the Conſideration of the Parliament of* Scotland; *I can now, with great Satisfaction, inform you, that the ſaid Treaty has been ratified by Act of Parliament in* Scotland, *with ſome Alterations and Additions.*

I have directed the Treaty, agreed to by the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms,, and alſo the Act of Ratification from Scotland, *to be laid before you; and, I hope, it will meet with your Concurrence and Approbation.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It being agreed by this Treaty, that Scotland *is to have an Equivalent for what that Kingdom is obliged to contribute towards paying the Debts of* England, *I muſt recommend to you, that, in caſe you agree to the Treaty, you would take Care to provide for the Payment of the Equivalent to* Scotland *accordingly.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You have now an Opportunity before you of putting the laſt Hand to a happy Union of the two Kingdoms; which, I hope, will be a laſting Bleſſing to the whole

Iſland; a great Addition to its Wealth and Power, and a firm Security to the Proteſtant Religion.

The Advantages which will accrue to us all, from an Union, are ſo apparent, that I will add no more, but that I ſhall look upon it as a particular Happineſs, if this great Work, which has been ſo often attempted without Succeſs, can be brought to Perfection in my Reign.

A Copy of the Articles of the Union having been laid before each Houſe ſome few Days afterwards, with the *Scots* Act of Ratification, and a Minute-Book of the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners, ſome Debates aroſe on this Subject: Thoſe who were againſt the Union in the Houſe of Commons obſerved, That the People without Doors had been long ſince Tongue-ty'd by an Order of Council; but that, they thought, ought to have no Influence within thoſe Walls; every Gentleman ought freely to communicate his Thoughts about it there: Some ſaid, they were abſolutely againſt an Incorporating Union, becauſe it was like marrying a Woman againſt her Conſent: That this Union had been carried on in *Scotland* by Corruption and Bribery within Doors, and by Force and Violence without; and the Promoters thereof, baſely giving up their independent Conſtitution, had actually betray'd the Truſt repoſed in them: That, among the many Inconveniencies and irreconcileable Contradictions this Union was liable to, there was this material one, That the Queen was obliged, by Oath, to maintain the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd; and bound likewiſe to maintain and defend the Kirk of *Scotland* in one and the ſame United Kingdom: That the Church of *England* look'd upon their Eſtabliſhment as *Jure Divino*, and the *Scots* pretended their Kirk was ſo too; and how

two

two Nations, that claſh'd in ſo eſſential a Point, could unite, was difficult to conceive; and it might at leaſt be proper to conſult the Convocation in this Matter. To which it was anſwer'd, by the other Side, That they did not look upon either the one Church or the other to be *Jure Divino*, any farther than that they were eſtabliſh'd by God Almighty's Permiſſion; and ſo they might both be ſaid to be *Jure Divino*: As for conſulting the National Synod or Convocation in Matters of Religion, any Gentleman might do this for his private Satisfaction; but they thought it *derogatory to the Rights of the Commons of* England, to adviſe on this Occaſion with an *inferior Aſſembly*, who had no Share in the Legiſlature. The Friends of the Church reply'd, That this very Aſſembly, how contemptible ſoever in the Eyes of ſome Men at this Day, had been conſulted in the Act of Uniformity, and the Eſtabliſhment of the Liturgy; and *that our Religion was not merely a parliamentary Inſtitution*, as its greateſt Enemies the Papiſts and Preſbyterians ſuggeſted: But the Friends of the Conſtitution, obſerving that the Whigs had a great Majority; that all Arguments were loſt upon them, and that they appear'd reſolved upon the Ratification of the Articles, without any Alteration, they left the Houſe; and thereupon the Articles paſs'd, in almoſt as ſhort a Time as they were ready.

In the mean time, a Bill was brought in by ſome noble Peers in the Houſe of Lords, for the Security of the Church of *England*, to be inſerted in the Act of Ratification, as the Act *for the Security of the Church of Scotland* was to be on their part; which coming down to the Commons, ſome Amendments to it were offer'd; as, That ſo much of 13 *Car.* II, for the Well-governing of Corporations might be recited, as was not repealed; as alſo, ſo much of the

the 25 *Car.* II, for preventing Dangers that might happen from Popiſh Recuſants, as was unrepealed; the *Scots* having recited the material Parts of their Acts, for the Eſtabliſhment of their Kirk, in the Act of Ratification: But this was thought too great a Favour to the Church of *England*, by that Houſe of Commons. It was propos'd alſo, That a Clauſe might be receiv'd, That the two Univerſities of this Kingdom might continue for ever, as they were by Law eſtabliſh'd: And a further Clauſe, That the Subjects of this Kingdom ſhould be for ever free from any Oath, Teſt or Subſcription within this Kingdom, contrary to, or inconſiſtent with the true Proteſtant Religion, Worſhip and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, as now by Law eſtabliſh'd: But both theſe Clauſes were rejected, notwithſtanding the *Scots* had declar'd their Kirk and Univerſities by the very ſame Words. Another Clauſe alſo, that was propos'd in favour of the Convocation, was laugh'd out of Doors, tho' the Privileges of the General Aſſembly of the Kirk of *Scotland* were expreſly ſtipulated for.

While the Articles were debating in a Committee of the Houſe of Peers, the Lord *Haverſham* made a Speech upon the Occaſion, in her Majeſty's Preſence; wherein he obſerv'd, That the Articles came to their Lordſhips with the greateſt Countenance of Authority: But notwithſtanding Authority might be the ſtrongeſt Motive to incline the Will, it was certainly the weakeſt in the World to convince the Underſtanding. This was an Argument indeed made uſe of by the Church of *Rome*, for their ſuperſtitious Worſhip, where there were ten *Ave Maria's* to one *Pater Noſter*; which he thought juſt as unreaſonable as if ten times the Application and Addreſs ſhould be made to a She-Favourite, as to the Perſon of the Sovereign; which was a Kind

of

of State-Idolatry. He was not, he ſaid, againſt a Fœderal Union; a Union in Intereſt and in the Succeſſion: But this was a Matter of a different Nature; where two Nations, independent in their Sovereignties; that had different Laws and Interests; and, what he could not forget, different Forms of Worſhip, Church-Government and Order, ſhould be united into one Kingdom: A Union, made up of ſo many miſ-match'd Pieces, of ſuch jarring incongruous Ingredients, *that he fear'd it would require a ſtanding Force to keep us from falling aſunder, and breaking to Pieces every Moment.* He farther obſerv'd, that by this Act above an hundred *Scots* Peers, and as many Commoners, were excluded the *Britiſh* Parliament; Gentlemen, who as little thought of being excluded a Year or two before, as any of their Lordſhips did then; That their Rights were as well and ſtrongly fenced and ſecured to them as their Lordſhips were at that Time, by the fundamental Laws of their Kingdom; by the Claim of Right, and by Act of Parliament; whereby it was made High-Treaſon, to make any Alteration in the Conſtitution of this Kingdom.

He obſerv'd alſo, That the Biſhops had once been voted out of Doors by the Temporal Lords; and who knew what Queſtion might ariſe hereafter? For his part, he would venture his Life for the Church of *England*, tho' he acknowledg'd he was an Occaſional Conformiſt: But if the Biſhops would weaken their Cauſe ſo far as to give up the two great Points of Epiſcopal Ordination and Confirmation; if they could approve and rectify *An Act for ſecuring the Preſbyterian Church of* Scotland, *as the true Proteſtant Religion and Purity of Worſhip*, according to the Words in the *Scots* Act; they gave up that which had been contended for between them and the Preſbyterians many Years, and what had

had been defended by the greateſt and moſt learned Men of the Church of *England*; and he hop'd, their Lordſhips would give ſome Light to one who deſir'd Inſtruction, that he might not ignorantly do any Thing to their Prejudice in this Matter. His Lordſhip added, That the Act for ſecuring their Preſbyterian Church-Government and general Aſſemblies of their Kirk, ſeemed to him like thoſe little Clouds in a warm calm Summer's Day, that were generally the Seeds and Attractives of approaching Tempeſts and Thunder: That he ſaw no Neceſſity of this Incorporating Union, ſince *Scotland* had offer'd to come into the Succeſſion without it: And he thought it a very dangerous Experiment to both Nations. It is obſervable, that the *Ever Moderate* Biſhop *Burnet* was, in the Chair at this Debate, *A ſecret Enemy to our Nation and Religion.*

The following Proteſts alſo were made in the Houſe of Peers, againſt the Bill for ratifying the Union: The under-written Peers proteſted againſt every one of the 25 Articles.

First,

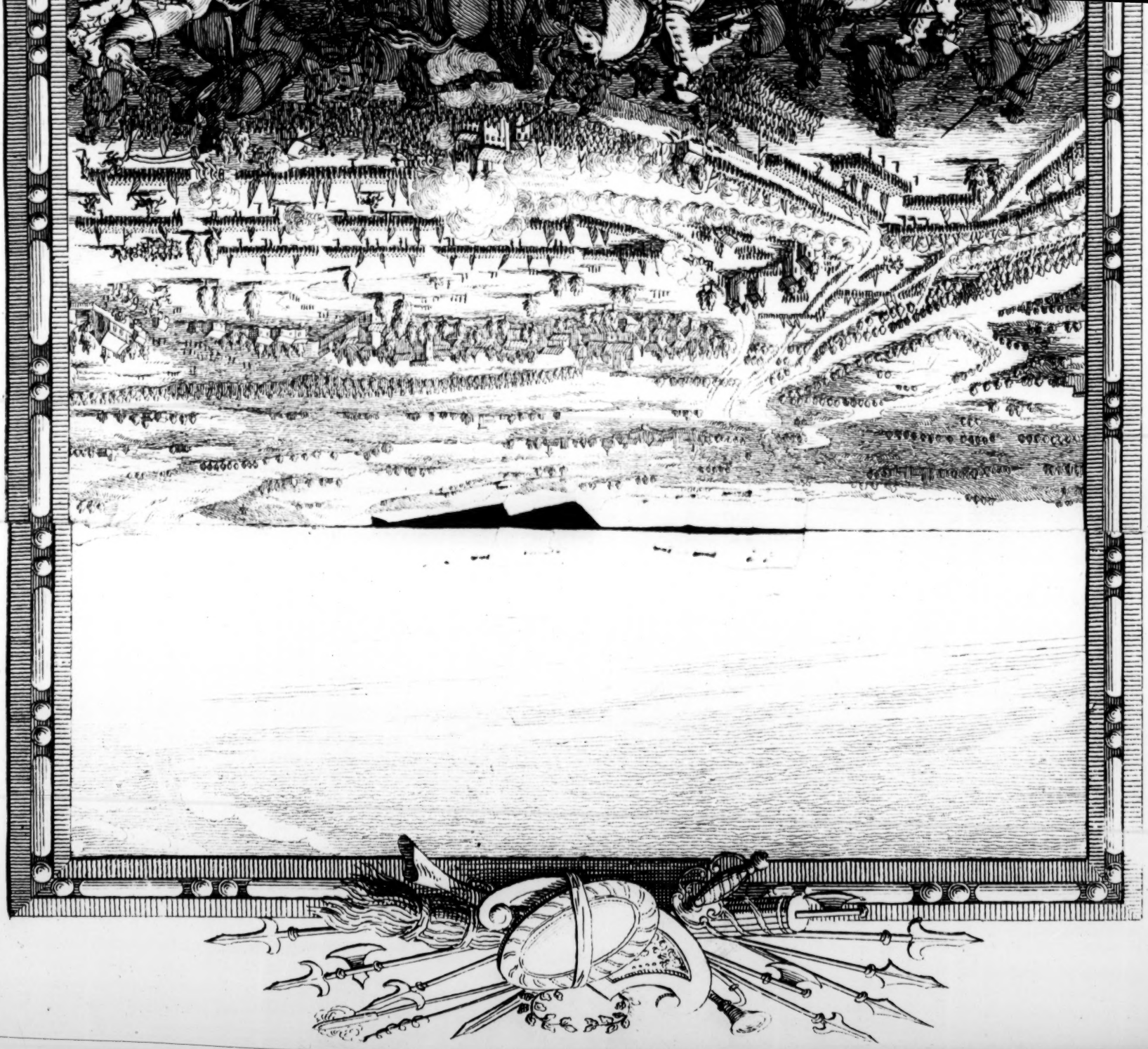
Becauſe we humbly conceive, the Sum of 48,000l. *to be charged on the Kingdom of* Scotland, *as the Quota of* Scotland *for a Land-Tax is not proportionable to the four Shillings Aid, granted by the Parliament of* England: *But if, by reaſon of the preſent Circumſtances of the Kingdom, it might have been thought it was not able to bear a greater Proportion at this Time; yet we cannot but think it unequal to this Kingdom, that it ſhould be agreed, That whenever the four Shillings Aid ſhall be exacted by the Parliament of* Great-Britain *to be rais'd on Land in* England, *that the* 48,000l. *now rais'd in* Scotland, *ſhall never be increaſed in no Time to come, tho' the Trade of that Kingdom ſhould be extremely improved,*

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and conſequently the Value of their Land proportionably raiſed; which in all probability muſt be when this Union ſhall take Effect.

Granvile	North and Grey	Leigh
Haverſham	Rocheſter	Guildford.
Stawel	Howard	

To the 15th Article.

Becauſe we humbly conceive, nothing could have been more equal, on this Head of the Treaty, than that neither of the Kingdoms ſhould have been burthened with the Debts of the other, contracted before the Union: And if that Propoſal which we find once made in the Minutes of the Treaty, had taken place, there would have been no Occaſion to have employed the Revenues of the Kingdom of Scotland, *towards the Payment of the Debts of* England: *Thoſe Revenues might have been ſtrictly appropriated to the Debts of that Kingdom, and to any other Uſes within themſelves, as ſhould have been judged requiſite; and there would have been no need of an Equivalent of near* 400,000 *l. to be rais'd in* England, *within this Year, for the Purchaſe of thoſe Revenues in* Scotland, *which, however it may prove but a reaſonable Bargain, upon a ſtrict Calculation, there does not ſeem to have been a Neceſſity juſt now to have raiſed ſo great a Sum, when this Kingdom is already burthen'd with ſuch vaſt ones, for the neceſſary Charges of the War.*

Rocheſter	Guildford
North and Grey	Leigh.

To the 22d Article.

Becauſe we humbly conceive, in the firſt place, that the Number of Sixteen Peers for Scotland, *is too*

great a Proportion to be added to the Peers of England, *who very rarely conſiſt of more than an hundred attending Lords in any one Seſſion of Parliament; and for that Reaſon, we humbly apprehend, ſuch a Number as Sixteen may have a very great Sway in the Reſolutions of this Houſe; of which the Conſequence cannot now be foreſeen. In the ſecond place we conceive, the Lords of* Scotland, *who, by virtue of this Treaty, are to ſit in this Houſe, being not qualified as the Peers of* England *are, muſt ſuffer a Diminution of their Dignity, to ſit here on ſo different Foundations; their Right of ſitting here depending entirely on an Election; and that from Time to Time, during the Continuance of one Parliament only: And the ſame Time we are humbly of Opinion, That the Peers of* England, *who ſit here by Creation from the Crown, and have a Right of ſo doing in themſelves, or their Heirs, by that Creation for ever, may find it an Alteration in their Conſtitution, to have Lords added to their Number, to ſit and vote in all Matters brought before a Parliament, who have not the ſame Right to their Seats in Parliament, as the Peers of* England *have.*

Buckingham — Rocheſter
North and Grey — Guildford.
Leigh

We diſſent to the Reſolution of paſſing the laſt Article; becauſe there being no Enumeration of what Laws are to be repealed, it is conceived too great a Latitude of Conſtruction is left to the Judges.

Abingdon — North and Grey
Leigh — Guildford.

The Lord *North* and *Grey* offered the following Rider to be added to the Bill, *viz.*

Provided always, that nothing in this Ratification ſhall be conſtrued to extend to an Approbation or Acknowledgment of the Truth of the Preſbyterian

Way

Way of Worſhip; *or allowing the Religion of the Church of* Scotland, *to be what it is ſtyled*, The true Proteſtant Religion. But the Queſtion being put, upon the ſecond Reading, it paſſed in the Negative, 55 againſt 19.

Beaufort	*Geo. Bath and Wells.*
Buckingham	*Thanet*
North and Grey	*Granville*
Angleſea	*Stawell*
Winchelſea	*Guernſey*
Northampton	*Weymouth*
Abingdon	*Guildford*
Nottingham	*Leigh.*
Scarſdale	

Then the Queſtion being put, whether the Bill ſhould paſs, and it being reſolved in the Affirmative, the following Lords proteſted againſt it (without Reaſons) *viz.*

Nottingham	*Winchelſea*	*Weymouth*
Angleſea	*Northampton*	*Guernſey.*
Thanet	*Scarſdale*	

Becauſe the Conſtitution of this Kingdom has been ſo very excellent, and therefore juſtly applauded by all our Neighbours for ſo many Ages, that we cannot conceive it prudent now to change it, and to venture at all thoſe Alterations made by this Bill; ſome of them eſpecially, being of ſuch a nature, that as the Inconvenience and Danger of them (in our humble Opinion) is already but too obvious, we think it more proper and decent to avoid entering farther into the particular Apprehenſions we have from the paſſing this Law.

Beaufort	*Stawell*	*Granville*
Buckingham	*Guildford*	*Leigh.*

Having thus given an Account of the Articles of Union ſeveral Peers diſſented from; I ſhall in this place, add an Abſtract of the Acts for the Security of the reſpective Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, which were made eſſential Conditions of the Union.

The Tenor of the Act for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion and Preſbyterian Church Government in *Scotland*:

Her Majeſty, with the Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates in Parliament, doth hereby eſtabliſh the true Proteſtant Religion, Worſhip, Diſcipline and Government of this Church, to continue without Alteration to the People of this Land to all Generations; and confirms the fifth Act of the firſt Parliament of William *and* Mary *entitled, An Act ratifying the Confeſſion of Faith, and ſettling Preſbyterian Church-Government, and other Acts relating thereto, in Proſecution of the Declaration of the Eſtates, containing the Claim of Right, dated the* 11*th of* April, 1689. *And her Majeſty, with the Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, declares, That the Government of the Church by Kirk Seſſions, Preſbyteries, Provincial Synods and General Aſſemblies eſtabliſhed, ſhall continue unalterable; and that the ſaid Preſbyterian Government ſhall be the only Government of the Church of* Scotland.

That the Univerſities of St. Andrews, Glaſcow, Aberdeen, *and* Edinburgh, *as now eſtabliſhed, ſhall continue for ever; that none bearing any Office in any Univerſity, College, or School there, ſhall be admitted or continue in their ſaid Functions, but ſuch as ſhall acknowledge the Civil Government, preſcrib'd, or to be preſcrib'd by Parliament; and alſo, at their Admiſſions, ſubſcribe the ſaid Confeſſion of their Faith;*

Faith; and that they will practiſe and conform themſelves to the Worſhip in Uſe in this Church, and ſubmit to the Diſcipline thereof, and never endeavour the Subverſion thereof; and that before the reſpective Preſbyteries of their Bounds.

The Subjects of this Kingdom ſhall be free from any Oath, Teſt, or Subſcription, within this Kingdom, inconſiſtent with the ſaid true Proteſtant Religion, Church-Government, Worſhip and Diſcipline.

The Sovereign ſucceeding her Majeſty, ſhall, in all Times coming, on Acceſſion to the Crown, ſwear and ſubſcribe that they ſhall preſerve the ſaid Settlement of Religion, Government, Worſhip, Diſcipline and Privileges of this Church.

This Act ſhall be held a fundamental and eſſential Condition of any Union to be concluded between the two Kingdoms, without any Alteration, for ever.

And her Majeſty declares, That all Laws and Statutes in this Kingdom, inconſiſtent with the Terms of theſe Articles, ſhall, after the Union, ceaſe and be void.

The Tenor of an Act for ſecuring of the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, paſſed this preſent Seſſion, *Cap.* 5. follows:

That an Act made in the 13*th* Eliz. Cap. 12. *for the Miniſters of the Church to be of ſound Religion; and an Act made* 13 Car. II. Cap. 4. *for the Uniformity of publick Prayers,* &c. *(other than ſuch Clauſes in the ſaid Acts as have been repealed) and all other Acts in Force, for the Preſervation of the Church of* England, *Doctrine and Government thereof, ſhall be in Force for ever.*

Every King and Queen, ſucceeding her Majeſty, at their Coronation, ſhall, in the Preſence of all Perſons aſſiſting, or otherwiſe preſent, take and ſubſcribe an

Oath

Oath to preſerve the Settlement of the Church of England, *and the Doctrine, Diſcipline and Government thereof, within the Kingdoms of* England *and* Ireland, *and the Territories thereunto belonging.*

This Act ſhall be held a fundamental and eſſential Part of any Union between the two Kingdoms.

Then enacted, That the ſaid Articles of Union, and the ſaid Act for the eſtabliſhing the Proteſtant Religion and Preſbyterian Church Government in Scotland, *ſhall be, and are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed.*

And that the Act paſſed this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, Cap. 5. *for ſecuring the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and the ſaid Act for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion and Preſbyterian Church-Government,* ſhall for ever be held fundamental and eſſential Conditions of the ſaid Union.

The Act for ratifying the Union by the Parliament of *England*, receiving the Royal Aſſent the 4th of *March*, her Majeſty made the following Speech upon the Occaſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction, that I have given my Aſſent to a Bill for uniting England *and* Scotland *into one Kingdom.*

I conſider this Union, as a Matter of the greateſt Importance to the Wealth, Strength and Safety of the whole Iſland; and, at the ſame time, as a Work of ſo much Difficulty and Nicety in its own nature, that till now all Attempts which have been made towards it, in the Courſe of above an hundred Years, have proved ineffectual; and therefore, I make no doubt, but it will be remembred and ſpoke of hereafter, to the Honour of thoſe who have been inſtrumental in bringing it to ſuch a happy Concluſion: I deſire, and expect, from

from all Subjects of both Nations, that from henceforth they act with all possible Respect and Kindness to one another; that so it may appear to all the World, they have Hearts disposed to become one People.

This will be a great Pleasure to me, and will make us all quickly sensible of the good Effect of this Union.

And I cannot but look upon it as a particular Happiness, that, in my Reign, so full a Provision is made for the Peace and Quiet of my People, and for the Security of our Religion, by so firm an Establishment of the Protestant Succession throughout Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I take this Occasion to remind you of making effectual Provision for the Payment of the Equivalent for Scotland, *within the Time appointed by this Act; and, I am persuaded, you will shew as much Readiness in this Particular, as you have done in all the Parts of this great Work.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Season of the Year being now pretty far advanc'd, I hope you will continue the same Zeal which has appear'd throughout this Season, in dispatching what remains unfinish'd of the publick Business before you.

The 11th of *March* both Houses attended her Majesty with the following Address.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty, for your Gracious Approbation of the Share we had in bringing the Treaty of an Union, between your two Kingdoms of England *and* Scotland, *to a happy Conclusion: A Work, that (after so many fruitless Endeavours) seems design'd, by Providence, to add new Lustre to the Glories of your Majesty's Reign.*

Reign. The Succeſs of your Arms having ſecured us from all Attempts from abroad, and the Care your Majeſty has taken of the firm Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, having given a great and laſting Security to our Religion, as in the Church of England *by Law eſtabliſh'd, we beg Leave humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, that our Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to ſupport your Government at home; and ſo to eſtabliſh the Peace of this Iſland, that no Diſpute may remain among us, but how to acknowledge, in the moſt dutiful manner, the auſpicious Conduct of ſo great and ſo renown'd a Queen.*

To this Addreſs, her Majeſty returned the following Anſwer:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am glad to find your Opinion ſo perfectly agrees with mine concerning this Union: You cannot do me a more acceptable Service, than by uſing your utmoſt Endeavours to improve all the good Conſequences of it.

The Parliament were afterwards employed in preparing Bills to prevent the Running of foreign Goods to *Scotland*, and their importing them Duty-free into *England*, after the 1ſt of *May*, when the Union was to take Place; but the two Houſes did not agree upon the Expedients propoſed: Whereupon thoſe Bills were never finiſhed; but the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers the 24th of *April*, 1707. and put an end to the Seſſion; when ſhe made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I *Return you my hearty Thanks for the great Zeal and Affection which you have ſhewn for*

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my Service and the Publick Good, in the ſeveral Affairs which have been before you, eſpecially in that of the Union with Scotland; which, I doubt not, will prove a laſting Happineſs to this Iſland.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I am to thank you, in particular, for the great Diſpatch you have made, in providing the largeſt and moſt effectual Supplies that have ever been given to the Crown, for the current Service in any one Seſſion of Parliament: I am very much concerned, that the Publick Occaſions require the raiſing of ſuch great Sums from my People: I will take Care they ſhall be apply'd to the Uſes for which they are given; and, I hope, by God's Bleſſing, we may obtain Advantages from them, anſwerable to ſo great an Expence.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is proper for me, before we part, to communicate to you, that I think it expedient, That the Lords of Parliament of England, and Commons of the preſent Parliament of England, ſhould be Members of the reſpective Houſes of the firſt Parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England: And therefore I intend, within the Time limited, to publiſh a Proclamation for that purpoſe, purſuant to the Powers given me by the Acts of Parliament of both Kingdoms, ratifying the Treaty of Union: And, after we have ſo fully compleated this great Work, I aſſure myſelf, that, when you return to your ſeveral Countries, you will omit no Opportunity of making my Subjects ſenſible of the Security, and the other great and laſting Benefits they may reaſonably expect from this happy Union.

This will conduce very much to make it prove ſo, and be a good Preparation to the Succeſs of our next Meeting; when, I hope, we ſhall all join our ſincere and hearty Endeavours to promote the Welfare and Proſperity of Great Britain.

After which, the Lord Keeper, by her Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament until *Wedneſday* the 30th Day of *April*.

The Acts paſs'd in this Seſſion of moſt moment, beſides thoſe relating to Taxes, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Union, already mentioned, are; An Act for the better preventing Eſcapes out of the *Queen's-Bench* and *Fleet-Priſons*: An Act for the better Preſervation of the Game: An Act for the better recruiting the Land-Forces and Marines: An Act for the Encouragement of the Royal Luſtring Company: An Act relating to Bankrupts: An Act for diſcharging ſmall Livings from their firſt Fruits and Tenths: An Act for ſecuring her Majeſty's Purchaſe of the *Cotton* Library: An Act for encouraging the Diſcovery and apprehending of Houſe-breakers: *By this Act, a Reward of forty Pounds is given for the Diſcovery of any Houſe-breaker, by Day or Night.*

The Union commencing the 1ſt of *May*, 1707. that Day was obſerved as a Thankſgiving; when her Majeſty went to St. *Paul's*, attended by the great Officers of State, Nobility, and Perſons of Diſtinction, where ſhe heard Divine Service, and a Sermon preached by the Biſhop of *Oxford*: And, on the 4th of the ſame Month, the Lord Keeper *Cowper* was conſtituted Lord Chancellor: On the 10th Inſtant, the Brigadiers *How*, *Brudenel*, *Mordaunt*, *Farrington* and *Shrimpton*, were made Major-Generals: The Colonels *Sherrington*, *Davenport*, *Pultney*, *Villars*, *Kellum*, *Crowther* and *Ogilby*, were made Brigadier-Generals; and, on the 20th of *May*, *James* Duke of *Montroſe*, *James* Earl of *Seafield*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Loudon*, Noblemen of *North-Britain*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council.

We were under ſome Apprehenſion of having another

nother Sect of Proteſtants eſtabliſh'd amongſt us the preceding Winter; for there arrived three Men from *France*, who at firſt pretended to be Hugonots, but appear'd at length to be ſuch Enthuſiaſts, as to give out, that every thing they utter'd was dictated by the Holy Ghoſt; with whom join'd ſeveral of their Countrymen in the *Savoy*, and many of our *Britiſh* Saints; who all pretended to be inſpired and agitated in a ſupernatural manner, after the Pattern our primitive Quakers had ſet them: They drew Multitudes of People after them, and made many Proſelytes; among the reſt, two Gentlemen of conſiderable Fortunes, *viz.* Sir *John Buckley* and *John Lacy* Eſq; which gave them ſtill more Credit with the People; and, had they not taken upon them to denounce Judgments againſt the Government, they might have enjoy'd the Benefit of the Toleration as well as the reſt of the Sectaries: But, having made the Miniſtry their Enemies, *Elias Marion*, the buſieſt of theſe Prophets, was indicted and convicted of pretending to be a true Prophet, and printing and uttering many Things as dictated and revealed to him by the Holy Spirit; and *John Aude* and *Nicholas Facco*, his Accomplices, were convicted of abetting and aſſiſting him in the printing and publiſhing theſe Blaſphemies; for which the three were fin'd twenty Marks each, and adjudg'd to be expoſed on a Scaffold at *Charing-Croſs* and the *Royal-Exchange*, with a Paper on their Hats, containing the Subſtance of their Crimes: Which Sentence having been executed, they removed to *North-Britain*; where, meeting with no better Entertainment, they had not the Honour of giving Birth to a new Sect of Enthuſiaſts.

During the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, the Convocation was aſſembled as uſual, and both Houſes preſented her Majeſty with the following loyal and

affectionate Addreſs, on the 7th of *December* 1706; which I have given at length, to confute that ridiculous Suggeſtion of Biſhop *Burnet*'s, that the Lower Houſe were *Jacobites*.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

IT is a Happineſs peculiar to your Majeſty's Reign, that your Subjects can, without any Suſpicion of Flattery, wait upon your Majeſty every Year, with their humble Acknowledgments for the new Bleſſings they receive from your auſpicious Government.

We are this Year particularly to congratulate not a ſingle Victory, but ſuch a Courſe of wonderful Succeſs as can ſcarce be parallel'd in Hiſtory; ſuch as will make your Majeſty's Reign glorious to all Poſterity; and, we hope, will reduce that formidable Power which has ſo long threaten'd us, and the reſt of Europe.

For the ſurprizing Succeſs in the beginning of this Campaign we have already offer'd up our ſolemn Thanks to Almighty God, and we ſhall, with Hearts full of Joy, celebrate the approaching Day of Thankſgiving, for the Continuation of Goa's Mercy through the Courſe of the whole Year, which your Majeſty has moſt piouſly appointed.

We think it our Duty, in the next place, to return our humble Thanks to your Majeſty, whoſe Zeal for the common Cauſe, whoſe Treaſure, and the wiſe Management of it, *whoſe Fleets and Armies,* and whoſe great General the Duke of *Marlborough have given Life and Spirit to that Alliance; by which, under God, theſe great Things have been brought to paſs.*

We deſire alſo, with all Thankfulneſs, to acknowledge the Bleſſings we enjoy at home under your Majeſty's moſt happy Government; that we are free from thoſe Inconveniencies that do too often attend Reigns ſo

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eminently bleſs'd with military Succeſs; that our Laws have their free Courſe; that Juſtice is equally adminiſter'd; that our Liberties and Properties are ſecured; and, above all, that our Religion and our Church are ſupported and encouraged, *both by your truly Chriſtian Principles, and your great Example.*

Enjoying theſe happy Advantages, we cannot but acknowledge our Church to be in a ſafe and flouriſhing Condition *under your Majeſty's Adminiſtration; and we hope, that, by the Bleſſing of God, you will be enabled to tranſmit it to Poſterity, ſince you have ſo far humbled its greateſt Enemy.*

May our good God, who has hitherto made every thing ſo wonderfully *to proſper in your Hands, ſtill continue his gracious Care and Providence over your ſacred Perſon, that you may effectually accompliſh all your great Deſigns for the Good of theſe Kingdoms; and, after that, be long bleſs'd with a peaceful Reign over an united, a dutiful, and a grateful People.*

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords and the reſt of the Clergy,

I Am very much pleaſed with the Aſſurance of your Duty and Affection in this Addreſs from the Convocation.

I hope it will have a very good Effect upon the whole Clergy, and all my Subjects in general.

I deſire you to be aſſured, that I have nothing more at Heart than to preſerve the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd, in a ſafe and flouriſhing Condition.*

But, notwithſtanding the Lower Houſe had join'd in this Addreſs, declaring that the Church was in no danger from her Majeſty, it is evident, they

they thought it in ſome Danger, from the Terms of the Union, afterwards; and were about to make their Application to the Commons againſt the Union for that Reaſon; which the Court being apprehenſive of, a Letter was ſent to the Archbiſhop, in the Queen's Name, to prorogue the Convocation for three Weeks; before the Expiration whereof, it was preſumed, the Act for ratifying the Union would have paſs'd both Houſes: Whereupon the Lower Houſe preſented an Addreſs to the Biſhops; ſetting forth, That no ſuch Prorogation had ever been order'd during the ſitting of the Parliament ſince the Reformation; and beſought the Biſhops, *That, out of the conſcientious Regard which they doubted not they had for the Welfare of the Church of* England, they might ſtill enjoy thoſe Privileges and Cuſtoms of which they were poſſeſs'd, and which they had never miſ-employ'd; and carried up a Schedule, containing all the Dates of the Prorogations of the reſpective Parliaments and Convocations, to make good the Aſſertion.

This the Biſhops pretended was an Attempt againſt the Queen's Supremacy, and as ſuch laid it before her Majeſty; aſſuring her at the ſame time, that there had been ſome Prorogations during Seſſions of Parliament, tho' they were not many: Whereupon the Queen was prevailed on to write the following Letter to the Archbiſhop, ſeverely reflecting on the Conduct of the Lower Houſe.

Anne R.

MOST Reverend Father in God, our right Truſty, and right intirely beloved Councellor, we greet you well: In our Letter to you, bearing Date the 25th Day of February 1705, *which we directed to be communicated to the Biſhops and Clergy of the Convocation of your Province: We declared our Reſolution to main*

maintain our Supremacy, and the due Subordination of Preſbyters to Biſhops, as fundamental Parts of the Conſtitution of the Church of England: *We did hope, that ſo plain a Declaration of our Royal Intention would have been a ſufficient Warning to thoſe of the Clergy, whoſe Innovations, (contrary to the Duty they owed to us and their Eccleſiaſtical Superiors) gave us Occaſion to make it: Yet, contrary to our Expectation, we underſtand, That not only the former illegal Practices are continued, but alſo by the Proceedings laid before us* by you, and your Suffragans, *that the laſt Prorogation of the Convocation held before you, which you made by our Command, ſignified in our Writ under our Great Zeal, has been, by divers of the Clergy of the ſaid Convocation, in their Application to you, reflected on as unprecedented, and contrary to the antient and conſtant Uſage of the Convocation; which yourſelf, and the Biſhops of your Province, were bound in Conſcience to have ſeen maintain'd and preſerv'd to them: We are ſatisfied, that Aſſertion is untrue in point of Fact, and amounts to a plain Invaſion of our Royal Supremacy, which is repoſed in us by the Law and the Conſtitution of the Church of* England; *and that their ſubſequent Declaration being evaſive, and contrary to what they had done before, hath rather aggravated than leſſen'd the Guilt of ſo dangerous an Attempt. As our repeated Admonitions do ſufficiently ſhew our Tenderneſs for the Clergy; ſo our firm Reſolution to preſerve the Conſtitution of the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd and our rightful Supremacy, if any thing of the like nature be attempted for the future, will make it neceſſary for us (how unwilling ſoever we are to proceed to thoſe Meaſures) to uſe ſuch Means, for the puniſhing Offences of this nature, as are warranted by Law: All which we require you to communicate to the Biſhops and Clergy of your Province,*

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in Convocation aſſembled; and ſo we bid you very heartily farewel.

Given at our Court at St. *James's*, the 8th Day of *April* 1707, in the ſixth Year of our Reign.

By her Majeſty's Command,

SUNDERLAND.

This Winter, a Peace was concluded between the King of *Sweden*, and *Auguſtus* King of *Poland*; but upon the hardeſt Terms in the World for *Auguſtus*, who was thereby obliged to renounce the Crown of *Poland*, and to acknowledge his Rival, King *Staniſlaus*. The *Swedes* were actually in Poſſeſſion of *Saxony*, and he was glad to buy his Peace by abdicating the Kingdom of *Poland*, and paying vaſt Sums of Money, beſides what the *Swedes* had got by Contributions and the Plunder of his Country: And not long after the King of *Pruſſia*, and other Powers, acknowledged *Staniſlaus* King of *Poland*.

I come now, as uſual, to take a View of Biſhop *Burnet's* Hiſtory of the Year 1706, and the Beginning of 1707.

The Biſhop obſerves, p. 443, That after the News of the Reduction of *Barcelona*, King *Charles*, and our Generals on that Side, did not receive any Reinforcements fron *England*, or even hear from thence in five Months, notwithſtanding the preſſing Inſtances of King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborough*, who acquainted the Court of *England* with the Diſpoſition of the reſt of the Provinces of *Spain* to revolt, and that if the Forces of the Allies were not ſupported in time, we ſhould hazard the Loſs of all again; and accordingly we find, that if the *French* and *Spaniards* had not met with unaccountable Diſappointments, *Barcelona*, and even King *Charles* himſelf, had fallen into the Enemies Hands, for

for want of timely Succours: To ſuch a degree were the Affairs in *Spain* neglected. Not ſo in *Flanders:* The Treaſurer took care, the Hero his Brother ſhould never want Supplies of Men and Money to improve his Victories there.

The Biſhop tells us, *p.* 449. That King *Charles*, after the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona*, wrote a very moving Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſetting forth his Neceſſities, and deſiring Supplies (the Biſhop ſays he ſaw the Letter) and the Duke ſent it to *England* to his Brother the Treaſurer; *but little Regard was had to it:* After which, we need not wonder how it came to paſs, our Forces in *Spain* were not reinforced. It was not the Intention of ſome Miniſters, that they ſhould; for this would infallibly have brought a Revolution in *Spain*, and put an End to the War; whereas they had then projected the Conqueſt of *France:* And had *Spain* been reduced, the Parliament could never have been prevailed on to continue the War afterwards upon thoſe romantick Views. The *Spaniſh* War therefore was neglected, 'tis preſumed, as incompatible with the Deſigns of the leading Men in the Adminiſtration; and, I verily believe, one great Reaſon King *Charles* neglected ſo long to go to *Madrid*, was in Expectation of receiving Succours from *England*, that might have enabled him to have maintained himſelf in that Capital, and without which he could not but apprehend he ſhould be driven from thence again with Diſgrace, by the great Efforts the *French* King was making to ſupport his Rival King *Philip*.

The Biſhop relates, *p.* 456. That ſuch a Succeſſion of eminent Misfortunes (which the *French* King ſuſtain'd) in one Campaign, and in ſo many different Places, made People conclude, *That the Time was come, in which the Perfidy, the Tyranny and Cruelty of that King's long and bloody Reign was now*

to be repaid him, with the ſame Meaſure with which he had formerly treated others. And, 'tis very true, the Whigs propheſied, that this Year would compleat the Conqueſt of *France*; and their Leaders were reſolved to make no Peace till this was effected. The Terms of the Grand Alliance, the Ends for which the War was begun, were perfectly forgotten, *nothing leſs than the Conqueſt of* France *would ſatisfy them:* And in attempting this, they did not only loſe great Part of what they had already gain'd, but ran the Nation over Head and Ears in Debt; of which we ſhall feel the unhappy Conſequences, whilſt thoſe Nations, which were then the Seat of War, have long ſince recovered themſelves.

The Biſhop acknowledges, *p.* 474, That the Court of *France* applied themſelves firſt to the King of *Sweden*, and then to the Pope, in the Year 1706, to mediate a Peace between them and the Allies; and offered, by way of Preliminaries, That King *Charles* ſhould enjoy the *Spaniſh* Dominions in and about *Italy*: That a Barrier ſhould be yielded to the States-General in the *Netherlands*, and a Compenſation made the Duke of *Savoy* for the Waſte made in his Country; deſiring only, that King *Philip* might keep *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies:* And he adds, that it was thought the Court of *Vienna* wiſh'd theſe Offers might be accepted; from whence it is manifeſt we might have had a Peace, by which all the Ends of the Grand Alliance would have been anſwered, even by the Preliminaries *France* propoſed; and it is not doubted, but more might have been obtained by the Treaty; for the *French* were actually preparing to abandon *Spain* itſelf at this Time: But theſe Preliminaries were not ſuffered to be publiſhed in *England* then, leſt the People ſhould have grumbled at carrying on the War afterwards, at ſo vaſt an Expence: And tho' the Miniſtry appear'd determined

determined to continue the War till *France*, as well as *Spain*, was ſubdued, they took little or no Care to ſupport our Forces in *Spain* the preceding Winter; for which I can aſſign no other Reaſon, than that they had already ſwallowed up *France* in their Imagination; and concluded, when they had conquered that Kingdom, *Spain* would fall of courſe: not conſidering that the whole Burthen of the War almoſt lay upon *England*, which might poſſibly be ruined before this could be effected.

Thus we proudly rejected all Offers of Peace, from a diſtreſs'd, ſupplicating Enemy; for which we and our Friends in *Spain* and the Empire paid exceeding dear, within the ſpace of a very few Months; and this brings me to give an Account of the Campaign of 1707, in all its Branches; but firſt in *Spain*, where the firſt Action happen'd.

It had been reſolved in a General Council of War, held at *Valencia* in *December* 1706, on the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, that the Allies ſhould unite all their Forces, and, acting in one Body, penetrate into *Caſtile* again by the Way of *Arragon*, where the Paſſage of the *Tagus* was moſt practicable. But King *Charles* receiving Intelligence of the great Reinforcements that either had join'd, or were about to join the Duke of *Berwick* from *France*, alter'd his Mind, and march'd with a Detachment of two or three Regiments of the Army into *Catalonia*, in order to defend that Province from the Attacks of the *French* on the Side of *Rouſſillon*; and propos'd it as his Advice to the Earl of *Galway*, and the Marquis *das Minas*, to diſpoſe of the Army in ſuch a manner as to cover the Frontiers of *Arragon* and *Valencia* from the Inſults of the Enemy, till Supplies came from *Italy* or *England*, to enable them to act offenſively; concluding, that now the War was at an end in *Italy*, he ſhould ſoon receive conſiderable

Reinforcements from thence. But the Earl of *Gal-way* and the Marquis *das Minas*, it ſeems, differ'd in their Opinions from his Catholick Majeſty and his *German* Generals, and would not be directed by them. On the contrary, they aſſembled their Army, which, excluſive of the Troops in Garriſon in *Arragon* and *Catalonia*, then amounted to ſcarce ſixteen thouſand Men; with which ſmall Army they march'd to the Frontiers of *Caſtile*, and deſtroy'd ſome of the Enemy's Magazines; after which they return'd and laid Siege to the Town of *Villena* in *Valencia*: But before they had made a Breach in the Walls, they underſtood that the Duke of *Berwick* had aſſembled his Army near *Almanza*, amounting to ſeventy ſix Squadrons and fifty four Battalions; being at leaſt one third more numerous than the Allies; and that he expected to be join'd in a few Days by the Duke of *Orleans*, with eight thouſand Men more of the Troops of *France*: Whereupon it was reſolved in a Council of War, held the 24th of *April*, N. S. to raiſe the Siege of *Villena*, and advance to fight the Duke of *Berwick* at *Almanza*, before he ſhould be joined by the Duke of *Orleans*. Accordingly, the Marquis *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway* immediately begun their March, and arrived in the Plains of *Almanza* the next Day at Noon, where they found the Enemy drawn up in Battalia ready to receive them: Whereupon the Confederate Generals alſo drew up their Forces, and formed their Line of Battle about a Mile from the Enemy; and the Allies, to ſupply their want of Cavalry, interlined a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horſe: The Earl of *Galway* alſo was ſo exceeding complaiſant to the *Portugueſe*, that in this Battle, as on all other Occaſions, he ſuffered them to take the Right (the Poſt of Honour) from the *Engliſh*: And having poſted himſelf at the Head of the *Engliſh* Dragoons

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on the Left, march'd about Three in the Afternoon to attack the Enemy's Right Wing of Horſe; the *Portugueſe* being order'd to take the Charge, as it ſhould come to them gradually from the Left; but not before the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* were actually engag'd.

The Enemy, while we were marching on, began to play upon us from a Battery on a riſing Ground, a little in the Front of their Right; but our Troops, preſſing on to come to a cloſe Engagement, the Cannon of either Side did little Execution. Col. *Dormer* was order'd with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery; but before he got thither, the Enemy retir'd with their Guns in great Precipitation. As ſoon as our Left Wing was advanc'd within a hundred Paces of the Enemy's Horſe, they likewiſe advanc'd out of their Line, to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very obſtinate and bloody on both Sides. The Enemy, by the Weight of their Squadrons, forc'd ours to retreat about fifty Paces; but Colonel *Southwel*'s and *Wade*'s Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was interlin'd with the Horſe of the firſt Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and our Cavalry at the ſame Time renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Diſorder thro' their own Lines, with a very great Slaughter. By this Time, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Earl* and Baron *Freſhem* were ſharply engag'd in the Centre, and broke thro' the Enemy's firſt and ſecond Lines; bearing down all before them, as far as the Walls of *Almanza*. But this Succeſs did not laſt long: For the Enemy's Squadrons of the ſecond Line fell in upon their Flank, and forc'd our Infantry back with great Loſs. Colonel *Hill*'s and the Lord *Mark Ker*'s Regiment, who had been interlin'd with the Horſe

Horſe of the ſecond Line, march'd up and attack'd ſome *Spaniſh* Regiments, to favour their Retreat.

The Enemy obſerving that the Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detach'd ſome Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portugueſe*, and their Line followed ſlowly to ſuſtain them, but did not come Time enough to engage; for the detach'd Squadrons with their firſt Charge broke the *Portugueſe*, and the whole Right Wing made off and left their Infantry, who were ſurrounded, and moſt of them either kill'd or taken Priſoners.

Two *Portugueſe* Battalions, which were poſted at ſome Diſtance, when their Cavalry were retiring, ſuppoſing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, gave them a Volley, and kill'd and wounded ſeveral of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left Wing, the Enemy ſtill charging us with freſh Squadrons, but without Succeſs; for our Horſe, both *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe*, favour'd by the Fire of the *Engliſh* Battalions that were interlined, broke the Enemy, driving fifteen or ſixteen of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a riſing Ground in the Rear of their Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

The Enemy, finding they endeavoured to no Purpoſe to break our Left with Horſe only, ſent for nine Battalions, moſt of them *French*, and drew up before their Front Line of Horſe, in Oppoſition to our Brigade of Foot, which conſiſted of Colonel *Southwel*'s, *Blood*'s, *Wade*'s and *Mountjoy*'s Regiments, and were reinforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Stewart*'s Regiment from the Rear Line.

At the ſame Time they brought up ſeveral freſh Squadrons, to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horſe, which had ſuffer'd very much, and loſt moſt of the Officers that commanded Squadrons;

drons; Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remained unhurt. The Count *d'Attalaya*, who commanded the *Portugueſe* Horſe that were mix'd with our Dragoons, was carried off wounded. Our Troops, in this Condition, were not able to ſuſtain their Charge, and gave Way; at which Time the nine *French* Battalions charg'd the *Engliſh* Brigade of Foot in Front and Flank, and entirely broke them. The two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, the Lord *Tyrawly* order'd Colonel *Roper*, who commanded Major-General *Harvey*'s Horſe to attack them; which was done with ſo much Vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarters, before the Enemy's Cavalry could come to their Aſſiſtance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to ſurround our Foot, (which were broke on the Plain) and for ſome time gave no Quarter: At the ſame Time Major-General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Macartney*, Colonel *Britton*, Colonel *Hill*, with ſeveral other Officers, who had engag'd in the Centre, aſſembled the Stragglers of the *Engliſh* Regiments into a Body, and join'd ſome of the *Dutch* and *Portugueſe*, who had been rallied by Count *De Hona* and Don *Juan Emanuel*, and form'd a Body of near two thouſand Men, who retreated two Leagues; the Enemy's Horſe ſtill purſuing, tho' often repuls'd by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who commanded them, they retreated to the Hills; the Men being tir'd with the Fatigues of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Proviſions, were unable to march further: And the next Morning, being ſurrounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the ſame Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Blenheim*, and ſurrendred themſelves Priſoners to Count *D'Alsfelt*. The Enemy's Loſs, during

during the Action, was much greater than ours: But our Foot being at laſt broke and expos'd to their Cavalry, were moſt of them killed, wounded, or taken Priſoners. His Excellency the Earl of *Galway* was ſo cloſely engag'd with the Enemy's Horſe, that he received two Cuts in the Face near the Right Eye, which made him incapable of acting for ſome time; Brigadier *Killigrew* being wounded in the firſt Aſſault, ſtill kept the Field, and was kill'd in a ſecond; Colonel *Dormer*, *Roper*, *Lawrence*, *Green*, and *De Locke* were killed at the Head of their Squadrons, after having behav'd themſelves with great Gallantry; Colonel *Pierce*, Mr. *Hara*, Son to the Lord *Tyrawly*, wounded: Of the Foot, Colonel *Hamilton*, *Woollet*, and Mr. *Neal*, who commanded Regiments, were killed; the Lord *Mark Ker* wounded in the Arm, and Colonel *Clayton* in the Body.

After this unfortunate Battle, the Earl of *Galway* fled with the Cavalry, conſiſting of about 3500 Horſe, to the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, to join King *Charles*; and the Duke of *Orleans*, arriving in the *French* Army the 26th, the Day after the Battle, march'd into *Valencia*, and reduced almoſt all that Province, with the Capital City, before the middle of *May*: He afterwards march'd to *Saragoſſa*; whereupon that City, and the whole Kingdom of *Arragon*, made their Submiſſion to him, imploring him to intercede for them to King *Philip*: The Duke promiſed to uſe his good Offices; but at the ſame time diſarm'd them, and made them buy their Peace with great Sums of Money, and ſubſiſt his Army with Proviſions: The Clergy of *Arragon*, in particular, who had been very zealous for King *Charles*, were compell'd to pay down ninety thouſand Piſtoles; and King *Philip* thought fit afterwards to deprive them of their antient Privileges, for a Time; and took ſuch other Meaſures to mortify

tify them, as enraged Princes uſually do upon rebellious Subjects.

Upon the *Rhine*, Marſhal *Villars*, having ſurpriz'd the *Germans*, and paſs'd that River and their Lines, laid the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* under Contribution; and had penetrated into *Bavaria*, if he had not been oblig'd to weaken his Army, and ſend large Detachments into *Provence*: After which, he repaſs'd the *Rhine*, and there happen'd no farther Action on that Side; and indeed the Emperor had enough to do to defend his hereditary Dominions; for the *Hungarians* were ſtill in Arms; and at the ſame Time the King of *Sweden* (having depoſed King *Auguſtus*) began to call the Emperor to an Account for incroaching upon the Proteſtants of *Sileſia*: The *Bavarians* alſo were ready to revolt, and give a farther Diverſion to his Troops: And, in theſe Circumſtances, it could not be expected that the Imperial Army ſhould purſue the *French* over the *Rhine*; it was thought ſufficient to defend the Frontiers of *Germany* from any farther Inſults.

In *Flanders*, the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Vendoſme*, each of them at the Head of an hundred thouſand Men, ſpent their Time in looking upon one another, without attempting to come to an Engagement, or to form one ſingle Siege; for which the Duke of *Vendoſme* had very good Reaſons, his Army being compoſed of Men diſpirited by their late Defeat, or new-raiſed Troops forced into the Service: But how the other Duke came to be ſo exceeding pacifick at this critical Juncture, when he commanded a victorious Army of an hundred thouſand Veteran Soldiers, fluſh'd with Victory, is not ſo eaſy to account for, unleſs he waited to ſee the Succeſs of the Grand Enterprize againſt *Thoulon*; for, the latter End of *June*, as it had been concerted among the Allies, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince

Eugene took the Field, with a fine Army of between forty and fifty thouſand Men, with an Intent to lay Siege to the important Town of *Thoulon* in *Provence* (the beſt Harbour in *France*, where the greateſt Part of their Royal Navy and Magazines are laid up:) And at the ſame time Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, who had been ſent into the *Mediterranean* with the Grand Fleet to attend on that Army, took on Board, at *Nice* and *Final*, the heavy Cannon, Ammunition and Proviſions deſign'd for that Siege. On the 11th of *July* the Army paſs'd the *Var*, with leſs Loſs than could have been expected, the *French* having fortified the Banks of that River; but the Confederate Fleet coming into the Mouth of the River at the ſame time, the Duke of *Savoy* attack'd the Works, and, landing ſome Troops on the *French* Side of it, wonderfully facilitated their Paſſage: After which, the Duke of *Savoy* made a halt, to refreſh his Troops, and to be join'd by his Cavalry that were not yet come; and to this Delay the Miſcarriage of that Enterprize is aſcribed by ſome; for the Intention of the Allies to beſiege *Thoulon* being now no longer doubted, the Enemy drew their Troops thither from all Parts; and not only repaired and augmented the Fortifications of the Town, but perfectly cover'd it by a fortified Camp, in which they had not leſs than forty Battalions. The Confederate Army being arrived before the Place, Prince *Eugene* obſerved the Diſpoſition of the Enemy; and finding he muſt fight an Army intrench'd on the Out-works, and on the Heights that ſurrounded the Place, and which were furniſh'd with a vaſt Number of Guns, and that the Town was not unprovided for a Siege, as had been repreſented to them, was for retreating forthwith: He urg'd; this might be done at preſent without hazarding any Thing; but that the Enemy were daily receiving Reinforce-

Reinforcements from all Parts; that it appeared very difficult at preſent to be ſupply'd from the Fleet, with Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the Siege, when the Wind was contrary; and that in a more advanced Seaſon it would be much worſe; and that the Deſertion of the Soldiers, for want of Proviſion, and the Diſtempers amongſt them, would leſſen them daily, and ſoon render the Enemy ſuperior: But the Duke of *Savoy* was poſitive in his Opinion for carrying on the Enterprize; and accordingly the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for attacking the Hill of *St. Katherine*, which the Enemy had fortified; and in this firſt Attempt the Allies were ſucceſsful: They alſo attacked and carried two little Forts near the Harbour; but, by the 15th of *Auguſt*, the Enemy's Forces were ſo increaſed, that they ventured to attack the Confederates in their Camp, and recover'd the Hill of *St. Katherine* again.

In that Action the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, one of the braveſt of the Confederate Generals, not being timely ſupported, was killed: He choſe rather to die on the Spot, it ſeems than to abandon his Poſt. The Duke of *Savoy*, being at length convinced of the Impoſſibility of taking *Thoulon*, and receiving Intelligence that the Enemy had now ſixty Battalions in their Intrenchments, beſides a numerous Cavalry, agreed to deſiſt from this Enterprize: However, by Way of Retaliation for the Ruin of his Capital City of *Turin*, he gave Directions for the bombarding of *Thoulon*, both by Sea and Land; and both himſelf and Prince *Eugene* advanced to an Eminence, to view the dreadful Blaze, which was ſome Conſolation to them under this Diſappointment. On the 25th of *Auguſt*, the Confederates, having embark'd their Guns, and other Implements of War, decamped in the Night, retiring in much greater haſte than they advanced; and on the 31ſt

repaſs'd the *Var*. The Detachments from the *Rhine*, *Flanders*, and other Parts, that had joined the *French* Army, being obliged to retire to their reſpective Bodies, the Confederates were not attack'd in their Retreat, but upon a Muſter of the Troops of the Allies, after their Return, it was found they had loſt about ſix thouſand Men in the Expedition, by Sickneſs, Deſertion, or the Sword: However, they were ſtill in a Condition to attack *Suſa*, which ſurrender'd to Prince *Eugene* within a Fortnight after he came before it; and then the Army went into Winter-Quarters.

When the Grand Army of the Allies in *Italy* enter'd *Provence*, in order to beſiege *Thoulon*, Count *Thaun* was detach'd to *Naples*, with a Body of fifteen thouſand Men, to reduce that Kingdom to the Obedience of King *Charles*; and this Expedition was reſolved upon and undertaken by the Imperialiſts, notwithſtanding the repeated Repreſentations of all the other Allies, that ſo great a Detachment would, in all Probability, break all their Meaſures, and ruin their Deſigns in *Provence*; and ſo, in Fact, it happened: For the Want of thoſe Troops was the Occaſion of their precipitate Retreat from *Thoulon*; that the vaſt Expence the Confederates had been at, both by Sea and Land, to carry on that Deſign, was entirely loſt. The Kingdom of *Naples* was found a very eaſy Conqueſt, the People in general being well affected to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; all the Reſiſtance that was made was at *Gaeta*, whither the Vice-Roy had retired: This Town was taken by Storm, and the Caſtle, wherein were the Grandees in King *Philip*'s Intereſt, ſurrender'd at Diſcretion ſoon after: Thus was this Kingdom reduced with very little Bloodſhed. But this, as was urged by the Allies, would have fallen of itſelf, had they ſucceeded in other Places; and

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the making ſuch a Detachment at that Time was the Occaſion of their ill Succeſs every where elſe. It muſt not be forgot, that Count *Thaun*, in his March to *Naples*, took *Rome*, in his Way, in hopes of terrifying his Holineſs to grant the Inveſtiture of that Kingdom to King *Charles*; but, tho' his Holineſs was ſufficiently frightened at the Approach of thoſe Troops, and order'd ſeveral of the Gates of *Rome* to be walled up; yet he adhered firmly to the *French* Intereſt, and refuſed to comply with that General's Demands.

In *Spain*, the Duke of *Orleans*, having reduced *Arragon* and *Valencia* (as has been hinted already) laid Siege to *Lerida*, which he took by Storm the 13th of *October* following: The Garriſon retired into the Caſtle, leaving the Inhabitants to his Mercy; the Caſtle, having held out till the 12th of *November*, ſurrendered upon honourable Terms: After which, both Armies went into Winter-Quarters. On the Side of *Portugal* the *Spaniards*, under the Command of the Marquis *de Bay*, took *Cividad Rodrigo* by Storm; but the Autumnal Rains coming on, there was no farther Action there this Campaign.

And here it is impoſſible to avoid making ſome Remarks on this unaccountable Campaign; for, as the Whigs will have the Year 1706 to be a Year of *Wonders*, the Year 1707 was evidently a Year of *Blunders*; and ſome of them, I doubt, wilful ones: At leaſt, nothing is more evident, than that our Misfortunes in *Spain* might have been prevented this Year, if we had remained upon the Defenſive there, till Reinforcements could have been ſent thither from *Italy* or *England*; as both King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborough* inſiſted: The Earl preſs'd this very warmly in a Letter he ſent, the Winter before the fatal Battle of *Almanza*, to the *Portugueſe* Ambaſſador

Ambaſſador, who then reſided in King *Charles*'s Court in *Spain*. His Words are theſe.

Would to God you might be free from Uneaſineſs; when I hope to be in Quiet: It ſeems to me as if Storms were threatening Spain; *and I am the more concerned, becauſe of the probability of your General's (the Marquis* das Minas) *continuing in a Diſpoſition of raſh Meaſures. It is certain, they (our Forces in* Spain) *are only in a Condition for a defenſive (War); and that ſuffices for the Publick, ſince the Preparatives againſt* France *are ſo terrible in* Italy *and* Flanders. *You know my Opinion in the Council of War held at* Valencia: *But the Succours which are coming, and the Perſon of the Duke of* Orleans, *are certain Proofs of the great Efforts the Enemy will make the Beginning of the next Campagin. If we reſiſt their firſt Impetuoſity, whilſt* Naples, Sicily *and* Sardinia *may be ſecured, Peace will give us all we can deſire. I am obliged to give you Notice, that no Endeavours can prevent the Imperialiſts from marching towards* Naples: *If it is impoſſible to hinder that Diverſion of their Troops, it is our Intereſt to give the neceſſary Help towards bringing that Affair to a ſpeedy Concluſion; and, methinks, one might hope, upon the Succeſs of that Enterprize, that thoſe Troops might be ſolicited and obtained for the Succour of* Spain.

But, my Lord, pray conſider the Conſequences of a loſt Battle in the Spring; perhaps a Diſgrace were leſs fatal in Flanders: *By a Superiority of Horſe, ſuch a Misfortune may happen to the beſt Foot in the World; which will be cut off entirely, in caſe of a Defeat, and all* Spain *at the ſame Time loſt for want of Garriſons in the ſtrong Places we poſſeſs. If we defend well what we have, their great Number of Horſe will conſume itſelf for want of Forage, or deſtroy that part of the Country which is ill-affected, and be called, for their preſſing Neceſſities, elſewhere; ſince we have in that Country* (Italy)

(Italy) *ſeventy thouſand effective Men, for the vigorous Meaſures that are concerted.*

I know my Reaſons, tho' good, will have little Force with the Generals; they have the laſt Campagin in their Thoughts, and have not perhaps the ſame Tranquility of Mind and Quiet which (I thank God) I enjoy, being well content with the Beginnings I have made, only wiſhing a happy Concluſion to this great Affair; aſſuring your Excellency, that nothing private ſhall ever mix with my Thoughts for the Publick: But I juſtly lay a Streſs on the great Credit you have with every body; and am well aſſured, that the Intereſt of your Country requires Meaſures of the utmoſt Precaution, ſince your beſt Troops are in Spain; *and that a Defeat would expoſe* Portugal *before Succours can arrive, ſince* England *has left herſelf almoſt unprovided with Troops; and that the Forces in* Italy *being deſigned for other Services, it will be difficult to obtain any of them, tho' the Circumſtances preſſingly require it: I therefore intreat your Excellency to think again of a loſt Battle: God be praiſed, we are not in a Neceſſity of a Victory, that is the Circumſtance of* France.

I told you when I went away, that I would ſend you the Meaſures I had propoſed to the King; which, to me, ſeemed certain of Succeſs: But any Diviſion of the Troops would never be liſten'd to; which, however, was the only Way poſſible to ſecure Madrid: *Quick Motions were requiſite before the Sucours could arrive from* France; *and thoſe are never taken with great Bodies.*

My Thoughts, are to defend the Entrance into Valencia *with two thouſand Horſe and eight thouſand Foot, which were eaſy, with leſs Force, and with eleven thouſand Foot, and five thouſand Horſe, to have gained the Head of the* Tage, *by a ſtolen March: We might have had as many* Arragoneſes *as we could deſire; who, for the Mountains, and defending the Paſ-*

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ſage of that River, would have equal'd our beſt Troops, and have been better for long and ſpeedy Marches! Thus we might have put the Tage *between us and the Enemy*; Madrid *had been found without Defence, and the Duke of* Anjou *obliged to a ſecond Journey towards* Burgos: *This particularly would have hinder'd the Junction of any Succours from* France; *the Troops left in* Valencia *would have follow'd the Enemy at proportionable Diſtance, when they march'd towards the* Tage: *And, I aſſure you, ſuch Reſolutions, well purſued, would ſufficiently have perplex'd the Enemy. Another Time I will explain more diſtinctly this Project to you, in giving you Anſwers to all the Objections which might be made.*

At preſent I have nothing to propoſe to your Excellency, nor to wiſh, but that the Troops might not be fatigued in the impoſſible Views of gaining Madrid; *half the Army being expoſed to Deſtruction by Diſeaſes and Famine, or the whole, in a very improper Time, by an unequal Battle. I will neglect nothing in my Power to obtain, in a favourable Opportunity, a Succour of Troops for* Spain, *that in the latter Seaſon we may puſh our Affairs. I deſire you to aſſure the King of my inviolable Attachment to his Intereſt, which nothing can diminiſh.*

In a Memorial preſented to her *Britiſh* Majeſty at *London*, the 8th of *June* 1707, by Count *Gallas*, and the reſt of the Imperial and *Spaniſh* Miniſters (being a little after the Battle of *Almanza*) they repreſent, in behalf of King *Charles*, That his Majeſty was neither conſulted before nor after that Battle by the Marquis *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway*, and lament, that an Action of that great Conſequence was not undertaken at a more favourable Juncture: However, they ſaid, his Majeſty hoped that the Queen would apply the moſt effectual Means for redreſſing a Misfortune that had ſet ſo far back

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the Expectation they had of ſuddenly attaining their deſired End: That the King, being again threaten'd with the ſame Danger from which he was ſo happily deliver'd the laſt Year (when he was beſieged in *Barcelona*) could not forbear repreſenting it to her *Britannick* Majeſty; to the end, that, by her generous Aſſiſtance, the Conſequence of this Diſaſter might be prevented: For the Defeat was ſo general, that his Majeſty was apprehenſive his Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* would be ſubdued; and that the Enemies Forces would, from all Sides, pour in upon the Principality of *Catalonia*: He deſires therefore, that Admiral *Shovel* may not only be order'd to tranſport a Body of Troops to *Catalonia* from *Italy*, but that the Admiral might remain in the *Mediterranean* during this unhappy Situation of his Affairs; for that it was not to be doubted, that the Enemy would again beſiege the Capital of that Principality, as ſoon as the Fleet ſhould leave thoſe Seas: And though the King would not fail to defend it as vigorouſly as he did the laſt Year; yet, it was to be feared, all his Efforts might prove ineffectual; and that, with *Barcelona*, all would be loſt in *Spain*.

That Experience having ſhewn that the King, arriving with a ſmall Body of Troops in *Catalonia*, the whole Principality preſently declared for him, and the Kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Arragon* followed the Example; and that all thoſe Countries, animated by his Preſence, had given him all poſſible Proofs of their Fidelity and Zeal for his Service; his Majeſty was of Opinion, his Preſence with the Army might have been of ſome Advantage to the Common Cauſe; but ſeeing himſelf ſo little regarded, and without Authority or Power in the Army, he judg'd himſelf uſeleſs there: Wherefore the King, having Reaſon to fear, the future Efforts

her Majeſty ſhould be pleaſed to make, would have no better Succeſs, unleſs the Command was entirely ſettled, he promis'd himſelf, from her Majeſty's Wiſdom, that ſhe would regulate an Affair of that Conſequence, as he had already beſought her ſeveral Times; aſſuring her a-freſh, That if her Majeſty would honour him with ſome Truſt and Confidence in that reſpect, he would endeavour to make the beſt Uſe of it, and conſtantly concur with the principal Officers, in whatever might be for the Service of her Majeſty and the Common Cauſe: That, the Command being once regulated, her Majeſty might rely upon it the King would never quit the Country; but, as he did laſt Year, maintain himſelf in it, for the Defence of his faithful Subjects, the Glory of her Majeſty, and the Welfare of all *Europe*, till the Succours from *Italy* and *Britain* could arrive.

From the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Letter and this Memorial it appears, that his Catholick Majeſty, and the *Germans* about him, as well as the Earl of *Peterborough*, were againſt fighting, till freſh Succours ſhould arrive. It is alſo certain, there was no Neceſſity of fighting; for they had Forces enough to defend the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, and might have been ſupported and ſupplied with Proviſions by the *Engliſh* Fleet, then in the *Mediterranean*; but the chief Command, as well as the Poſt of Honour, being yielded by the Earl of *Galway* to the *Portugueſe*; and the Earl concurring with the Marquis *das Minas* in all his Projects, neglected entirely the Advice both of the King and the Earl of *Peterborough*; who, not thinking it for the Honour of the *German* or *Britiſh* Nations, to ſubmit to the Dictates of the *Portugueſe* General, unhappily left the Army in *Valencia*, before the Battle of *Almanza*: And it is very reaſonable to believe, that King

Charles

Charles had much the ſame Inducement not to join the Army near *Madrid* the Year before. He knew the *Portugueſe* would not yield the Command to him, even in *Spain*; which muſt have render'd him contemptible in the Eyes of the *Spaniards*, and naturally have been of very ill Conſequence to his Affairs.

Nor can the Conduct of our Generals in other Places be defended in every Inſtance. What can be ſaid for our lying idle Spectators in *Flanders*, when our Friends in *Spain* were reduc'd to the laſt Extremity, and the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* march'd into South *France*, to beſiege *Thoulon*. Surely, if ever it was neceſſary to give the Enemy ſome Diverſion in *Flanders*, this was the Time, in order to prevent their ſending Reinforcements to *Spain* or *Provence*. Can we imagine, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Head of the fineſt Army that ever the World ſaw (one hundred thouſand Veteran Troops) who had beaten the Enemy the Year before, deſtroy'd and taken twenty thouſand of their beſt Troops, and taken Towns before their Faces without Number, either wanted Courage or Stratagems this Campaign, to alarm and diſtreſs his baffled Enemy, who fled before him the laſt, and were not yet recover'd from their Panick? No, this cannot be ſuppoſed; and I wiſh his Friends would furniſh us with a better Reaſon for this indolent Conduct, than that he did not heartily deſire to ſee a ſpeedy End put to the War. The Preſumptions are ſtrong againſt him: Had he acted with the ſame Vigour he had done hitherto, and the Duke of *Savoy* entred *Provence* at the ſame time with ſixty thouſand Men, inſtead of forty (as he might have done, if that Detachment had not been made to *Naples*) the *French* King would probably have been brought upon his Knees, and readily have

yielded up *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, as well as the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Territories, notwithſtanding his Victory at *Almanza*. The *German* Generals ſending fifteen thouſand Men therefore to *Naples*, and the Duke's Inaction in *Flanders*, could, according to ſome, proceed from nothing elſe, but an Apprehenſion that the War would have been brought to too ſpeedy a Concluſion. Theſe great Men, it muſt be acknowledg'd, made a much greater Figure in War, than they could expect to make in Time of Peace; courted univerſally at home and abroad, and golden Showers perpetually deſcending upon them: Temptations too great for mortal Men to reſiſt.

We were bleſs'd with Succeſs, 'tis true, during a Whig-Adminiſtration; but ſurely never was ſuch an ill Uſe made of Victories. Could it be ſuppoſed, when we had been every where victorious, when ſo conſiderable a Kingdom as *Spain* had juſt declared for King *Charles* our good Ally, it ſhould have been abandon'd by us to the Rage of King *Philip?* Were not the Allies bound, in Honour as well as Intereſt, to have ſecured and protected *Spain*, before they had ventured upon that doubtful Enterprize againſt *Thoulon?* They would afterwards have been in a better Condition to have invaded *France*; and *Naples*, every body agrees, would have fallen of it ſelf. To ſuffer the Kingdom of *Spain* therefore to be wreſted out of our Hands, when the People had declared for us, and we had ſo vaſt a Superiority of Troops in *Italy*, and a much better Army in *Flanders* than the *French* had there, will ſcarce admit of any Apology.

Having taking a View of the ſeveral Actions abroad, I ſhall in the next place relate ſome Occurrences that happened at home during this Summer.

A Pro-

A Proclamation was iſſued on the fifth of *June*, for aſſembling the firſt Parliament of *Great-Britain* on the twenty-third of *October*; and the Lord Chancellor, Lord-Treaſurer and High-Admiral renewed their Commiſſions as Officers of the United Kingdom of *Great-Britain*; and the Prince appointed Sir *David Mitchel*, *George Churchill* and *Robert Walpole*, Eſqs; with Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, to be his Council: And his Grace *William Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Devonſhire* and Lord High-Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, dying about the middle of *Auguſt*, he was ſucceeded in that Poſt, as well as in his Honour and Eſtate, by his eldeſt Son *William*, Marquis of *Hartington*.

Her Majeſty, as uſual, with his Royal Highneſs the Prince, went to *New-Market* at the Seaſon for Racing, in *October*, where ſhe was congratulated on her Arrival by Doctor *Bulderſton* the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; who were ſplendidly entertained there at her Majeſty's Expence: But ſhe did not viſit the Univerſity at this time. At her Return to *London*, ſhe received the ill News of the Loſs of four of her Men of War. It ſeems, five of her Majeſty's Ships had been appointed to convoy a Fleet of Merchant-ſhips and Tranſports, loaded with Horſes and warlike Stores, to *Liſbon*, who fell in with the *Dunkirk* and *Breſt* Squadrons off the *Lizard*, to the Number of Fourteen Sail: Whereupon the Convoy, to give the Merchant-men and Tranſports an Opportunity of eſcaping, bravely engaged the *French*: But the *Cumberland*, *Cheſter* and *Ruby* were at length diſabled, and forc'd to ſubmit: The *Devonſhire* maintain'd a Running-Fight, till Night; when, by ſome Accident, the Ship blew up, and only two of her Men were ſaved. The *Royal Oak* was boarded by the *French*, but they were driven

off

off again; and this Man of War, with ſome Merchant-ſhips, got ſafe into *Kingſale* in *Ireland*; moſt of the other Merchant-men and Tranſports being favour'd by the brave Defence the Convoy made, arrived ſafe at *Liſbon*. But we had ſtill a greater Misfortune this Month, in the Loſs of Admiral *Shovel*, in the *Aſſociation*, with the *Eagle*, *Romney* and *Firebrand* Men of War, in their Way home from the *Streights*; and that, after they were come into the Soundings in the Chops of the *Engliſh* Channel, and at a Time when the Weather was very favourable. Sir *Cloudeſly*, with moſt part of the Grand Fleet, ſailing from the *Levant*, after the Attempt on *Thoulon* had miſcarried, arrived near the Rocks of *Scilly*, at the Land's End, about Noon the twenty-ſecond of *October*; when the Weather proving thick and hazy, he thought it prudent to bring to and lay by, till it ſhould clear up: And how he came to alter his Opinion afterwards, is uncertain. But about ſix in the Evening, when there was ſtill more Reaſon to be cautious, as the Night was drawing on, he made the Signal for Sailing, and ſteer'd Eaſt and by North. About Eight at Night, the Admiral's Ship the *Aſſociation* ſtruck upon the Rocks, called the *Biſhops and his Clerks*, and was loſt with all her Company, not much leſs than a thouſand Men, among whom were ſeveral *Spaniards* of Diſtinction: The *Eagle* and *Romney* alſo were loſt, and the *Firebrand* daſh'd to pieces; but the Captain and twenty-four of his Men were ſav'd in his Boat: The *Phenix* alſo run upon the Rocks, but all her Men were ſaved. 'Tis ſaid Sir *George Byng* in the *Royal Anne*, by an admirable Preſence of Mind, ſav'd himſelf and the reſt of the Fleet: For, finding the Admiral's Lights all put out on a ſuddain, and being too well appriz'd of his Misfortune, he immediately ſet his Top-

Top-Sails, put up the ſame Lights the Admiral had, and ſteer'd a different Courſe; and the reſt of the Fleet ſteer'd after him, otherwiſe the Loſs had been yet greater. 'Tis ſaid, My Lord *Durſley* in the *St. George* ſtruck upon the ſame Ridge of Rocks on which the *Aſſociation* ſplit; and the ſame Wave that daſh'd Sir *Cloudeſly* in pieces, ſet his Ship afloat.

There being none of the Men on Board the *Aſſociation* left alive, we can only conjecture the Occaſion of their Misfortune: It is certain there was a great deal of good Company on Board the Admiral; and, it is not at all impoſſible, that, in the Afternoon, they had a Bowl of Punch: The Gentlemen had been a great while abſent from their Friends and Families; and, judging themſelves near the Coaſt, 'tis no Wonder they were a little elevated; and that, after their Spirits were raiſed, their Caution was not ſo great as in the Morning: The general Inclination to be at home prevailed: Their eager Wiſhes, that there were no Rocks in their Way to obſtruct their Paſſage, improved into a Belief that there were none; and tho' the Noon Day-light was not thought ſufficient to avoid thoſe Shelves before, they could paſs them now without hazard, in the Dark. Thus our Affections often over-rule our Judgments; but never ſo powerfully, as when aſſiſted by the Fumes of Wine: I do not ſay, nor ſuppoſe, that theſe unhappy Gentlemen were diſorder'd by their Liquor; I only imagine they were in a cheerful merry Mood, and what would have been very innocent on ſhore; but there is a Time for all Things; and, happy had it been, if a cheerful Bowl had not thrown them off their Guard, at a Time when they knew the utmoſt Caution was required.

Sir

Sir *Cloudeſly*'s Body was taken up by ſome Country People, and ſtripp'd, and afterwards buried in the Sand; but, upon Enquiry made by ſome of the other Ships, it was found, and conveyed to *London*, and lies now interr'd in *Weſtminſter-Abby*, where her Majeſty erected a Monument for him at her own Charge: He is allowed by every body to have been a very brave Officer, but much fitter to have commanded a ſingle Squadron, than the Grand Fleet: I know he is much commended by ſome People for his Conduct at the Battle of *Malaga*; but as well by the *French*, as the *Engliſh* Account of that Action, his Forwardneſs in that Engagement very much endanger'd the Van being cut off from the reſt of the Fleet.

For, as Sir *Cloudeſly* advanced, the *French* retired, and drew him to ſo great a diſtance, that if Admiral *Rook* had not begun the Battle ſooner than he intended, and indeed before he came within due diſtance, he could never have recovered his proper Station again: The Confederate Fleet had ſpent great part of their Ammunition at *Gibraltar*; and the Admiral, being ſenſible that he had no Shot to ſpare, determined to come up cloſe to the *French* before he had fired a Gun: But Sir *Cloudeſly*'s bearing down upon the Enemy, before the reſt of the Fleet could come up, broke all his Meaſures, and he was obliged to begin the Fight at too great a diſtance, to prevent the cutting off Sir *Cloudeſly* and his Squadron; which was the true Reaſon that Victory was not ſo compleat, as it might otherwiſe have been: But it is time to return from Military to Civil Affairs.

The firſt Parliament of *Great Britain* met, in purſuance of their Summons, *October* 23. 1707, when they were directed to chuſe a Speaker; and the Choice falling upon Mr. *Smith*, Speaker of the late Houſe

House of Commons of *England*, he was presented, and approved by her Majesty the 30th: After which, both Houses adjourned to the 6th of *November*, when her Majesty made the following Speech to the *British* Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

IT is with all humble Thankfulness to Almighty God, and with entire Satisfaction to myself, that I meet you here in this first Parliament of Great Britain, *not doubting but you come with Hearts prepared, as mine is, to make this Union so prosperous, as may answer the well-grounded Hopes of all my good Subjects, and the reasonable Apprehensions of our Enemies.*

To this end, nothing is so immediately material, as to convince, as soon as possible, both our Friends and our Enemies, that the uniting of our Interests has not only improved our Abilities, but our Resolutions also, to prosecute this just and necessary War, till we obtain a safe and honourable Peace for ourselves, and for our Allies.

In so great and extensive a War as this is, many things may be usefully undertaken, which are not fit to be communicated beforehand: The Attempt upon Thoulon *was of this nature; and, though it had not wholly its desired Effect, has nevertheless been attended with many great and obvious Advantages to the Common Cause in this Year*; and has made our Way easier, I hope, to greater in the next.

As the French *have gained Ground upon us in* Spain, *so they have been wholly driven out of* Italy; *by which, it is become more easy for all the Allies to join their Assistance next Year, for enabling the King of* Spain *to recover his Affairs in that Kingdom, and to reduce the whole* Spanish *Monarchy to his Obedience.*

The Weakneſs and ill Poſture of Affairs upon the Rhine, *in the beginning of the Year, has given an Opportunity to the* French *to make themſelves ſtronger in all other Parts; but this Defect ſeems, in a very promiſing Way of being fully remedied againſt next Campaign, by the Conduct and Authority of the Elector of* Hanover, *whoſe ſeaſonable Acceptance of that Command, has ſtrengthened and obliged the whole Confederacy.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The juſt Application of the Supplies given me by former Parliaments; the plain Neceſſity of continuing this War; the reaſonable Proſpect of putting a good End to it, if we be not wanting to ourſelves, and the Honour of the firſt Parliament of Great Britain, *are, I make no doubt, ſufficient Arguments to incite you to provide the neceſſary Supplies, which I am obliged to deſire of you for the enſuing Campaign in all Parts; and particularly for the timely Support of the King of* Spain, *and the making good our Treaty with* Portugal; *as alſo for ſtrengthening the Confederate Army under the Command of the Duke of* Savoy: *All which Services, I don't doubt but you will think ſo neceſſary, that they ought not to be neglected, even though they ſhould require an Augmentation.*

The Sums already expended in this War have been very great, and they are ſufficient Proofs how well ſatisfied my Subjects have always been with the Ends of my Government; of which I am ſo ſenſible, as never to aſk any Supplies from them, but what are abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of their Religion and Liberty; and I look upon it as my great Happineſs, that I have not the leaſt Intereſt ſeparate from that of all my good Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In a Work ſo great and new in its kind, as that of the Union, it is impoſſible but that ſome Doubts and Difficulties

ſculties may have ariſen; which, however, I hope are ſo far overcome, as to have defeated the Deſigns of thoſe who would have made uſe of that Handle to foment Diſturbances.

There are ſeveral Matters expreſly made liable, by the Articles of the Union, to the Conſideration of the Parliament of Great Britain; *which, together with ſuch others, as may reaſonably produce thoſe Advantages, that with due Care muſt certainly ariſe from that Treaty, I earneſtly recommend to your ſerious Conſideration.*

On my Part nothing ſhall be wanting to procure to my People all the Bleſſings which can follow from this happy Circumſtance of my Reign; and to extinguiſh, by all proper means, the leaſt Occaſions of Jealouſy, that either the Civil or Religious Rights of any Part of this my United Kingdom can ſuffer by the Conſequences of this Union.

Such a Suggeſtion ſhall never, in my Time, have any Foundation, how reſtleſs ſoever our Enemies may be in their Endeavours and Artifices, to diſturb our Peace and Happineſs; thoſe great and valuable Bleſſings cannot but be always ſecure to us, if we heartily endeavour to confirm and improve our preſent Union: I hope therefore you will ſuffer nothing to prevail with you to diſunite among yourſelves, or abate your Zeal in oppoſing the common Enemy.

At the opening of this Parliament, thirteen of the fifteen *Scots* Peers were admitted to their Places in the *Britiſh* Houſe of Lords, each of them being introduced by two *Engliſh* Peers of the ſame Rank; and the Commoners of *North Britain* took their Places in the Lower Houſe.

The Commons, in Anſwer to her Majeſty's Speech, preſented her an Addreſs on the 12th of *November*, wherein they do with all Thankfulneſs

acknowledge the divine Goodneſs, in making her Majeſty the glorious Inſtrument of uniting her two Kingdoms; aſſuring her, they would embrace all Occaſions of conforming and improving this happy Union, and were reſolved to exert the united Strength of this Iſland, and make it a Terror to her Majeſty's Enemies: They ſaid, tho' her Majeſty's Arms had not all the deſired Succeſs the laſt Campaign, that ſhould not diſcourage them from making their utmoſt Efforts for *recovering the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy*, making good her Treaties with *Portugal*, and ſtrengthning the Duke of *Savoy*. They acknowledge, that her Majeſty, throughout her whole Reign, has ſhewn no Intereſt ſeparate from her People, who were ſo ſenſible of it, that they ſhould never be wanting on all Occaſions to expreſs their Gratitude to the beſt of Queens.

The Lords, on the contrary, had diſcovered ſuch a Series of bad Conduct, both at Sea and Land, the laſt Campaign, that, inſtead of addreſſing her Majeſty, they immediately fell upon their Grievances; particularly, the Ruin of our foreign Trade, for want of Cruiſers and Convoys; and read a Petition, preſented by the Sheriffs of *London*, and two hundred conſiderable Merchants, complaining of their Loſſes at Sea, and deſiring ſome ſpeedy Remedy. Whereupon the old Lord *Haverſham* made a Speech, and obſerved, that our Ships had been taken by the Enemy, as the *Dutch* take Herrings by Shoals upon our Coaſts, and that the Royal Navy it ſelf had not eſcaped. That by theſe Misfortunes our Merchants were beggar'd, our Commerce broke, our Trade was gone, our Manufactures ruin'd; the Queen loſt her Cuſtoms, and the Parliament muſt make good the Deficiencies; *while our Allies had an open and flouriſhing Trade*, and the Enemy made uſe of our Ships and

Seamen

Seamen againſt us: That they were now upon the Enquiry, who brought them into this miſerable Condition; but wherever they began, if they did not end with the *Miniſtry*, they ſhould be in a worſe Condition than they were before: That he took the Root of all their Misfortunes to lie in the *Miniſtry*, and without a Change of *Miniſtry*, in his Opinion, no other Remedy would be effectual. He ſaid, if he was not confident he ſtood upon ſure Grounds, he ſhould not have ventured to have ſaid ſo much; but *he had his Juſtification in his Hand:* The Prince he excus'd, and ſaid, he thought the Navy ſafer in his Hands than any Man's, as not being capable of being influenced by any great Miniſter; but if his Council had been faulty, it was fit they ſhould have what they deſerv'd: Nor did he lay any Blame upon the Queen; he ſaid, ſhe was a Princeſs of too conſummate Wiſdom, to act without the Advice of her Miniſtry; that their Lordſhips had long ſince addreſs'd her Majeſty, that particular Care might be taken of theſe Points, and *none but they, who had her Majeſty's Ear, could prevail to the contrary*; and the want of following their Lordſhips Advice had coſt the Nation near ten Millions, and therefore it evidently followed, that the *Miniſtry had been the Occaſion of all thoſe Loſſes.*

And thus the old Queſtion was reviv'd, Whether the Land or Sea-Service, ought to be moſt attended to? Not, that the thing would bear a Queſtion; but every one knows, who commanded at Land, what Alliances and Friendſhips he had contracted with the Treaſury, and other great Miniſters; that his Troops were conſtantly paid, recruited, and augmented at his Deſire, and that he had met with ſuitable Succeſs, and, as a learned Gentleman obſerves, was crown'd with Victory every

every other Year: The Trophies of his Victories were hung up in our View; we frequently went in ſolemn Proceſſion to St. *Paul's* (the Pomp whereof was little inferior to a *Roman* Triumph) to return our Thanks to Heaven for the Succeſſes of our great Leader. And can it be thought ſtrange, that the Nation ſhould be ſtruck with the Splendour of the Cavalcade, that the Hero ſhould attract all our Hearts, and engage all our Powers to ſupport his Glory? It is very natural to ſuppoſe, that we were ſo far amuſed with theſe Things, that we neglected others of equal Conſequence: We ſee, that thus in Fact it was; for tho' our Fleet and our Trade is univerſally acknowledged to be of the greateſt Importance to the Nation, and tho' we were Maſters at Sea, yet the Enemy domineer'd in the Soundings, and in the Channel, and hardly ſuffered a Merchant to eſcape them; and, as my Lord *Haverſham* obſerves, even our Men of War fell into their Hands: And, the Prince bearing the Title of Admiral, the Miniſtry thought themſelves ſufficiently ſkreen'd againſt any Complaints on this Head; But the Nation could no longer be blinded by the Glittering and Eclat of our Arms in *Flanders*; the Merchants grew clamorous, our Manufactures were ruined, the Workmen and their Families were ſtarving, and even the Name of the Prince, her Majeſty's deareſt Conſort, whom the People ſo much adored, could no longer ſtop the Mouths of that Multitude of Sufferers.

Her Majeſty, coming to the Houſe the eighteenth, gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land-Tax and ſome other Bills; after which ſhe made a Speech to the Parliament, wherein ſhe took Occaſion to tell them, that ſhe thought herſelf obliged to look upon thoſe, who were willing

ſing and deſirous to ſupport her in bringing this War to a ſafe and honourable Concluſion, as the moſt proper Objects of her Favour and Encouragement. On the nineteenth, a Debate was begun in the Houſe of Lords concerning the War in *Spain*, wherein the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Conduct was on all Sides highly applauded; but when it was moved, that he might have the Thanks of the Houſe, this was oppoſed by ſome, who imagined it might tend to eclipſe the Glory of another General. The Earl of *Rocheſter* obſerv'd on this Occaſion, that it was a Saying of old Duke *Schomberg*'s, that the attacking *France* in the *Netherlands*, was like taking a Bull by the Horns; and therefore his Lordſhip propoſed the ſtanding upon the Defenſive in *Flanders*, and ſending from thence fifteen or twenty thouſand Men to *Catalonia*. In this he was ſeconded by the Earl of *Nottingham* and others, who took Notice, that *Spain* was in a manner abandoned to the Enemy. This raiſed the Indignation of a noble Peer, who could not bear to hear of being upon the Defenſive; inſomuch, that the Houſe took Notice of his Warmth, and a certain Lord ſaid, he wonder'd that Nobleman, who had been always ſo conſpicuous for his Calmneſs and Moderation, ſhould now be out of Temper; and there being an abſolute Neceſſity to ſuccour *Spain*, he would be glad to hear where elſe they could provide Troops to ſend thither. To this it was anſwer'd, the Thing was of too great Concern to be ſpoken of without Warmth, and there were Meaſures already concerted for ſending powerful Succours to King *Charles*; but how powerful thoſe Succours were, the Event ſufficiently manifeſted.

The

The ſame Day, *viz.* the 19th of *December*, the Lords preſented her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do return our moſt humble and hearty Thanks to your Majeſty for your moſt Gracious Speech to your Parliament.

The great Spirit and Reſolution your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs, for the vigorous carrying on the War in Spain *and* Portugal, *and ſtrengthning the Army of the Duke of* Savoy, *who has deſerved ſo well of the whole Confederacy, cannot fail to contribute, in the moſt effectual manner, to bring this War to a ſpeedy and happy Concluſion.*

Such an Example ought to excite all your Allies to a noble Imitation; and we are ſure, your Majeſty will do your utmoſt to oblige ſuch of them, as hitherto have fail'd *in their Parts, for the future to act as thoſe, who have a real Concern for reſtoring and ſecuring Peace and Liberty to* Europe. *Your Majeſty's Favour will always be the higheſt Encouragement to your Subjects; but the Zeal we have for the Preſervation of your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Duty we owe to our Country, always has and ever will oblige us to do all that lies in our Power for ſupporting your Majeſty in this juſt War, till it be brought to a ſafe and happy Concluſion.*

And, as we have ſhewn the greateſt Zeal for bringing the Union to paſs, and for preventing every thing that might diſturb it, ſo we unanimouſly promiſe your Majeſty to do all that is poſſible for us to make it compleat and entire.

And ſo zealous were both Houſes in proſecuting the War, till *the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy was recovered*

covered, that they join'd in a farther Addreſs to her Majeſty on that Subject, the 23d inſtant, of the following Tenor:

WE, *your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, having been always fully perſuaded, that nothing could reſtore a juſt Balance of Power in* Europe, but the reducing the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Obedience of the Houſe of *Auſtria, and having ſeen ſeveral great Parts of that Monarchy, by the Bleſſing of God, upon the victorious Arms of your Majeſty, and your Allies, already in the Poſſeſſion of that Houſe; do think it, not only ſeaſonable, but neceſſary, at this Juncture, humbly to offer this our unanimous Opinion to your Majeſty*, That no Peace can be honourable or ſafe to your Majeſty, or your Allies, if *Spain*, the *Weſt-Indies*, or any Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, be ſuffered to remain under the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

When we conſider, what Efforts this Kingdom has continued to make from the Beginning of the War, we cannot but think a much greater Impreſſion might have been made upon the Enemy before this time, if ſome of our Allies, who ſeem principally concerned, and have reaped the moſt immediate Advantage, had ſeconded your Majeſty with like Vigour, *whereby* France *might have been equally preſs'd on all Sides.*

We are obliged to return our humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for the Care you have taken, and the Inſtances you have us'd with his Imperial Majeſty, for ſending a conſiderable Force to the Relief of Spain, *under the Command of Prince* Eugene, *as being certainly the moſt likely Method to to reſtore the Affairs of the Confederacy in that Country.*

But the frequent Diſappointments we have obſerved on the part of the Emperor and Empire, to the great Prejudice of the Common Cauſe, *makes us think it our Duty, in order that the War may be brought to a ſpeedy and happy Concluſion, to beſeech your Majeſty to make the moſt preſſing Inſtances to the Emperor, that he would, with all Expedition, ſend powerful Succours to his Brother the King of* Spain, *under the Conduct of that great and ſucceſsful General; that he would timely and effectually make good what has been concerted for his putting twenty thouſand Men, under the Command of the Duke of* Savoy, *and would alſo make Uſe of his utmoſt Power and Intereſt for ſtrengthning the Army upon the* Rhine, *which is now happily put under the Command of that wiſe and valiant Prince the Elector of* Hanover.

We believe, no Part of this can be refuſed, upon your Majeſty's earneſt Interpoſition, who have done ſuch great Things for the Houſe of Auſtria; *and this being comply'd with, we may reaſonably hope, by God's Aſſiſtance, the next will prove a happy and glorious Campaign.*

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I *Am fully of your Opinion, that no Peace can be honourable or ſafe for us, or for our Allies,* till the entire Monarchy of *Spain* be reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; *and am very well pleaſed to find, that the Meaſures I have concerted for the Succour of the King of* Spain, *are ſo well approved by both Houſes of Parliament.*

I ſhall continue my moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Emperor, for the haſtening of farther Succours, and that they may be commanded by Prince Eugene; *as alſo, upon all the other Particulars mentioned in your Addreſs.*

And

And the Commons, it appears, were reſolved not to be backward, on their Parts, in making Proviſion for the War; for an Eſtimate of the Expences for the enſuing Year was no ſooner laid before them, but they reſolv'd, That forty thouſand Men be employ'd in the Land-Service, at four Pounds a Man *per* Month, the Ordnance for that Service included; and 120,000 *l.* more for the Ordinary of the Navy. For forty thouſand Landmen to act in Conjunction with the Allies, 894,272*l.* For ten thouſand additional Men, 177,511*l.* For her Majeſty's Proportion of three thouſand *Palatines*, 34,251*l.* and of four thouſand ſix hundred ninety-two *Saxons*, 43,251*l.* and of *Bothmar*'s Regiment, 9269*l.* For her Majeſty's eſtabliſhed Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, 586,671 *l.* For her Majeſty's Proportion of Subſidies to the Allies 494,689*l.* For Augmentation of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Forces, 500,000 *l.* For Guards and Garriſons, including the Invalids and five thouſand Men to ſerve on board the Fleet, 511,734 *l.* For an extraordinary Subſidy to the Duke of *Savoy*, for ſpecial Services in the Year 1707, 100,000 *l.* For the Queen's Proportion of the *Heſſians* employ'd in *Italy* laſt Year 22,957 *l.* For the Fortifications and Garriſon of *Gibraltar*, 12,284 *l.* For Payment of Intereſt of unſatisfied Debentures, 60,334 *l.* For a Wharf and Storehouſe at *Portſmouth*, 10,000 *l.* For circulating old *Exchequer* Bills, 3500 *l.* For Tranſport-Service, 144,000 *l.* For the Ordinance for Land-Service, 12,000 *l.* For a Debt to Capt. *Roch*, 2126 *l.* In all 5,933,657 *l.*

The Ways and Means of raiſing theſe Sums were: The Land-Tax of 4 *s.* in the Pound: The Malt-Duty. Upon the ſeveral Duties granted laſt Year for Annuities, a farther Sum was now enacted

of 640,000*l.* for like Annuities of 40,000*l.* *per Annum* at the ſame Price: Cuſtoms laid for ninety-five Years, on which one Million of Pounds were to be taken in, for purchaſing more Annuities at ſixteen Years Purchaſe. The *Eaſt India* Company propoſed to advance 1,200,000*l.* for the Service of the War, if they might have their Term enlarged to the Year 1726, contenting themſelves with the ſame Intereſt they already received for the two Millions they formerly advanced, which was comply'd with, and enacted accordingly; and the general Mortgage, as 'twas call'd (that is, divers Duties at the Cuſtom-Houſe) was continued from 1712 to 1714, for a Loan of 729,067*l.* which compleated the Sums voted.

In the mean time, the Prince's Council prepared an Anſwer to the Complaints of the Merchants for want of Cruiſers and Convoys to protect their Trade, which was delivered in to the Houſe of Lords; wherein they obſerve, that the Admiralty had been obliged to ſend ſuch large Fleets to the *Mediterranean*, that there were not Ships or Seamen ſufficient to guard all our Trade, eſpecially ſince the Enemy employed their whole Force at Sea in a piratical War, to diſtreſs our Merchants: They obſerved alſo, that notwithſtanding the great Sums that had been given for building Ships in King *William*'s Reign, the Royal Navy was then much diminiſh'd; and that four thouſand Merchant-ſhips had been taken by the Enemy in that War: To which the Whigs reply'd, there had been as great or greater Loſſes in this Reign: But the Tories obſerv'd, that both then and now the Whigs were in the Adminiſtration, that the Prince's Council were put in by the Advice of the Cabinet-Council, and directed by them; and conſequently that the Miniſtry were anſwerable for all the Miſ-

conduct

conduct at Sea, if there had been any; which began to appear ſo evidently, that the Enquiry into paſs'd Miſmanagements were dropped, and a Bill ordered to be brought in for the future well Government of the Navy, in relation to Cruiſers and Convoys: Whereby forty-four Ships of War were appointed to be employed as Cruiſers and Convoys to Merchant-ſhips, between the Coaſt of *England*, and *Cape Finiſterre* in *Spain*; and an Account was to be laid before the Parliament annually how thoſe Cruiſers were employed. It was farther enacted, That all Ships, taken from the Enemy during the War, and condemn'd as Prize, ſhould be the Property of the Captors, *viz.* the Commanders, Officers and Seamen: And that a Bounty ſhould be given to the ſaid Captors of five Pounds for every Man, that ſhould be found on board ſuch Prizes, when taken; and ten Pounds for every Gun the Prize carried.

The Whigs found themſelves mightily embarraſs'd at this time by the Credit Mr. Secretary *Harly* had with the Queen, which was much improved by the good Offices done him by Mrs. *Maſham*, his near Relation, who was of the Queen's Bed-Chamber. As another great Lady had been very uſeful to the General her Huſband, and his Friends, in ſetting every Action of theirs in a favourable Light; Mrs. *Maſham*, 'tis ſaid, was of no leſs Service to the Secretary: And the new Favourite had this Advantage of her Predeceſſor, that while ſhe began to ſlight her Majeſty's Favours, and inſiſt much on the Merit of her Huſband, claiming a kind of Right to direct the Queen in the diſpenſing of her Favours; Mrs. *Maſham*, on the contrary, aſſumed no ſuch Liberties, but was all Obedience and Submiſſion, ſtudying only how to render her Majeſty's Life eaſy and happy; and, by that means

means, ſoon obtained a greater Share of her Majeſty's Affection, than her Rival.

The Prince alſo, 'tis ſaid, obſerved that he was, in a manner, excluded from any Share in the Adminiſtration, by ſome over-bearing Miniſters; and, as the Lord *Haverſham* had hinted in the Houſe of Peers, ten times more Application was made to a certain great Lady, than to the Queen: And thereupon, 'tis ſaid, his Royal Highneſs concurr'd with Mr. Secretary *Harley* in endeavouring to procure a Change in the Adminiſtration, which the two great Stateſmen, who yet managed every thing, diſcovering, reſolved to be before-hand with the Secretary, and, if poſſible, drive him from Court; which, while they were meditating upon, an Accident happened, that gave them ſome Colour for attacking their Rival.

One *Gregg*, a Secretary in Mr. *Harley*'s Office, whoſe Extravagancies had run him deep in Debt, to ſupply his Neceſſities, had entered into a treaſonable Correſpondence with the Court of *France*, and given ſome Intelligence that had been prejudicial to the Publick; which was diſcovered by the Poſt-maſter at *Bruſſels*: *Gregg* was thereupon apprehended the laſt of *December*; and great Pains taken to make the World believe, that what he had done was by Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Direction, or Connivance at leaſt: He was brought to his Trial for this treaſonable Correſpondence the 19th of *January*, when he pleaded guilty, and was condemn'd; but was repriev'd from time to time, till the 28th of *April* 1708. to ſee if the Hopes of Pardon would induce him to accuſe the Enemies of the Adminiſtration as his Accomplices: But the Man continued Proof againſt all Temptations: He took the whole Guilt upon himſelf at his Execution, and acquitted his Maſter, Mr. *Harley*, and every body

dy

dy elſe, of having any Knowledge of his Crime. The Peers however, in the Examination of this Affair, taking Notice that Papers of a ſecret nature were too much expoſed in the Secretary's Office; whereby *Gregg* and other Clerks had it in their Power to give the Enemy Intelligence of the Stations of our Cruiſers and Convoys, and diſcover our naval Enterprizes, thought fit to offer her Majeſty an Addreſs upon this Head, which ſeemed highly to reflect on Mr. *Harley*: The Duke, and the Treaſurer alſo, gave ſo much Colour to the Suggeſtion, as to offer to lay down their Commiſſions, if the Secretary was employed any longer: But all to no purpoſe; the Queen was too well ſatisfied of the Secretary's Fidelity to receive any ill Impreſſions of him. However Mr. *Harley*, finding the Torrent run ſo ſtrong againſt him, deſired her Majeſty's Leave to reſign his Poſt and retire, rather than her Affairs ſhould ſuffer any Prejudice by her endeavouring to protect him unſeaſonably: To which her Majeſty, with ſome Reluctance, conſented; and with him Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Comptroller of the Houſhold; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Attorney-General; and Mr. *St. John*, Secretary of War, reſign'd their Places; ſo that now the Whigs had a clear Stage again, and acted without controul; tho' this Force, put upon the Queen, was far from eſtabliſhing them in her Favour: They themſelves poſſibly were conſcious her Heart was not with them, and ſought rather to compel, than court her Concurrence in their Meaſures afterwards.

However, before Mr. *Harley* and his Friends laid down, they had recommended ſeveral conſiderable Men in the Church to her Majeſty's Favour; Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, was tranſlated from *Exeter* to *Wincheſter*; Dr. *Blackall*, was made Biſhop of *Exeter*; and Sir *William Dawes*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*:

Cheſter: And, on the other ſide, the Whigs p
vailed on her Majeſty to tranſlate Dr. *Moore* f
Norwich to *Ely*, and to nominate Dr. *Trimnel*
ſhop of *Norwich:* And, about the ſame time,
honourable *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; was made Secre
of State in the room of Mr. *Harley*.

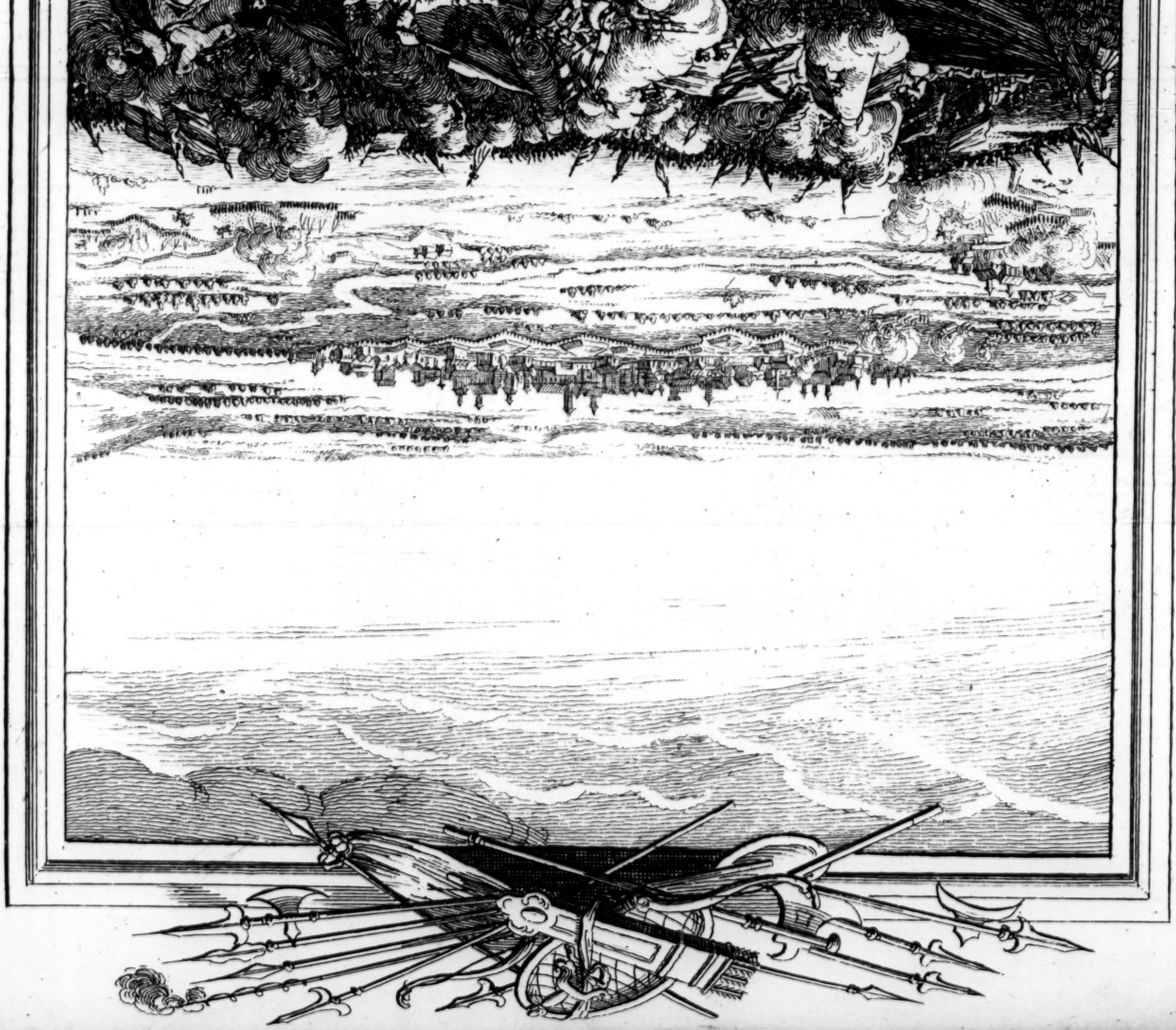
His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*
made the following Promotion of Sea-Officers;
John Leake, was made Admiral of the *White*,
Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Maje
Fleet; Sir *George Byng*, was made Admiral of
Blue; Sir *John Jennings*, Vice-Admiral of
Red; Sir *John Norris*, Vice-Admiral of
White; the Lord *Durſley*, Vice-Admiral of
Blue; Sir *Edward Whitacre*, Rear-Admiral o
Red; and *John Baker*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral o
White.

The Parliament were ſtill taken up in exami
into the Miſmanagements of the laſt Campa
and the Commons reſolv'd, *That it appea
them, that of near thirty thouſand Men provid
by Parliament, for the Service of* Spain *and*
tugal, *in the Year* 1707, *there were but eight
ſand ſix hundred ſixty-nine Men, beſides Office
Servants in* Spain *and* Portugal, *at the time
Battle of* Almanza: This they repreſented in a
dreſs to the Queen: To which the Miniſtry a
her Majeſty to give an Anſwer to this effect,
in the Number of 29,395 Men provided f
Parliament, were included the Officers and Ser
which made a full fourth part of the whole
cording to the Eſtabliſhment and Allowance a
made upon Muſters: That the Forces, und
Earl of *Peterborough* and the Earl of *Galway*
been reduced by Death, Sickneſs, *&c.* before
Battle to 8207 Men, beſides 1729 Priſoners
the Enemy: That the Regiments under the



Hulett Sculp

The BATTLE
of
TURIN.



of *Rivers*, which went from *Torbay*, 8297 Men, when they arrived at *Valencia*, were reduced to 4500, and, that the Battle happened ſo ſoon after the Vote of Parliament for employing 29,395 Men in *Spain* and *Portugal*, that it was impoſſible more of the intended Number could be there: But that the Queen compleated four Regiments that were upon the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, and ſent them to *Portugal* in *April* 1707: That three Regiments more alſo were ſent thither ſoon after; and, to ſupply the Loſs at *Almanza*, the Queen had hired 7000 *Palatines*, 3000 *Germans* more, and 12000 *Italians*, which were embark'd for *Barcelona* in her Majeſty's * Pay: Beſides which, her Majeſty had made a Propoſal to the Emperor for 6000 *Germans* more; concluding, that no Care had been wanting to ſupport the War in *Spain* and *Portugal* in the moſt effectual Manner.

This Anſwer being taken into Conſideration, the Queſtion was put the 24th of *February*, *That timely Recruits for* Spain *had been wanting*, which paſs'd in the Negative; and they addreſs'd her Majeſty to thank her for the Meaſures ſhe had taken to reſtore the Affairs of *Spain*, and provide foreign Troops for that Service.

While the Parliament was thus taken up with examining into the Conduct of our Affairs abroad, we were, on a ſudden, alarmed with an Invaſion intended from *France:* The *French* King, it ſeems, concluded from the Diſcontent the People diſcovered in *Scotland* at the Terms of the Union, that they would readily join the Forces to recover their ancient Independency; and thereupon privately aſſembled a Fleet of twenty-ſix Men of War and Tranſports at *Dunkirk*, before we had any Advice

* If theſe Forces were taken into the Queen's Pay, they were not ſent to *Spain* till a great while after.

of their Preparations; but the *French* beginning the middle of *February* to embark their Troops the Deſign could no longer be a Secret: Whereupon the Admiralty of *England* immediately aſſembled a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War, and ſent them, under the Command of Sir *George Byng* and the Lord *Durſley*, to lye before *Dunkirk*, and wait the Motions of the *French*. And accordingly they arrived before that Port the 27th of *February*, O. S. with twenty-three *Engliſh*, and three *Dutch* Men of War; and here they learnt, that the Chevalier was expected every Day: But the *Engliſh* Admirals being driven from their Stations by ſtormy Weather, and forc'd to return into the *Downs*, the *French* took the Advantage of their Abſence, and ſet Sail the ſixth of *March*, with the Pretender and twelve *French* and *Iriſh* Battalions on Board, beſides great Quantities of Ammunition and ſpare Arms; but were luckily detain'd by contrary Winds in *Newport Pits*, till the 8th Inſtant, when they ſet Sail for *Scotland* again.

In the mean time, both Houſes of Parliament addreſs'd her Majeſty, and deſired ſhe would take care of her Royal Perſon; promiſing to ſtand by her with their Lives and Fortunes, in Maintenance of her undoubted Right and Title againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all her Enemies: A Bill alſo was brought in, for ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus Act*, by impowering her Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as ſhe ſhould ſuſpect were conſpiring againſt her Perſon and Government: And a Proclamation was iſſued, declaring the Pretender, his Accomplices and Adherents, Traytors and Rebels; and for apprehending them; and requiring all Popiſh Recuſants not to depart above five Miles from their Dwellings; and baniſhing Papiſts ten Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and

and for tendring the Oaths to diſaffected Perſons, and taking away their Horſes and Arms; which was put in Execution accordingly.

Sir *George Byng*, being reinforc'd to the Number of about forty Sail of the Line of Battle, beſides Frigats and Fire-Ships, ſet Sail again for *Dunkirk* the ſixth-ſeventeenth; and being between *Dunkirk* and *Calais* on the ninth-twentieth in the Morning, he received Intelligence by an *Oſtend* Ship, diſpatch'd by Major-General *Cadogan*, that the *Dunkirk* Squadron was ſail'd Northwards. Whereupon a Council of War was held, and it was reſolv'd to ſet Sail immediately after the Enemy, whoſe Deſign they judg'd to be upon *Edinburgh*; and a ſtrong Squadron was detach'd, under the Command of Admiral *Baker*, to convoy over the *Engliſh* Troops that were embark'd at *Oſtend*.

On the thirteenth of *March*, the Commons attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, wherein they obſerve, That as, on the one ſide, the ſmall Number of Ships and Troops the *French* made uſe of in this Expedition might juſtly be regarded with Contempt; ſo, on the other, it gave juſt Cauſe to believe, that their chief Dependance was upon ſome of her Subjects, who reſtleſs Paſſions and arbitrary Principles had for ſome Years engag'd them in forming Deſigns to undermine and deſtroy the moſt happy Eſtabliſhment that the Government of this Iſland was ever founded upon: And they did, in the Name of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, aſſure her, That whatever Charge ſhe ſhould be at in augmenting her Troops at home, or replacing thoſe recalled from abroad, or for ſuch other Services as her Majeſty ſhould judge neceſſary on this Occaſion, ſhould be made good: And as they deſired the ſevereſt Puniſhment might be inflicted on thoſe

who ſhould aſſiſt in this unnatural Deſign of betraying her Majeſty and their Country; ſo they did not doubt ſhe would give ſuitable Encouragement to thoſe who ſhould oppoſe the Invader. And they intreated her Majeſty, *That this Enterprize might not divert her conſtant Vigour in proſecuting the War abroad.*

They ſaid, Nothing could be ſo dangerous or fatal to her Majeſty and the Government, as thoſe Perſons who endeavour'd to create Diviſions among her Subjects; or *by artful Methods would leſſen the Eſteem her Majeſty had of thoſe who had ſo eminently, and in ſo diſtinguiſhing a manner, commanded her Armies and manag'd her Treaſure*, to the Glory of her Majeſty abroad, and the entire Satisfaction of her People at home; and therefore deſired, *ſhe would diſcountenance all ſuch Perſons and Deſigns in the moſt remarkable manner.*

The Queen in her Anſwer ſaid, That no Apprehenſions, further than were reaſonable, ſhould have any Influence on her Meaſures, while the Cauſe of Religion and Liberty, with the good Affections of her People, were on her Side: That ſhe thought all thoſe, who endeavoured to make Diviſions, her's and the Kingdom's Enemies; and ſhe ſhould never countenance thoſe who would leſſen the juſt Eſteem ſhe had for them who had done, and continued to do, her the moſt eminent Services.

The Lords alſo attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs the ſame Day; thanking her for the vigorous Methods ſhe had taken againſt the Pretender, and aſſuring her of their Concurrence; and ſuggeſted alſo, that the inconſiderable Forces the Enemy employ'd in this Attempt, muſt proceed from ſome Invitation from hence; and was an undeniable Proof, that neither the Mildneſs of her Majeſty's

Majeſty's Government, nor the Succeſſes of her Reign, could reconcile ſome Men to the Eſtabliſhment. They hoped her Majeſty would have a juſt Deteſtation of thoſe Perſons, who, at the Time of this helliſh Attempt, were miſrepreſenting the Actions of her beſt Subjects, and *creating Jealouſies in her Majeſty of thoſe who had always ſerved her moſt eminently and faithfully*; and deſired no ſuch Perſons might have Acceſs to her for the future: And they hoped, her Majeſty would principally depend upon, and encourage, thoſe who had been ever ſince the Revolution moſt ſteady and firm to the Intereſt of the late King and her Majeſty.

The Queen gave the Lords much the ſame Anſwer ſhe gave the Commons; concluding, that ſhe ſhould always place her chief Dependance on thoſe who had given Proofs of the greateſt Warmth and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, the Security of her Perſon and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

There were not only ten Battalions ſent from *Oſtend* to *Tinmouth* on this Occaſion, but the firſt and ſecond Troop of Horſe Guards, and ſeveral other Regiments marched to the North of *England*, and the Earl of *Leven*, Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, and Commander in chief of the Forces in *Scotland*, was ſent thither, and ſeveral Regiments in *Ireland* were commanded to the North, to lie ready to be tranſported to *Scotland*.

The *French* Fleet arrived at *Edinburgh Frith* the 12th of *March*, O. S. and late the ſame Night Sir *George Byng* arrived there with the *Engliſh* Fleet; who, firing a Gun as a Signal to come to an Anchor, the *French* took the Alarm; and, ſtealing out of the *Frith* in the dark, were ſeen ſtanding

out

out at Sea the next Morning: Whereupon the *Engliſh* gave them Chace; but having few clean Ships, the Enemy out-ſailed them, and Sir *George* took but one of their Men of War, called the *Salisbury*, a Prize the *French* had taken from us; on board whereof were the Lord *Griffin*, the Lord *Clermont*, Mr. *Middleton*, the Marquis *de Levi*, a *French* Lieutenant-General, with ſome other *French* and *Iriſh* Officers, and five Companies of *French* Soldiers: And Sir *George*, having purſued the reſt of the Fleet till he loſt Sight of them, returned to *Edinburgh Frith* the fifteenth Inſtant with his Priſoners; who being afterwards brought to *London*, the Lord *Griffin* was committed to the *Tower*, with the reſt of the Priſoners of Diſtinction; and his Lordſhip being already outlawed for High-Treaſon, Execution was awarded againſt him by the King's Bench: But her Majeſty being pleaſed to reprieve him from time to time, he died at length in the Tower.

The *French* Squadron being returned home, the Commons addreſſed his Royal Highneſs the Prince, returning him Thanks for his great Care, in fitting out the Fleet in the intended Invaſion; which was attended with no ill Conſequence but a great Run upon the Bank, and the Fall of Stocks, that ſoon roſe again when the Danger was over. But the Whigs, who never loſe any Opportunity of mortifying their Enemies, took occaſion from this Attempt of the *French*, to apprehend a great many Perſons of Diſtinction in *Scotland*, who oppoſed their Meaſures, particularly Duke *Hamilton* and the Lord *Belhaven*, who were brought Priſoners to *London*; it being given out they had invited over the Pretender: And indeed all, who did not approve their Conduct in *England* and *Scotland*, were branded with the Name of *Jacobites*,

bites, and Enemies to their Country; by which the credulous People were ſo wrought upon as to chuſe another Whig Parliament: For the three Years being expired, which the preſent Parliament was to ſit, a Proclamation iſſued the fifteenth of *April*, 1708, for the calling of another, to meet the eighth of *July*.

It was ſtrongly reported at this Time, that Sir *George Byng* had Orders from the Queen, to favour the Pretender's Eſcape; nay, ſome went ſo far as to ſay that he did take him, and let him go again. But this was an idle Story, without any manner of Foundation: I am ſatisfied Sir *George* did what he could to take him, and deſtroy the *French* Fleet; and that if the Pretender had fallen into his Hands, he would never have eſcaped from him alive. The Chevalier had not a bitterer Enemy among the Officers of the Navy.

The Parliament having finiſhed the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty came to the Houſe the firſt of *April*, and put an End to the Seſſion, when ſhe made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot conclude this Seſſion, without acknowledging the wiſe and ſpeedy Proviſions which you have made for the publick Security.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I am alſo to thank you in particular for the large and timely Supplies which you have provided for the effectual Proſecution of the War. I aſſure you they ſhall be carefully and punctually applied to the Uſes for which they are appointed.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I take theſe (eſpecially at this Juncture) to be ſuch undeniable Proofs of your Zeal and Affection to

my

my Service, as must fully convince every Body of your doing me Justice to believe, That all which is dear to you, is perfectly safe under my Government; and must be irrecoverably lost, if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred up in the Principles of the most arbitrary Government, should take place.

I am satisfied that every false Representation of the true Inclinations and Interests of my People, must have been made by some of my Subjects, who have given Encouragement to this desperate Attempt: since, without something of that nature, it seems very little consisting with the usual Precautions of our Enemies, to hazard the Expence and Disappointment of so vain and ill-grounded an Undertaking.

However, it is certain, we must be all inexcusable, if we do not take Warning, from this Attempt, to compleat what may be necessary for our Security at home, and the discouraging the like for the future; to which, by God's Blessing, nothing shall be wanting on my Part.

And to the same End I must recommend to you, at your Return into your several Countries, to use your utmost Care and Diligence, in putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and all others disaffected to my Government; and in making them pay towards the publick Taxes, to the full of what the Law requires of them; nothing being more reasonable, than that they, who by their Principles and Practices encourage (if not actually foment) such Disturbances, should doubly contribute to the Charge of quieting them and securing the Kingdom's Peace, and should know themselves on all such Occasions to be responsible for the many Inconveniencies that may ensue.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 30th Instant.

The

The moſt material Acts paſſed this Seſſion, beſides thoſe relating to Taxes already mentioned, were:

An Act for repealing two Acts made in *Scotland*; the one entitled, *An Act for the Security of the Kingdom.* The other, *An Act anent Peace and War.*

An Act for rendering the Union of the two Kingdoms more entire and compleat; whereby it is enacted, That there ſhall be but one Privy-Council for the Kingdom of *Great Britain:* That Juſtices of Peace in *Scotland*, ſhall have the ſame Authority as thoſe in *England:* That Circuit-Courts ſhall be held in *Scotland* twice a Year, *viz.* in *May* and *October:* That the forty-five Repreſentatives of *Scotland* in the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be choſen by Virtue of Writs under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, and returned as in *England.*

An Act for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line: Which enacts, That if any Perſon, by writing or printing, affirm, that the Queen is not lawful or rightful Queen; or that any other Perſon hath a Right to the Crown, contrary to the Act of Settlement; or that the Kings and Queens of *England*, by Authority of Parliament, cannot make Laws to bind the Deſcent of the Crown, ſuch Perſon ſhall be adjudged guilty of High-Treaſon: That the Parliament ſhall not be diſſolved by the Death of the Queen, or her Succeſſors; but ſhall continue to act ſix Months, unleſs prorogued or diſſolved by the Succeſſor: If ſuch Parliament be prorogued or adjourned, it ſhall immediately meet; and if there be no Parliament on the Demiſe of the Crown, the preceeding Parliament ſhall meet and act, *&c.* A Regency alſo was appointed, in caſe of a Demiſe; and all Offi-

cers and Miniſters impowered to act ſix Months, unleſs removed by the Succeſſor, as in the former Acts of Settlement.

An Act for the better Securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruiſers and Convoys: An Abſtract whereof has been given already.

Another Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government. By this Act, all Officers, Civil and Military, in *Scotland*, were required to take the Abjuration Oath, and the other Oaths mentioned in this Act.

An Act for aſſuring to the Engliſh Eaſt-India *Company, on account of the united Stock, a longer Time in the Fund and Trade therein mentioned, and for raiſing thereby twelve hundred thouſand Pounds for carrying on the War.*

An Act for the more effectual Diſcovery of the Death of Perſons pretended to be alive, to the Prejudice of thoſe, who claim Eſtates after their Deaths.

An Act to make farther Proviſion for electing and ſummoning ſixteen Peers of Scotland, *to ſit in the* Britiſh *Houſe of Peers; and for trying Peers for Offences committed in* Scotland; *and for the farther regulating of Voters in Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament.* By this Act, a Proclamation is ordered to iſſue, commanding all the Peers of *Scotland* to aſſemble, at a certain Place, for the Election of the ſixteen Peers to ſit in the Houſe of Peers of *Great Britain*, to be publiſhed in *Edinburgh*, and in all the County Towns of *Scotland*, twenty-five Days, at leaſt, before the Election; and all the ſaid Peers are required to take the Oaths, and make the Declaration againſt Tranſubſtantiation, mentioned in this Act; and the Peers are authorized to give their reſpective Votes by Proxy; but no Peer was capable of having

ing more than two Proxies at one time: The Lord Clerk-Regiſter, or two or three of the principal Clerks of the Seſſion, to certify the Names of the ſixteen Peers elected, into the Court of *Chancery*, before the meeting of the Parliament: The Peers to come to ſuch Elections with only their ordinary Attendants, and to treat of no other Matter, but of the Election, on Pain of a *Præmunire*. For the Tryal of any Peer of *Great Britain*, committing High or Petty Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of Treaſon, Murder, or Felony in *Scotland*, Commiſſions ſhall iſſue under the Seal of *Great Britain*, conſtituting Juſtices to enquire, by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of ſuch County of *Scotland*, as ſhall be named therein, of all ſuch Treaſons, *&c.* committed in ſuch County, by a Peer of *Great Britain*; which Inquiſition ſhall be taken in the ſame Manner, as Indictments before Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer* of any County of *England*, and be proceeded on in the ſame Method as ſuch Inquiſition found before ſuch Juſtices, whereby any Peer is indicted for ſuch Offence.

An Act for the farther directing the Payment of the Equivalent Money in Scotland: Whereby it appears, that upwards of two hundred and thirty thouſand Pounds of that Money was to be paid to their *African* Company, to make amends for their Loſſes at *Darien*, and particularly to reimburſe and reward *William Paterſon*, Eſq; the Projector of that Scheme: Another Part of the Equivalent Money was to have been employed for the Improvement of their Woollen Manufactures, *&c.* And there is this farther remarkable Clauſe in the ſaid Act, *That out of the firſt Money, remaining in the Hands of the Commiſſioners for the Payment of Debts on the Civil Liſt, there ſhall be paid a ful Year's Penſion of her Majeſty's Charity to the late*

Biſhops and their Repreſentatives, and the Poor in her Majeſty's Charity-Roll..

An Act eſtabliſhing a Court of Exchequer *in* Scotland.

An Act to repeal a Clauſe in an Act of 7 W. 3. *(which requires Waggoners to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horſes, or with double Shafts) and to oblige them to draw only with ſix Horſes.*

An Act for aſcertaining the Rate of foreign Coins in her Majeſty's Plantations in America.

An Act for the better preventing Miſchiefs, that may happen by Fire. By this Act, all Pariſhes within the Bills of Mortality were impowered to mark and open the Water-pipes, and provide Engines to extinguiſh Fires: The Firemen of the *Watermens* Company were exempted from being preſſed. And it was enacted, that every Servant, by whoſe neglect any Fire happened, ſhould forfeit an hundred Pounds, or be committed to the Work-houſe for a Year and half: That all Houſes within the Bills of Mortality ſhould have Party-Walls of Brick; that no Cornice of Wood ſhould be made in any new, or rebuilt Houſe; but the Front and Rear Walls of ſuch Houſes ſhould be of Stone or Brick, and carried two Foot and half above the Garret Floor, and cap'd with Stone or Brick: And upon the breaking out of any Fire in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, all Conſtables and Beadles are required to repair thither with their Staves, and to be aiding and aſſiſting in extinguiſhing the ſame, and cauſing the People to work; and no Action ſhall be maintained againſt one, in whoſe Houſe or Chamber any Fire ſhall accidentally begin.

An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Electors of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, and Voters of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

An

An Act for the publick Regiſtering of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and other Incumbrances on Lands, or Tenements, in the Eaſt-Riding *of the County of* York, *and for rendering the Regiſter in the* Weſt-Riding *more effectual.*

An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America. By this Act, all Prize-Offices were ſuppreſs'd, and the Officers aud Seamen of every Man of War, are entitled to ſuch Ships and Goods as they ſhall take in *America*) being adjudged Prize in any Court of Admiralty there) Commiſſioners are alſo empower'd to authoriſe Privateers to take the Enemies Ships in *America*; and ſuch Ships and Goods are given to the Owners of the Privateers. It was alſo enacted, that no Seaman aboard any Privateer, or Merchant-ſhip, or on Shore in *America*, ſhould be liable to be preſs'd. Her Majeſty was alſo empower'd, during that War, to grant Commiſſions to any Perſons or Societies, for taking any Ships, Goods, Harbours, Lands, or Fortifications of the Enemy's, and for the Enjoyment thereof after the War ſhall be ended. And it was enacted, that every Foreigner, who ſhould faithfully ſerve on board any Ship of *Great Britain* for two Years, ſhould be deemed a natural-born Subject.

During the preceding Seſſions of Parliament, a Complaint was made againſt the celebrated *Aſgil*, a Member of the Commons, for publiſhing a Book, that ſhewed the way to Heaven without dying; and he had the Misfortune to be expelled the *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons in *Ireland*, for maintaining the ſame Doctrine; and his Book was burnt by Order of the Houſe in *New Palace-Yard* by the common Hangman.

After

After the riſing of the Parliament, Major-General *Stanhope* was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* the third, and Commander in Chief of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Spain*; and, on the 22d of *April*, the Earl of *Cholmondley* was made Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold; and the Queen was pleaſed to make the following Promotion of General Officers, *viz.* The Earl of *Rivers*, General of the Horſe; *Henry Withers*, *Cornelius Wood*, *Charles Roſs*, *Daniel Harvey*, Lord *Rabey*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Earl of *Arran*, ------ *Maine*, *William Seymour*, *Hatton Compton*, *Robert Echlyn*, Marquis of *Lothian*, ---- *Tidcomb*, Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir *William Douglas*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, *Henry Holt*, *William Cadogan*, *Thomas Meredith*, *Francis Palmes*, *James Stanhope*, Lord *Shannon*, Lord *Charlemont*, Duke of *Northumberland*, Major-Generals.

Luke Lillingſton, Sir *Thomas Smith*, *John Liveſay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primroſe*, *Roger Elliot*, *William Evans*, *Thomas Pearce*, *Joſeph Whiteman*, *John Newton*, Brigadiers.

Dr. *William Fleetwood* was nominated Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*.

The Lord *Lovelace* made Governor of *New York*.

John Smith, Eſq; made Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

Purſuant to an Act of Parliament, for rendering the Union of the two Kingdoms more compleat, a Privy-Council was conſtituted for the whole united Kingdom, conſiſting of the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *William* Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor; *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord Treaſurer; the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident; *John* Duke of

of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward; *James* Duke of *Ormond*; *Henry* Marquis of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain; *James* Earl of *Derby*, *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*, *Charles* Earl of *Berkeley*, *Francis* Earl *Bradford*, *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondley*, *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*, *William* Lord *Dartmouth*; *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Secretary of State; *Thomas Coke*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain; Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the Rolls; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*; *James Vernon*, Eſq; *John How*, Eſq; *Thomas Earl*, Eſq; *Mainhard* Duke of *Schomberg*, *John Smith*, Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; Sir *John Holt*, Chief Juſtice; *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, *James* Duke of *Queenſberry*, *James* Earl of *Seafield*, *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, *Thomas* Lord *Conningsby*, *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*, *John* Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, *Ralph* Duke of *Montague*, *James* Duke of *Montroſs*, *Robert* Marquis of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain; *Hugh* Earl of *Loudon*, *Robert* Lord *Ferrers*, *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; *Richard* Earl *Rivers*, *Algernoon* Earl of *Eſſex*, *Charles* Earl of *Manchester*, *John* Earl of *Pawlet*, *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, *John* Duke of *Argyll*, and the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Roxborough*.

I proceed now to take a View of Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1707, which he begins with an Account of the Battle of *Almanza*; wherein that Prelate is guilty of very groſs Miſtakes, to ſay no worſe of them; tho' the Reader, no doubt remembers that he has given in his Hiſtory upon Oath: He ſays, p. 475, That the Allies had eaten up all their Stores in *Valencia*, *and were forced therefore to break into* Caſtile; which is directly contrary

contrary to Truth, *Valencia* being a much more plentiful Country than *Caſtile*, and the Sea open to that Province; by means whereof Supplies might have been brought thither; whereas *Caſtile*, is a very barren Inland-Country, and was at that time eaten up by the *French* and *Spaniſh* Forces to that degree, that the Day after the Battle the Enemy could not find Bread for their Troops, tho' they were victorious. Another Miſtake of the Biſhop's in the ſame Page is, *That the Duke of* Orleans, *and the Forces he brought with him from* France, *join'd the Duke of* Berwick *the Day before the Battle of* Almanza; whereas they did not join him till the Day after the Battle, as every *Gazette* and News-Paper could have inform'd him; and we have ſeen an Apology of the Duke of *Berwick* to the Duke of *Orleans*, for fighting before he arrived. The Biſhop again inſinuates, that the Allies were under a Neceſſity of fighting, *becauſe their Army could not ſubſiſt where they were, nor be ſubſiſted if they retired back to* Valencia; whereas he himſelf tells us, a few Lines after, that our Fleet came upon that Coaſt the Day the Battle was fought, and brought a Supply to the Earl of *Galway* after he was routed: Beſides, if it was ſo difficult for their Army to have ſubſiſted in a Body, it had been very happy if they had divided themſelves, and defended the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Arragon*, as both King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborough* adviſed; while his Majeſty, with the Forces he commanded, had protected *Catalonia*. This was no doubt the wiſeſt Courſe that could have been taken till more Forces arrived: How was it poſſible, the Allies could march to *Madrid* this Spring, when they could not maintain themſelves in *Caſtile* the preceding Winter, but were forced then to retire before the Duke of *Berwick*, whoſe Forces had been

been mightily augmented the Beginning of this Year, before the Duke of *Orleans* join'd him? The Bishop adds, that the Earl of *Galway* retired to the *Ebro* with three thousand Horse, *and almost as many Foot*; but, if I am rightly inform'd, that General fled too fast for any Foot to follow him so far. The Foot that escaped got into the Garrison Towns in *Valencia*; and, God knows, there were but very few of these, the whole infantry in a manner being cut to pieces, or made Prisoners, after they were abandoned by the cowardly *Portuguese* Horse, with whom the Earl of *Galway* sav'd himself.

The Bishop observes, p. 485, *That* France *sent out no Fleet this Year, and yet we never had greater Losses on that Element: The Prince's Council was very unhappy in the whole Conduct of the Cruisers and Convoys: The Merchants made heavy complaints, and not without Reason; Convoys were sometimes denied them*, &c. He adds, *Sailing-Orders were sometimes sent so unhappily (but, as many said, so treacherously) that a* French *Squadron was then laying in their way to intercept them; many of the Convoys, as well as Merchant Ships, were taken.* Our Author adds, p. 489, *That our great Losses at Sea, were imputed to Weakness, or to a worse Disposition: The Prince's Council were Lord High Admiral, without being liable to the Law for Errors and Miscarriages: That this Council was not a legal Court, warranted by any Law; but the Complaints against them were feebly managed at the Bar of the House of Commons, the Queen and Prince concerning themselves in the Matter, and the Merchants managed their Complaints but poorly; some were frighted, and others were practised on, and were carried even to magnify the Conduct of the Fleet, and to make Excuses for all the Misfortunes that had happened: At length, in Concurrence with those who were in Offices,*

the Matter was so managed, that the Complaint was let fall, very little to their Honour; but the Matter was managed with more Zeal and Courage in the House of Lords; the Merchants were not treated with Scorn there as they had been in the House of Commons: That in the Prosecution of the Enquiry, it appear'd, that many Ships of War were not fitted out to be put to Sea, but lay in Port neglected, and in great Decay: That Convoys had been often flatly denied the Merchants; and when they were promised, they were so long delay'd, that the Merchants lost their Markets, were put to great Charge, and, when they had perishable Goods, suffer'd great Damage in them; and Cruisers were not order'd to proper Stations in the Channel: That the Convoys had not their Sailing-Orders till the Enemies Ships were laid in their Way, prepared to fall on them, which had often happen'd; and many Advertisements, by which those Misfortunes might have been prevented, had been offer'd to the Admiralty, but had not only been neglected by them, but those who offer'd them had been ill treated for doing it.

The Bishop relates farther, p. 491, *That the Examination being ended, and reported to the House, it was resolved to lay the whole Matter before the Queen in an Address; and that the Duke of* Buckingham, *the Earl of* Rochester, *and the Lord* Haversham, *moved, That these Miscarriages might be laid on the Ministry and the Cabinet-Council: But that the Earl of* Orford, *the Lords* Somers *and* Halifax, *and the Whigs, were for naming no-body; but for leaving it to the Queen to find out on whom the Blame ought to be cast:* And p. 492, *That to this Address a general Answer was made, giving Assurances that the Trade should be carefully look'd to; but nothing else follow'd upon it; and the Queen seem'd to be highly offended at the whole Proceeding.*

I shall not dispute with our Author, whether these Losses

Losses of the Merchants were greater than in former Wars; but enquire, whether they are to be ascribed to the Ministry, to the Admiral, or to his Council? As to that Suggestion, *That our Men of War and Merchant-ships were sent out on purpose to be betray'd into the Enemies Hands*, as he frequently inculcates; if we fix this Charge upon the Ministry, it must be acknowledged to be a most villainous Piece of Treachery; such a one, as it is very difficult to believe even that Ministry to be guilty of: And as to the Prince, the Bishop and the Whigs themselves, *in Words at least*, acquit him of being the Author of these Losses; and if they did not, can any one be so credulous to believe, that the Prince was in a Conspiracy to betray the Queen's Ships into the Enemies Hands? As to the Prince's Council, on whom the Bishop chuses to fix the Charge, it is certain, they were made Choice of either by the Prince or the Ministry, or both; and consequently, that the Prince or the Ministry were answerable for their Conduct. The Bishop takes a deal of Pains to acquit the Ministry of this Piece of Treachery; and says, That they had too great a Respect for the Queen, to charge the Prince with being the Author of these Misfortunes; tho' it is evident, the Bishop's Design was to throw these Miscarriages chiefly upon his Highness: And, indeed, the Reason that a certain Sett of Men encouraged these Complaints of the Merchants was to insinuate, that the Prince was either unqualified for that great Post of Lord High Admiral, or that he connived at the Treachery of his Council; and, by such Suggestions, to get him removed, and advance their Friend the Lord *Orford* to the Command of Lord High Admiral; and then they would have had the Direction of all Naval Affairs, as they had before, of our Armies at Land; and

the Treaſury at the ſame time being entirely at their Devotion, both the Queen and Prince would have been mere Cyphers: Her Majeſty might have had the Name of Soveraign; but Dominion, we know, conſtantly attends on Wealth and Power: No wonder that her Majeſty, who ſaw through their Artifices, was *highly offended* at the Attempt. But let us obſerve a little farther, how theſe crafty Stateſmen over-reached themſelves, when they charged the Prince's Council with this treacherous Conduct: They deſign'd, indeed, that the whole Odium of it ſhould reſt upon the Prince, as we ſee by the malicious Suggeſtions of our Author; who tells us, that when the Prince's Council were divided, *he* over-ruled their Opinions: But when it appear'd, that Admiral *Churchill*, Brother to the General, and Mr. *Walpole*, were Members of that Council, the Tories very juſtly retorted on them, That theſe Gentlemen were Friends to, and govern'd by the Miniſtry; and that the Charge of our Loſſes ought therefore to be fixed there; which was urg'd with that Force and Probability, that the Whigs agreed to accuſe *no-body* at laſt: And, as they dwelt ſo much in Generals, it is no wonder that the Queen returned as general an Anſwer; but gave them to underſtand at the ſame time, that ſhe was not ignorant the Prince her Royal Conſort was chiefly ſtruck at by ſome Men.

What he means by *the Prince's Council being Lord High Admiral, without being liable by Law for Errors and Miſcarriages, and that this Court was not warranted by Law*, is not eaſy to imagine; unleſs he would inſinuate, that the Prince was too great to be come at; and therefore it was neceſſary to conſtitute another Lord High Admiral: Nor can I, for my Life, diſcern the Illegality of the Prince's having a Council: He was nevertheleſs

Admiral

Admiral for taking Advice: He did not transfer his Power to the Council thereby, but reſerved a Power of acting as he ſaw fit, whatever their Opinions were, as the Biſhop himſelf admits; and ſurely he would have been more liable to Cenſure, if he had conſulted no-body, in the Opinion of all Mankind, except our clamorous Biſhop and his Diſciples.

It is remarkable alſo, that the Biſhop charges *even this Low Church Houſe of Commons* with brow-beating the Merchants, when they complained of their Loſſes, and *treating them with Scorn*; which is a Charge one would not have expected from a Friend: Indeed they wiſely foreſaw, that the Blame of all theſe Miſcarriages muſt fall on ſome Gentlemen, who were their very good Friends, at laſt; and therefore forbore to proceed farther: They alſo apprehended, that it would be diſcovered that a great deal more Care had been taken of the War in *Flanders*, than of our Maritime Affairs; and that this could not be to the Advantage of their favourite General: And this was, in reality, the Occaſion of our Misfortunes at Sea. There was ſo much Treaſure conſumed in that Land War of *Flanders*, and in ſupplying the Deficiencies of our Allies, that there was not Money enough to be found for fitting out Cruiſers and Convoys: And perhaps this had been contrived, or at leaſt connived at, that our numerous Loſſes might be thrown upon the Prince, and a Whiggiſh Admiral have been introduced in his ſtead; whereby they would have ingroſs'd all the Places of Power and Profit by Sea and Land.

The Biſhop adds, pag. 493, *That very ſevere Things were ſaid in both Houſes of the Conduct of Affairs: It was obſerved, that a vaſt Army was well ſupplied in* Flanders; *but that the Intereſt of*

the

the Nation required, that Spain *ſhould be more conſidered: That Complaints alſo were made of the Duke of* Marlborough, *for continuing the War, though, at the End of the Campaign of* 1706, *the* French *had offered to yield up* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies: *But that was a falſe Suggeſtion.*

And it is a very melancholy Truth, that if *Spain* had not been neglected in the Winter of 1706, it had infallibly fallen into our Hands; and a Period would then have been put to the War: That, during that Winter, near twenty thouſand Men might have been ſent to *Spain* from *Flanders*, without any Prejudice to our Affairs; but then the Glory of putting an End to the War muſt have been aſcribed to other Generals; or rather, *we ſhould have had a very little Occaſion for Generals afterwards.*

I think alſo I have very good Authority, even from Biſhop *Burnet*, to affirm, That *France* that Winter offered us the Alternative, either that the Emperor ſhould have *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*, or *Flanders*, and the Dominions in *Italy* and the *Italian* Iſlands; for he tells us, p. 527, *That the Emperor refuſed* Spain *and the* Weſt Indies; and p. 474, *That the* French *King* (Anno 1706) *applied himſelf both to the King of* Sweden, *and the Pope, to mediate a Peace between him and the Emperor; and that he offered the Dominions in* Italy *to King* Charles; *to the States a Barrier in the* Netherlands; *and a Compenſation to the Duke of* Savoy *for the Waſte made in his Country; provided that King* Philip *might keep* Spain *and the* Weſt Indies; *and that the Court of* Vienna *wiſhed this Project might be entertained; but the other Allies were diſguſted at it, and made no Steps towards it:* He does not ſay who in particular was the Occaſion of rejecting theſe pacifick Offers; but it is obvious

obvious enough whoſe Intereſt it was to reject them.

The Biſhop ſeems, p. 485, to cenſure the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Inactivity, in the Year 1707, himſelf: He ſays, *The* French *General, the Duke of* Vendoſme, *had Orders* (this Campaign) *to ſend Detachments to reinforce Marſhal* Villars, *in lieu of thoſe Detachments that he had been ordered to ſend to* Provence; *and that the Duke of* Savoy *ſeemed to wonder, that the Confederates lay ſo quiet, and gave the Duke of* Vendoſme *no Diſturbance in* Flanders; *and that they could not at leaſt oblige him to keep his Army together.* Here the Biſhop ſuggeſts, that his Grace did not do what he might and ought to have done, to diſtreſs the Enemy on the North of *France*, while the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, penetrated into the South, and laid Siege to *Thoulon*: And it is very evident, that if the *French* King had been heartily preſs'd on both Sides, his Affairs muſt have been in the utmoſt Confuſion.

Our Author proceeds, *p.* 486, to arraign the Conduct of the Miniſtry in relation to *Scotland*: He ſays, Things were ſo ordered there, as if the Deſign had been to contrive Methods to exaſperate the Spirits of that People: The whole Trade of *Scotland* was ſtopped two Months for want of Orders to put it into a new Courſe; three Months paſſed before the Equivalent was ſent to *Scotland*; and when Wines and other Merchandizes were imported into *England*, from thence Seizures were every where made; and this was managed with a particular Affectation of Roughneſs, which heightened the Prejudices that Nation had been poſſeſſed with againſt the Union: That a Correſpondence was diſcovered between *France* and *Scotland*; the Pretender's Birth-day was celebrated publickly at *Edinburgh*, and other Places; and it was openly talked, there was

now

now an Opportunity of invading the Kingdom with a ſmall Force, the Body of the Kingdom being ready to join the Invader. But who does the Biſhop reflect on for ſuffering all this? It muſt be his favourite Miniſtry, or no-body: Nor can I aſſign any Reaſon why they ſhould thus unneceſſarily provoke the *Scots*, unleſs they hoped to ſee an Inſurrection in that part of the Iſland, that they might have a pretence to reduce them by Force of Arms, and put what Terms on them they ſaw fit; or perhaps think the War would be too ſoon at an End, if there was not other Diverſion found for their Troops. It muſt be acknowledged to be very unaccountable, if the Miniſtry were apprized that the *Scots* were thus ripe for Rebellion, and had invited the Pretender and the *French* to invade that Country, that they made no manner of Preparations to defeat the Enterprize, by Sea or Land, till the *French* were ready to ſail. The Biſhop adds, *Theſe Things were done in ſo bare-faced a manner, that no Check being given to them, or Enquiry made after them, by thoſe who were in the Government, it gave Occaſion to many melancholy Speculations.* I ſhall only obſerve here, as I have done already, That this was during a Whig Adminiſtration, which I am not concerned to defend.

The Biſhop indeed inſinuates, that the Prince of *Denmark* and Mr. *Harley* were in a Conſpiracy to bring in the Pretender, which was the Occaſion of all this Management; but there is not poſſibly at this Day a Creature living, ſo credulous as to believe the improbable Tale: Beſides, the Biſhop's Friends were ſtill poſſeſſed of the Adminiſtration, and the Command of the Army; and it was not poſſible for the Prince and Mr. *Harley*, in theſe Circumſtances, to have brought in the Pretender, if

if they had ever entertained ſuch a Thought. But our Author is pleaſed to ſuggeſt farther, that the Queen was in this ridiculous Project, to dethrone herſelf; and one Reaſon he gives for it is, her preferring three great Men in the Church that were not of his Stamp, *viz.* Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Dr. *Blackall*, and Sir *William Dawes*. *Theſe Divines*, he ſays, p. 488, *were in themſelves Men of Value and Worth; but their Notions were all on the other Side: They had ſubmitted to the Government; but they, at leaſt* Blackall, *ſeemed to condemn the Revolution, and all that had been done purſuant to it: That* Dawes *was an aſpiring Man, and ſet himſelf at the Head of the Tory Party*. From all which he would have us infer, that theſe great Divines, and thoſe who preferred them, were *Jacobites*, and for inviting over the Pretender; but, from his bringing no ſtronger Proofs to maintain the injurious Slander he ſo often repeats, it is very reaſonable to conclude he had no better: The Queen, however, was ſo good to prefer two of his Friends, Dr. *More* and Dr. *Trimnel*; and this was ſome Conſolation to the good Father, but did not perfectly quiet the Uneaſineſs of him and his Friends: The other Nominations ſeeming to flow *from the Queen herſelf*, and ſo diſcovered her Inclinations, we are obliged therefore, if we credit Dr. *Burnet*, to conclude, That the Queen was the greateſt *Jacobite* in the Nation, and in a Plot to depoſe herſelf; for which unnatural and fooliſh Suggeſtion, he muſt expect to be ſufficiently laughed at, as long as his Hiſtory is extant.

In ſpeaking of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Conduct in *Spain*, he would have us believe it was very criminal; but brings the oddeſt Proof of it that ever Man produced. He ſays, p. 492, *That*

the Earl brought ſuch a Number of Papers, and ſo many Witneſſes to juſtify his Conduct, that after ten or twelve Days ſpent in reading Papers and examining Witneſſes, both Houſes (without paſſing one Vote againſt him) thought fit to let the Charge brought againſt him fall: Which ſufficiently ſhews, that the Earl's Conduct was ſo far from deſerving Cenſure, that he rather deſerved the Thanks of both Houſes; and would infallibly have had it, if he had not been looked upon as a Tory in thoſe Days; and that the doing him this Honour, would eclipſe the Glory of another General, and cauſe ſome Reflection on the Miniſtry, for not ſupporting him in time, when the *Spaniards* diſcovered ſuch an Affection for King *Charles*.

The Biſhop, *p.* 494 and 495, relates the Treachery of *Gregg*, and tells us of ſome Spies employed by Mr. *Harley*, whom he ſuppoſes more faithful to the *French* than the *Engliſh* Miniſtry; and indeed inſinuates, that they were employed by Mr. *Harley* to betray us: But every one knows, nothing is more common than employing the ſame Perſons in time of War, to be Spies on both Sides; and thoſe who have the greateſt Reach, or rather, that pay beſt, have the Advantage of their Intelligence: And there appears to be nothing in this, any more than in the Affair of *Gregg*, that can affect the Earl's Honour. He was neither proved or ever charged with betraying his Truſt by any Perſon, but the Biſhop, and ſome prejudiced People, who were afraid he ſhould lay open their ambitious and mercenary Views. He tells us indeed of two Stateſmen, who threatned the Queen to lay down their Places, and deſert her Service, if ſhe employed Mr. *Harley* any longer: And this Gentleman was ſo generous as to deſire her Majeſty to diſmiſs him, rather than he ſhould be the

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Occaſion of giving any Diſturbance to her Affairs: For this was too often the Craft of a certain Sett of Men, to inſinuate, the Queen could not maintain herſelf upon the Throne, without their Aſſiſtance; and then to threaten to quit her Service, and to throw all into Confuſion, if ſhe would not do as they directed her; inſomuch that at length ſhe was not ſuffered to diſpoſe of a ſingle Commiſſion but by their Recommendation; which muſt be allowed to ſhew a great deal of Duty and Reſpect to their Sovereign. However, the Queen found herſelf obliged to bear this, and much more, for ſome Years; waiting with Patience, till her Subjects recovered from their Deluſion; and then ſhe made her Adverſaries ſenſible of her Reſentment; but in a milder manner than could have been expected from a Princeſs who had been ſo much and ſo long inſulted by her Subjects.

The Biſhop is ſo good, after all his Invectives againſt Mr. *Harley*, to acquit him of any Share in *Gregg*'s Treachery. He ſays, *Gregg* continued to clear all Perſons of any Acceſſion to his Crimes, of which he ſeemed very ſenſible; and died much better than he lived: And, in another place, he ſays, *Gregg had but newly begun his Deſign of betraying Secrets, and had no Aſſociates with him in it*: And yet we can't but remember what Streſs was laid upon *Gregg*'s Correſpondence, to caſt an Aſperſion on Mr. *Harley*: His Enemies would not have been content with his reſigning his Poſt; they would have had his Head, if they could, by any Artifice or Management, have reached it.

But 'tis time to finiſh my Remarks on the Biſhop's Hiſtory of the Year 1707, and proceed to relate the Actions of the Campaign 1708.

The Duke of *Marlborough* meeting Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* at the *Hague* the beginning of *April* 1708, they afterwards waited on the Elector of *Hanover*, who had taken upon him the Command of the Imperial Army upon the *Rhine*; and it was agreed amongſt them, that the Imperialiſts ſhould remain upon the defenſive in *Germany*, and detach what Forces they could ſpare under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, to act in Conjunction with thoſe of the Duke of *Marlborough* in *Flanders*, where the Allies propoſed to make their greateſt Efforts this Campaign: Accordingly the Duke of *Marlborough* took the Field about the middle of *May*; and having poſted himſelf on the Enemies Frontiers, drew moſt of the Garriſons out of the Towns in *Flanders*, imagining they were ſufficiently covered from the Attacks of the Enemy by his Army: But the *Flemmings*, who were generally better affected to the *French* than the *Dutch*, as well upon the account of Religion, as other Conſiderations; and retaining a very great Affection for the Elector of *Bavaria*, who had lately governed them with great Humanity and Tenderneſs, they readily liſtened to his Invitation to ſubmit to King *Philip*, and promiſed to open their Gates, if a Detachment of the *French* Troops ſhould appear before them in the Abſence of the Confederate Army: The principal Towns that had enter'd into this Conſpiracy were, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, and *Bruges*; but the Treachery of *Antwerp* was diſcovered, and prevented: However, a Body of *French* Troops having found means to paſs the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army undiſcovered; and, coming before *Ghent* and *Bruges* in the Night-time, were let in by the Burghers, and poſſeſſed themſelves of thoſe two great Cities; and from thence the *French* Army marched into *Dutch Flanders*, and laid that Country

Country under Contribution: About which time, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry* taking the Field, and joining the Duke of *Vendoſme*, they had ſo great a Superiority of Troops before the *Germans* joined the Duke of *Marlborough*, that they ventured to lay Siege to *Oudenarde*, which was inveſted the 9th of *July*. Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was joined about the ſame time by Prince *Eugene*, and part of the *Germans*, made a very long ſwift March to the Relief of that Place: On the Approach of the Allies, the *French* thought fit to raiſe the Siege, and prepare for an Engagement; and the Confederate Generals not declining it, a Battle enſued, of which the *Dutch* Deputies in the Army gave the following Relation to the States-General:

High and mighty Lords.

OUR Army, having marched on Sunday *Night from* Aſche, *took the Road of* Leſſines *in order to paſs the* Dender *at that Place; which was done without Oppoſition from the Enemy, whom we had prevented by a ſudden March; and, arriving there on* Tueſday *Evening, we underſtood that the Enemy were marched from* Aloſt *towards* Gavre, *where they cauſed Bridges to be made, in order to paſs the* Scheld; *which made us believe they deſigned to poſt themſelves upon the Height of* Oudenarde, *and hinder us from paſſing the* Scheld; *and, tho' our Army was very much fatigu'd by the foregoing March, yet we reſolved to proceed on our March yeſterday, and, if poſſible, to prevent the Enemy: We detach'd therefore ſixteen Battalions in the Night to take Poſt on the other Side the* Scheld *near* Oudenarde, *and to lay the Bridges neceſſary for our Paſſage. Yeſterday Morning about Nine, we received Advice that the Enemy had paſſed the* Scheld, *and were marching towards*

wards Oudenarde, *which made us haſten our march as much as poſſible, for fear our Detachment that was ſent over ſhould be defeated, and ourſelves prevented in our Deſign of paſſing the* Scheld: *But, by that time the Enemy was come near* Oudenarde, *they ſaw we had already taken Poſt over the* Scheld, *which made them reſolve to ſtrike off to the Right; but, to cover their March againſt ours, they thought fit to throw their Troops into the Hedges, and into a Village upon the* Scheld *below* Oudenarde. *About Three in the Afternoon, as ſoon as our Foot began to come up, it was judged adviſable to attack the Village; and thereby oblige the Enemy to go no farther, but ſtop their March: This attack was made with ſo much Vigour and Succeſs, that the Enemy was immediately driven out of the Village, our Men falling upon them with their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Muſkets, and not firing a Piece; ſo that they preſently threw down their Arms, and a whole Brigade, together with the Brigadier, ſurrender'd Priſoners: The few Horſe that had paſſed with the Detachment, attack'd likewiſe the* French *Squadrons, poſted behind the Village with ſo much Succeſs, that they were put into Diſorder, and puſhed; our Men taking from them eight or ten Standards, and ſome Horſes. Hereupon the Enemy were forced to face about to us, and form themſelves about four of the Clock, when moſt of our Foot being over and formed: The general Engagement began firſt on the Right, afterwards on the Left Wing: The Fight was properly between the Foot, and was obſtinate; but our Men got Ground, and drove the Enemy from one Hedge to another, till Night put an End to the Combat: The Horſe, who by Reaſon of the broken Ground could not act, were detach'd to the Right and Left Wing; and advanced ſo far, that they attack'd the Enemy in Flank and Rear; which, when they perceived, they fell in the Night into the*

utmoſt

utmoſt Confuſion, and part of them retired, with the Baggage and Artillery, towards Ghent *and* Deynſe; *another part towards the Road of* Courtray; *and, according to Computation, ſix or ſeven thouſand ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners, with three or four hundred Officers at their Head, among whom are ſeveral Dukes and General Officers: Had not the Night come to their Aſſiſtance, we believe they would have ſaved very little of their Army. We therefore congratulate your High Mightineſſes upon this compleat Victory, which God Almighty has ſo graciouſly vouchſafed; and which gives us an Opportunity, with this victorious Army, and that of Prince* Eugene, *who was preſent at this Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, and bring the Enemy to Reaſon. Each General made ſo good a Diſpoſition, and every Regiment attack'd the Enemy ſo well, and with ſo much Intrepidity, that it was impoſſible for any one to ſignalize himſelf in a particular manner. Our Loſs, God be thanked, is ſo ſmall, that there is not, as we know of, one Regiment out of a Condition to make the reſt of the Campaign. Among the Horſe, our Loſs is nothing at all; nor do we yet know that we have loſt any Head Officer of the State: With which*

High and Mighty Lords, *&c.*

Oudenarde, July 12. 1708.

The Confederates, after this Victory, levelled the *French* Lines between *Ypres* and the *Lys*, and raiſed Contributions in *Artois* and *Picardy*; which put the City of *Paris* it ſelf into Conſternation; and poſſibly the *French* were not diſpleas'd to ſee the Allies ſit down before *Liſle*; which they knew would ſtop their Progreſs for ſome Months.

Liſle is the Capital of *French Flanders*; the Staple of Trade between *France* and the *Low Countries*, and

and esteemed one of the Keys of *France*. There was in the Town, which is one of the compleatest Fortifications in *Europe*, a numerous Garrison of at least one and twenty Battalions, commanded by Marshal *Boufflers*; which did not, however, deter Prince *Eugene* from undertaking the Siege in Person. He sat down before the Place on the thirteenth of *August*, N. S. while the Duke of *Marlborough* covered the Siege with the rest of the Army; and on the twenty-second the Trenches were opened. The Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendôsme*, having joined the Duke of *Berwick*, who led the Army from the *Rhine*, march'd towards the Duke of *Marlborough*, and for several Days cannonaded his Camp: Whereupon Prince *Eugene* join'd him with a considerable Body of Horse and Foot from the Siege: But the Allies finding the Design of the *French* was only to retard the Siege, the Duke of *Marlborough* intrench'd himself, and Prince *Eugene* return'd to *Lisle*, where the Siege went on but slowly; the *French* disputing every Inch of Ground with the greatest Obstinacy. The Allies themselves acknowledged, that at the Attack of the Counterscarpe, on the seventh of *September*, they lost no less than two thousand Men, either killed or wounded, and amongst them sixteen of their Engineers. At the Storming of the Outworks, *September* the twenty-first, it is confess'd, they lost a thousand more, and Prince *Eugene* was wounded in the Head with a Musket Ball, which graz'd upon his Skull, and confin'd him to his Tent for some Days. The Deputies of the States taking notice how far the Season was advanced, and how slowly the Engineers carried on their Approaches, and the Difficulty of supplying the Army with Ammunition and Provisions, which began to be exhausted, propos'd the raising the Siege; which, 'tis said,

Prince

Prince *Eugene* abſolutely refus'd, his Glory being concern'd in the Event: And though the *Dutch* had much rather have ſeen *Ghent* and *Bruges* reduc'd, and their own Frontiers ſecured from the Invaſions of the *French*, Prince *Eugene* perſiſting in his Reſolution, they, at length, acquieſced; and, while the Prince was confin'd to his Tent by his Wound, the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded at the Siege. Marſhal *Bouffler* having informed the Duke of *Vendoſme* that Ammunition began to be wanting in the Town, the Duke of *Vendoſme* detach'd the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh* with two thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, each of them carrying ſixty Pound Weight of Powder, to endeavour to break through the Lines of Circumvallation, and throw themſeves into *Liſle*: And accordingly, having fix'd green Bows in their Hats (the Sign whereby the Allies diſtinguiſh themſelves in an Engagement) they advanc'd along the Cauſey that leads from *Douay* to *Liſle*; and, meeting with ſome of the Out-guards, they pretended to be *Germans* belonging to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, and were carrying ſome Priſoners to the Camp; but an Officer, being about to examine them more ſtrictly, they rode full Gallop along the Cauſey, and got into the Line of Circumvallation: Whereupon the Guard fired, and the Confederate Army took the Alarm, and purſued them to the Barrier of the Town; where, by ſome Accident, ſeveral Bags of Powder took Fire, and about ſixty of the Enemy were blown up with their Horſes: However, one thouſand two hundred of them got into the Town, and the reſt, by the Favour of the Night, and the Confuſion the Beſiegers were in, retir'd to *Douay*.

The Diſtreſs of the Beſiegers, for want of Ammunition, was not leſs than that of the Beſieged;

for their Communication with *Bruſſels* was, in a manner, cut off by the Duke of *Vendoſme*. The Duke of *Marlborough* therefore found himſelf under a Neceſſity of getting Supplies by the Way of *Oſtend*; where a Body of *Engliſh* Troops, under the Command of General *Erle*, being lately landed (which were raiſed for *Portugal*, and had been employed in alarming the Coaſt of *France* this Summer) very much favoured that Deſign; and the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent ſeven hundred Waggons under a ſtrong Guard to *Oſtend*, which, with the Troops already there, were thought ſufficient to protect the Carriages: But the *French*, underſtanding that on theſe Supplies depended the Succeſs of the Siege, detached the Count *de la Motte* with 24,000 Horſe and Foot, to intercept the Convoy; of which the Duke of *Marlborough* having Notice, commanded Major-General *Webb* to march with twelve Battallions more, and join the other Detachments on the Road: Whereupon a Battle enſued between the Major-General and the Count *de la Motte*; of which we received the following Account, *viz.*

After the Detachments, which were ſent to cover the March of the Waggons from *Oſtend* to the Siege of *Liſle*, had joined at *Turout*, the twenty-ſeventh of *September*, General *Webb* (who as eldeſt Major-General commanded in Chief) received Advice, that Major *Savary*, of the Regiment of *Githem* had poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Poſt of *Oudenburgh*: Whereupon he ſent ſix hundred Grenadiers, under the Command of Colonel *Preſton*; a Battalion of *Orkney*'s, under the Command of Colonel *Hamilton*; with that of *Fune*, commanded by Colonel *Voogt*; the whole, under the Direction of Brigadier *Lansberg*, to reinforce that Poſt. The twenty-eighth, at Eight in the Morning, all the Horſe

Horſe (under the Command of Major-General *Cadogan*) were ordered to *Hoglede*, to wait the Arrival of the Convoy there, except an hundred and fifty Horſe, which were ſent the Night before under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to *Oudenburgh*, with Orders to the Battalions, and ſix hundred Grenadiers, to guard the Convoy to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards to rejoin the Foot at *Turout*. About Noon Count *Lottum* returned to *Turout*, with Advice, that in his Way to *Ichtegem*, he met with an advanced Guard of the Enemy, which he puſhed into the Plain, where he obſerved ſixteen Squadrons mounting in great Haſte on the Alarm which their advanced Guard gave them; whereupon he thought it neceſſary to return in haſte, to give the General an Account of it. On this Advice, all the Foot, conſiſting of twenty-two Battalions, Count *Lottum* with his hundred and fifty Horſe, making the advanc'd Guard, with the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers that were not detached, were ordered to march immediately to gain the Village of *Ichtegem*, by the Way of *Wynendale*: As ſoon as the advanced Guard got to *Wynendale*, they perceived the Enemy in the Opening of the Plain; whereupon the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were drawn up in Battle: Major-General *Webb* and Count *Naſſau Woudenbourg*, at the Head of one hundred and fifty Horſe advanced to reconnoitre the Enemy, giving Orders at the ſame time for the Foot to advance and form themſelves as faſt as poſſible in the Plain. The hundred and fifty Horſe were left at the Opening of the Plain, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to amuſe the Enemy; and to embarraſs them the more, the Quarter-maſters and Grenadiers were poſted in a low Coppice on that Side of the Plain where the Enemy was expected. As ſoon as our Troops

paſſed out of the Defile into the Plain, Major-General *Webb* drew them up in Battle, poſting the in the Opening between the Wood of *Wynen* and the Coppice on the other Side, where t Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted: W had ſcarce got ſix Battalions into the Openin when the Enemy began to cannonade us with for Pieces of Cannon, whereof ten were of thr Bores: But notwithſtanding the great Fire of th Enemy, the hundred and fifty Horſe kept their Ground, which produced the deſired Effect, i giving the General time to form his Foot in tw Lines. The Left Wing was extended beyond the low Coppice, as well to prevent the Enemy from paſſing that Way, as to cover our Flank: On ou Right Flank was poſted, in the Wood of *Wynn-dale*, the Regiment of *Huaklam*; and on our Flank on the Left, the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Pruſſia*, commanded by Colonel *Rade*, with Orders not to diſcover themſelves, nor Fire till they took the Enemy in Flank. Some Platoons of Grenadiers were advanced forty Paces upon the Right and Left with the ſame Orders, and the Quarter-Maſters were alſo poſted on a Road on the Left, that croſs'd through the fore-mentioned low Coppice. The Enemy, after three Cannonadings, advanced towards us on the Plain in twelve Lines, whereof ſix were Foot and ſix were Horſe. Whereupon Count *Lottum* was ordered to retire and poſt himſelf three hundred Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very good Order. The *French* continued to march ſtreight up to us with forty Battalions and ſixty Squadrons; but the General perceiving they extended themſelves to their Right in the Coppice, he ſent Count *Naſſau* to obſerve their Motions, who immediately ordered the ther the Regiment of *Grumkow*, commanded

by Colonel *Beſchefer*; and Brigadier *Elix* being come up with the laſt Regiment, was poſted on the Right in the Wood of *Wynendale*. About half a Quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began, Brigadier *Lausberg*, with the two Battalions and ſix hundred Grenadiers, that had been detached, having Advice that the Enemy advanced to attack us, rejoined us juſt time enough to form a third Line. Some Minutes after the Enemy began the Attack, marching within one hundred and fifty Paces of our Flank on the Right, where the Battalions, who hid themſelves according to the General's Orders, and who were not to fire till the *French* Flank came oppoſite to them, gave them ſuch a warm Fire, that their Left Wing gave into their Center; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince, which was poſted on the Flank on our Left, much about the ſame Diſtance, did not miſs the Opportunity of their Diſorder, to give them a very vigorous Diſcharge, which put their whole Line into Confuſion; nevertheleſs, the Enemy puſhed on, and put two of our Battalions in Diſorder; but the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Albemarle*, under the Command of Colonel *Hirtgell*, advancing upon their Horſe, that were endeavouring to penetrate, engaged them long enough to give time to the General and Count *Naſſau* to bring up the Regiments of *Bernſdorf*, *Gauvain*, and *Lindeboom*, to ſupply the Room of thoſe that were preſs'd, which was done in a Moment: However, the Enemy, ſupported by ſo many Lines, made another Attempt to penetrate; but our Battalions rather advanced than gave way, though the General gave Orders againſt advancing, fearing leaſt that might render the Fire of our Flanks uſeleſs: This Precaution had all the deſired Succeſs; the Regiments and Grenadiers making ſuch a continual Fire

Fire, as forced their two Wings upon their Center, and obliged the whole to retire in the greateſt Confuſion, notwithſtanding all the Efforts their Officers could make, by Encouragement or Violence, to keep them up; ſo that they only fired at a great Diſtance on our Lines, which ours returned, advancing by Platoons as at their Exerciſe, with all the Order imaginable.

Major-General *Cadogan*, who came up ſome time after the Action began, offered to charge the Enemy in their Diſorder with two Squadrons of Horſe, the other four which he had ſent for not being arrived till Seven at Night; but it was not thought adviſable to expoſe ſo ſmall a Number to charge the Enemy, who had brought up all their Horſe to favour their Retreat. The Battle laſted two Hours, and was very hot; in which we had nine hundred and twelve Officers and Soldiers killed and wounded; but the Enemy, as we are aſſured by Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by Report of Priſoners and Deſerters, loſt betwixt ſix and ſeven thouſand Men.

They made their Retreat in ſo great Confuſion, that they left moſt of their Cannon in a Wood, which they did not carry off till next Day about Eleven o'Clock, after hearing that our Convoy was paſſing *Rouſſlaer*: We remained on the Field of Battle till two o'Clock the next Morning, having firſt carried off all our wounded, and ſeveral of the Enemy.

This Victory is the more ſurpriſing, that, by reaſon of ſeveral Detachments, we had not above ſix thouſand in the Action, and the Enemy, by their own Account, not leſs than twenty four thouſand.

This Victory was gained under ſuch Diſadvantages, and was ſo great in its Conſequences (for the Siege of *Liſle* muſt infallibly have been rais'd, if this Convoy had miſcarried) that General *Webb*

was

was not only preferred by the Queen, but received the Thanks of the King of *Pruſſia*, and afterwards of the Houſe of Commons, for his Conduct and Bravery in this Action.

During the Engagement, the Convoy marched forwards, and arrived ſafe in the Camp before *Liſle* the 30th of *September*; but the Duke of *Vendoſme* being convinced, of what Importance it was to cut off the Communication of the Beſiegers with *Oſtend*, marched himſelf towards *Bruges* with a ſtrong Detachment, and cauſed the Dykes to be cut, and laid the Country under Water; inſomuch that it was with infinite Hazard and Difficulty, that the Allies brought over their Ammunition afterwards in Boats to the Places where the Waggons waited to carry it to the Camp; but the Allies having ſurmounted all theſe Difficulties, on the 23d of *October*, N. S. the Town of *Liſle* ſurrendered upon Articles, and on the 25th the Garriſon marched into the Caſtle, which the old Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* never lived to ſee, for he died in the Camp of *Rouſelaer*, on the 18th of this Month, in the 67th Year of his Age. The Caſtle of *Liſle* ſtill continued to make a vigorous Defence, and, while the Allies lay before this Place, the Duke of *Bavaria* made an Attempt to reduce *Bruſſels*, which he had very near effected; but the Duke of *Marlborough* marched himſelf with the Army to its Relief, and prevented him. On the 8th of *December*, N. S. the Citadel of *Liſle* beat a Parley, and the 10th the Marſhal *Boufflers* marched out with the Garriſon, with the uſual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Doway*. On the 18th of *December* the Duke of *Marlborough* inveſted *Ghent*, where the Count *de la Motte* commanded with thirty Battalions, and on the 24th of *December* the Trenches were opened, and, notwithſtanding

ſtanding the numerous Garriſon, the Town ſurrendered the 30th, and the 2d of *January* the Magiſtrates of *Bruges* came to *Ghent*, and made their Submiſſion, and acquainted his Grace, that the *French* marched out of that Place the Day before. About the ſame time the *French* abandoned *Plaſſendael* and *Leffinghen*, and retreated to their own Country.

The Duke of *Marlborough* never was more fortunate than in the ſudden Reduction of *Ghent*; for the Articles were ſcarce ſigned when the ſevereſt Froſt began that had been known in the Memory of Man, the very Horſes Hoofs froze to the Ground, and his Army muſt infallibly have periſhed, if the Town had held out a very few Days longer, which had been no difficult Matter, ſince there was no Breach made in the Walls, and the Count *de la Motte* had a good Army within the Town, ſupplied with all Neceſſaries (and indeed leſs than an Army could not have defended *Ghent*, which is twelve Miles round upon the Walls;) the Allies, 'tis true, were in the End very ſucceſsful in *Flanders* this Campaign; but they had two very narrow Eſcapes, one at *Wynendale*, and the other at *Ghent:* Had they miſcarried at either Place, that fine Army of the Confederates, conſiſting of Veteran Troops, would infallibly have been ruined; a Loſs, that the Allies could ſcarce ever have retrieved. It may be conſidered farther, that the Siege of *Liſle* was the unhappy Occaſion of the ill Succeſs of the War in other Places this Campaign; our Affairs were again miſerably neglected in *Spain* and *Portugal*, to humour the Duke and Prince *Eugene* in this Enterprize: We even broke our Treaty with *Portugal* on their Account, and ſent Major-General *Earl* to *Oſtend* with eight thouſand Men, to aſſiſt in protecting the Supplies of Ammuni-

Ammunition and Proviſion, that were continually ſending to *Liſle*, when thoſe Forces were raiſed and embarked for the Service in *Portugal*, which was the Reaſon the *Portugueſe* could make no Diverſion on that Side, while the Duke of *Orleans* preſſed the Allies in *Catalonia*, and beſieged *Tortoſa*, which ſurrendered the 11th of *July*; as did afterwards the Towns of *Denia* and *Alicant* in *Valencia*: Count *Staremberg* had indeed been ſent from *Italy* to *Catalonia* with a ſmall Reinforcement of Troops the beginning of the Year 1708, which enabled him to ſave the Remainder of *Catalonia*; but he was not in a Condition to act offenſively till the latter End of the Year; for the Marquis *das Minas*, the General of the *Portugueſe*, and that other unfortunate General, the Earl of *Galway*, with the *Portugueſe* Forces in *Catalonia*, had been tranſported from *Catalonia* to *Portugal* to defend that Country; which was highly neceſſary, after the Allies had failed in ſending the Forces to *Portugal* they had engaged to do by their Treaty with that Crown.

And, indeed, both King *Charles* and the King of *Portugal* ſeemed to have agreed upon a Ceſſation from the Fatigues of War the latter End of this Year, in order to follow ſofter Amuſements: King *Charles*, 'tis ſaid, firſt made his Addreſſes to the Princeſs of *Anſpach*, late Conſort to our preſent King, who, refuſing to alter her Religion for the ſake of a precarious Crown, he courted the Princeſs of *Wolfembuttle*, and was ſo fortunate as to perſuade her to renounce her Proteſtant Principles, and not only conſent to a Marriage, but to go over in Perſon to *Barcelona*, and conſummate her Nuptials there: In purſuance whereof ſhe ſet out for *Italy*, and arrived at *Milan*, whither Sir *John Norris*, one of the *Engliſh* Admirals, was ſent by

Sir *John Leake*, to pay his Compliments to that Princeſs, and invite her to take her Paſſage on board the *Engliſh* Fleet to *Spain*: And accordingly, on the 13th of *July*, ſhe was received on Board the *Engliſh* Fleet at *Genoa*; and Sir *John Leake* ſailed with that Princeſs, and a Reinforcement of ſix thouſand Troops, for *Catalonia*, where he arrived the latter End of *July*; being extremely welcome to King *Charles*, as he brought him not only a moſt agreeable Princeſs, but ſuch a Body of Forces as would have enabled the Allies to act offenſively in *Catalonia*, if they had been inclined to have made an autumn Campaign.

The foreign Troops in *Engliſh* Pay were commanded by Count *Staremberg*, and the national Troops by General *Stanhope*, who arrived at *Barcelona* by the Way of *Italy* the *May* before, with the Character of Envoy Extraordinary to King *Charles*, as well as General: However, his Catholick Majeſty was ſo taken up with the Solemnity of his Wedding, and the Feſtivals and Rejoicings that ſucceeded it, that there was no further Action in *Catalonia* this Campaign after the Surrender of *Tortoſa* to the Duke of *Orleans*: But Sir *John Leake*, who had the good Fortune to deſtroy and take ſeventy Barks and Tartanes of the Enemy, laden with warlike Stores and Proviſions for the Army of the Duke of *Orleans*, on his firſt Arrival in the *Mediterranean*, now determining to improve the Advantages he had of commanding the Confederate Fleet on that Side, while the Enemy remained quiet in their Ports, and ſeemed afraid to ſtir out, took ſome Land Forces on Board at *Barcelona*; and, ſailing to the fruitful Iſland of *Sardinia*, came before *Cagliari*, the Capital of that Iſland, the 12th of *Auguſt*, N. S. and having ſummoned the Marquis of *Jamaica*, the Viceroy, to ſubmit to

King

King *Charles*, and thrown ſome Bombs into the City, the Inhabitants compelled the Viceroy to ſurrender, with his Garriſon; the greateſt part whereof entered into the Service of King *Charles*: Here the Admiral had the good Fortune alſo to meet with two thouſand Horſes, which the Enemy had got together for remounting their Cavalry in *Spain*, and theſe he tranſported to *Barcelona* for the Service of King *Charles*; and, the whole Iſland following the Example of *Cagliari*, the ſeveral States aſſembled, and gave Aſſurances of their Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles*, and promiſed thirty thouſand Sacks of Grain for the Subſiſtance of his Troops. Sir *John Leake* afterwards ſailed to *Minorca*, where, by the Aſſiſtance of a Body of Land Forces, commanded by Major-General *Stanhope*, that Iſland, with the ſtrong and commodious Harbour of *Port-Mahon*, were reduced to the Obedience of King *Charles* by the latter End of *September*.

Commadore *Wager* had the good Fortune this Summer to meet with the *Spaniſh* Galleons off of *Carthagena*; but, being ill ſeconded by Captain *Bridges* in the *Kingſton*, and Captain *Windſor* in the *Portland*, moſt of them eſcaped: However, the *Spaniſh* Admiral, computed to be worth three Millions of Pieces of Eight, blew up in the Engagement, and the Commadore took the Rear-Admiral, which was very rich, the Commadore's Share amounting to 100,000 *l.* Sterling: The two Captains that were with him were try'd by a Court-Martial for not doing their Duty, and only turned out; they were acquitted indeed of Cowardice; but ſurely their Courage was not very extraordinary, where the Proſpect of ſuch immenſe Wealth could not animate them to do ſomething more than ſtrict Duty required: But, while Men are

preferr'd by Intereſt, rather than Merit, ſuch Tools will ever be found in the Fleet.

In *July*, the King of *Portugal* was married by Proxy to *Mary-Anne* of *Auſtria*, the Emperor's ſecond Siſter; who, being arrived in *Holland* in her Way to *Portugal*, was convoyed by a Squadron of *Engliſh* Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Baker*, to *Portſmouth*, where ſhe came on Shore, and ſtayed till the 6th of *October*, and then went on board Sir *George Byng* in the *Royal Anne*, and ſailed for *Lisbon*, where ſhe arrived the 27th of the ſame Month.

The Duke of *Savoy* did not enter upon Action this Year till very late, ſeeming reſolved not to act till the Emperor had enlarged his Territories, by yielding up to him the *Montſerrat*, and ſome other Parts of the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *Italy*: However, he took the Field at length, and invaded *Dauphiny*, making himſelf Maſter of the Fortreſſes of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles* in the Mountains, which are looked upon as the Keys of *France* on that Side: He alſo took Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Savoy* again, with very little Oppoſition from Marſhal *Villars* the *French* General, whoſe Army was weakened by the Detachments he was forced to make for *Catalonia* in Favour of the Duke of *Orleans*.

The Pope, at the beginning of the War, pretended to ſtand Neuter between the Allies and *France*; but the Emperor, having ſufficient Reaſon to apprehend his Partiality, did not only poſſeſs himſelf of *Commachio* as a Fief of the Empire, but quartered his Forces in other Parts of the Pope's Territories: Whereupon his Holineſs thought fit this Year to declare War againſt the Emperor; and, while his Troops were marched with thoſe of the Duke of *Savoy* to invade *Dauphiny*, the Pope's Gene-

Generals fell upon the Imperialiſts that were in the Territories of the Church, and cut them in pieces: But the Emperor's Troops returning from their Expedition againſt *France* into *Milan*, at the End of the Campaign, invaded the Lands of the Church, took Poſſeſſion of *Bologna*, and ſeveral other Towns in the Eccleſiaſtical State; and threatned *Rome* itſelf with another Siege: Whereupon his Holineſs found he had taken wrong Meaſures; and was obliged to promiſe the Imperial Miniſters to acknowledge King *Charles*, and ſubmit to all the Emperor's Demands.

In *Poland*, the Parties of King *Auguſtus* and *Staniſlaus* ſtill continued to harraſs each other; tho' both Kings were fled out of the Nation: The King of *Sweden* found it impoſſible to ſupport the King he had made, without dethroning the Czar, as he had done King *Auguſtus*; and accordingly made Preparations for ſubduing the *Ruſſian* Monarch.

The *Hungarians* alſo ſtill continued in Arms, which ſerved the Emperor for a Pretence not to ſend his Quota of Troops to the Aſſiſtance of the Allies.

Nothing was done upon the *Rhine* this Campaign, tho' the *Germans* were commanded by that heroick Prince, the Elector of *Hanover*, ſince King of *Great Britain*; it having been determined by the Confederate Generals, to make their Grand Effort in *Flanders*, and barely to defend the Frontiers of the Empire, as has been hinted already. Thus, having related the principal Actions abroad, I ſhall take notice of ſome Occurrences that happened in the mean time at home; where it appears, the Miniſtry had that Influence on her Majeſty, to perſuade her to iſſue a Proclamation for encouraging the erecting Schools in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, for propagating Religion (that is, for planting

planting Presbyterian Errors) there; and another with a more specious Title, for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and preventing and punishing Prophaneness and Immorality: A third, was published against unlawful Intruders into Churches and Manses in *Scotland*; and a fourth, for putting the Laws in Execution against Popery in *Scotland*.

There were some Promotions at Court the beginning of *October*; the Earl of *Cholmondley* was appointed Treasurer of the Houshold, in the Room of the Earl of *Bradford* deceas'd; and Sir *Thomas Felton*, was made Comptroller of the Houshold, Sir *James Montague*, was made Attorney-General, in the Room of Sir *Edward Northey*, a much greater Man, who was displaced for being a Tory; and *Robert Eyres*, Esq; was made Sollicitor-General, in the Room of Mr. *Montague*. The same Month, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, having been long afflicted with an Asthma, was taken very ill, his Asthma increased, and was attended with a Cough and spitting of Blood, and a Coma or Sleepiness, which ended in Convulsions, and put an End to his Life, on the 28th of *October*, to the inexpressible Grief of her Majesty, and the whole Nation, who were not inspired with Views of making their Sovereign a Property; for he was certainly a great Support to her Majesty against the Practices of designing crafty Courtiers: She constantly attended the Prince in his last Illness; and they are allowed to have been the most illustrious Instance of conjugal Affection that ever adorn'd a Court. His Corpse was brought from the Palace of *Kensington*, where he died, on the 11th of *November*, and laid in State in the *Painted Chamber* till the 13th, when it was privately interr'd in *Westminster-Abby*; her Majesty chusing to avoid the Expence of a publick Funeral, while the

the Nation was ſo heavily burdened with Taxes for the Support of the War.

The ſame Month, the Earl of *Pembroke*, was conſtituted Lord High-Admiral; the Lord *Somers*, Preſident of the Council; the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and the Earl of *Dorſet*, Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, and Lord-Warden of the *Cinque Ports*.

Her Majeſty not thinking it proper to appear abroad for a conſiderable Time after the Prince's Death, and the Parliament meeting in purſuance of their Prorogation on the 16th of *November*, her Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint Commiſſioners to repreſent her Perſon this Seſſion: And accordingly, the Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, the firſt in the Commiſſion, after the Speaker was choſen, opened the Parliament (which was the firſt that had been choſen ſince the Union) with the following Speech, on the 18th of *November* 1700.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN purſuance of the Authority given us by her Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, among other Things, to declare the Cauſe of her Majeſty's calling this Parliament:

We are, by her Majeſty's Command, in the firſt Place, to obſerve to you, That the extraordinary Length of this Year's Campaign hath obliged her Majeſty to defer your Meeting longer than otherwiſe ſhe would have done, that you might be inform'd with the greater Certainty of the State and Poſture of the War, in order to your Reſolutions for the enſuing Year.

This neceſſary Delay hath now ſo far ſhewn us the Succeſs of Affairs abroad, as that, whether you conſider the Places acquired by the Allies, or the farther and continued Proofs given this laſt Year of their ſuperior

perior Courage and Conduct (which, as to the fut
Part of the War is equal to all other Advantages)
may, with Thanks to God, and Juſtice to thoſe
hath been pleaſed to uſe as Inſtruments of this gr
Work, conclude, that upon the whole, we are brou
much nearer than we were the laſt Seſſion to t
End of our undertaking this War, the reduci
the dangerous Power of *France,* and ſettling ſo
a Peace as may ſecure it ſelf from being violated.

Her Majeſty, therefore, commands us to aſſure yo
ſhe hath not the leaſt Doubt, but that this Parlia
ment will be of the ſame Opinion with her laſt, as
the vigorous Proſecution of the War, and the End
of it; believing it impoſſible, the Repreſentatives of
the Britiſh *Nation can endure to think of loſing the*
Fruits of all our paſt Endeavours, and the great
Advantages we have gain'd (particularly in the pre-
ſent Year) by ſubmitting at laſt to an inſecure
Peace.

And therefore, ſince probably nothing can hinder
our Succeſs abroad, for the time to come, but Miſun-
derſtandings among our ſelves at home, we have in
Command to conjure you, by your Duty to God and to
her Majeſty, your Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion,
your Love for your Country, and the Regard you can-
not but have for the Liberty of Europe *in general, to*
avoid all Occaſion of Diviſions, which are ever hurt-
ful to the Publick; but will more eſpecially be ſo at
this Juncture, when the Eyes of all our Neighbours
are upon you, with a very particular Concern; and
your Unanimity and good Agreement will be the great-
eſt Satisfaction and Encouragement to all our Al-
lies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

You cannot but be convinc'd that the ſeveral Parts
of the War, which were provided for by the laſt
Parliament, will require your Support at leaſt in the
ſame

ſame Degree; but in Flanders, *the Nature of the War is much altered by the great Advances made there towards entring into* France; *which hath ſo far alarm'd our Enemies, that they are drawing more Troops daily to that Side, for the Defence of their own Country: And therefore her Majeſty hopes, you will have ſo right a Senſe of our preſent Advantages, as to enable her Majeſty to make a conſiderable Augmentation for preſerving and improving them; which, by the Continuance of God's Bleſſing on our Arms,* muſt ſoon put a glorious Period to this long and expenſive War.

As to the Condition of the Fleet, we have it in Command from her Majeſty to acquaint you, That the conſtant and remote Services in which the Ships have been employed, have made a greater Sum than uſual requiſite, as well for the extraordinary Repairs, as the Building of new Ships: And the taking of Port Mahon, *as it hath afforded the Means of having a Part of the Fleet operate with more Readineſs and Effect on the Enemy, or wherever it may be uſeful to the common Cauſe in thoſe Parts; ſo the making ſuch Proviſions at ſo great a Diſtance, as will be proper for that Service, muſt of Neceſſity cauſe ſome extraordinary Expences. All which, her Majeſty recommends to your ſerious Conſideration, deſiring you to provide timely and effectual Supplies for thoſe Ends; and likewiſe, for the carrying on ſuch Fortifications for the Security of our Ports, and extinguiſhing the Enemy's Hopes of profiting by Diſturbances in* Scotland, *as you ſhall think fit.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Union is eſteem'd by her Majeſty to be ſo happy and great a Part of the Succeſſes of her Reign, and her Majeſty hath ſo much at Heart the confirming and improving it, that ſhe is pleaſed to command us to remind you of preparing ſuch Bills as ſhall be thought

conducing to that End; and particularly to make the Laws of both Parts of Great Britain *agree as near as may be, for the common Intereſt of both People, eſpecially as to thoſe Laws which relate to criminal Caſes and Proceedings, and ſettling the Militia on the ſame Foot throughout the United Kingdom.*

Her Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed we ſhould alſo aſſure you, That if you can propoſe any Means for the Improvement of our Trade or Manufactures, or better Employment of the Poor, her Majeſty will take the greateſt Satisfaction in enacting ſuch Proviſions; there being nothing ſhe ſo earneſtly deſires, as that God would bleſs her with more and more Opportunities of doing all poſſible Good to ſo well deſerving a People, ſo firm and affectionate to her Intereſt.

And as her Majeſty doth not doubt, by God's Bleſſing and your good Affections, to continue to defeat the Deſigns of the Pretender, and his open and ſecret Abettors; ſo her Majeſty will always endeavour, on her Part, to make her People happy to ſuch a Degree, as that none (except of deſperate Fortunes) ſhall enter into Meaſures for the Diſturbance of her Government, the Union, or the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſhed, without acting at the ſame Time manifeſtly againſt their own true and laſting Intereſt, as well as their Duty.

In Anſwer to this Speech, the Houſe of Peers preſented her Majeſty with an Addreſs, the twentieth Inſtant, in a private Manner, by the Earl of *Dorſet*; her Majeſty having intimated, that this would be moſt acceptable to her.

They ſaid, They could not forbear condoling her Majeſty upon the great Loſs ſuſtained in the Perſon of the Prince, whoſe eminent Virtues muſt render his Memory ever dear to them and the whole Kingdom: But they begged, ſhe would moderate

moderate her Grief, and take care of her Health; upon which the Hopes of her People, and the Safety of *Europe* ſo much depended.

They congratulated her Majeſty on the Succeſs of the Campaign, and promiſed her their Aſſiſtance in proſecuting the War; being convinced, they ſaid, that no Peace could be ſafe or honourable, *till the whole Monarchy of* Spain *was reſtored to the Houſe of* Auſtria: And as her own Subjects made ſuch extraordinary Efforts, they deſired ſhe would preſs her Allies, who were more nearly concerned, to ſhew an equal Vigour.

That they ſhould do every Thing, on their Parts, towards perfecting the Union; and that they would ſupport her Majeſty and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, againſt all Pretenders and all her Enemies.

The Commons alſo drew up an Addreſs of Condoleance, and another of Congratulation; which were preſented to her Majeſty, in a private Manner, by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*.

In their Addreſs of Condoleance, they bewail the Loſs her Majeſty and the Kingdom had ſuſtained in the Death of the Prince, whoſe tender Affection to her Majeſty, and Love to this Kingdom, had gained him the Hearts of all her Subjects. They beſought her Majeſty, not to indulge her juſt Grief; and aſſured her of their firm Reſolution, to ſupport her againſt all her Enemies.

In their Addreſs of Congratulation they tell her, That thoſe ſignal Advantages that had been ſo wonderfully obtain'd, and ſo vigorouſly proſecuted and improved, were repeated Inſtances, that no Difficulties were inſuperable to her great Commanders; and that no Force of the Enemy was able to ſtop her victorious Arms.

That they had ſeen ſuch Fruits of their former Zeal, that they ſhould never be wanting to give ſuch Supplies as might be moſt effectual for reducing the Power of the common Enemy, and force him to accept ſuch a Peace as her Majeſty and her Allies ſhould think honourable and laſting: That they would do every thing, on their parts, to improve and ſtrengthen the Union; but above all, it ſhould be their utmoſt Care to defend her Majeſty's Perſon; to ſupport her undoubted Title to the Crown; to diſappoint the Hopes and Deſigns of the Pretender and his Abettors, and to maintain the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

The Parliament meeting again after the Holidays, a Pamphlet was complained of in the Houſe of Commons, which propoſed the taking off the penal Laws and Teſt; and the Commons thereupon reſolved, that it was a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, and tended to create Miſunderſtandings among her Majeſty's Subjects, and ordered the Libel to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman: The Faction had imagined, from the Encouragement that was given them by ſome of the Miniſtry, that they ſhould now be put upon an equal Foot with the Eſtabliſhment; but Things were not yet ripe, it ſeems, for ſo bold a Step.

The Lords having taken into their Conſideration the State of the Nation, at the Time of the intended Invaſion of *Scotland*, the Lord *Haverſham* opened the Debate with a ſet Speech; wherein he ſays, ſome perhaps might think that, after ſuch wonderful Succeſſes abroad, to ſpeak of any Danger at home, or to have the leaſt Apprehenſion from ſuch a baffled Enemy, were to expoſe the Weakneſs of a Man's own Judgment: But were not (he ſaid) *Hocſtet* and *Ramillies* as glorious Victories, and as great Mortifications, as the tak-

ing

ing of *Liſle*, or the Reduction of *Ghent*? And yet this haughty Neighbour had the Preſumption, but the laſt Year, to attempt the ſetting a Pretender on her Majeſty's Throne; and why was he not in a Condition to inſult us now as well as then? Was he not as near us this Year as the laſt, notwithſtanding all our Conqueſts? That was an Advantage our Allies only had by them, to have their Enemy at a greater Diſtance. Had he not as many Ships, as many Friends, and as great Encouragement to renew his Attempt, as he had to undertake it? For, notwithſtanding all their Enquiries, was it not as great a Myſtery to this Day, as ever it was, who the Perſons amongſt us were, that were concerned in this black and unnatural Deſign? 'Twas true, ſeveral Perſons, of great Quality and Intereſt had been taken up, whereby others had an Opportunity of ſupplanting them in their Intereſt and Elections. He would not ſay, whether this proceeded from Ill-will to ſome, or Favour to others; but had any Thing been proved againſt them? So that this way of proceeding had rather proved vexatious to the Subject, than any real Security to the Government: And, he hoped, it would make them for the future ſet a greater Value upon the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

It had been ſaid, *That Men of arbitrary Principles ought to be ſuſpected*; and great Pains had been taken to perſuade the World, from Mens Practices in former Reigns, that they are ſtill of arbitrary Principles: But was the Nation to ſuſpect any who were at the Head of their Miniſtry, of giving this Encouragement to the Enemy? For he would be bold to ſay, if this was a good Argument, it was as ſtrong againſt ſome who were at the Head of the Miniſtry, as againſt any Man he knew of who was out of it. Another Character that had been given

given of ſuſpected Perſons was, *Their reflecting upon the Miniſtry:* But he took it to be very fatal to the Freedom of Parliaments, if, when any notice was taken of wrong Meaſures, or falſe Steps, in the Management of publick Affairs, it muſt be interpreted, *an artful Method of leſſening her Majeſty's juſt Eſteem of her Miniſters*; and ſuch Perſons marked as dangerous to the Safety of her Majeſty's Perſon and the preſent Eſtabliſhment. This muſt defeat one of the great Ends and Uſes of Parliament; namely, the redreſſing of Grievances, and keeping great Men in Awe: That, indeed, the *Papiſt*, *Jacobite*, and *Nonjuror*, were a Party of Men divided from the reſt of the Nation; but as to others, *however they might differ among themſelves in their Notions relating either to Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Policy, yet they ſeemed all to have the ſame Regard and Concern for the Honour and Safety of her Majeſty and the Government.* He would not be miſunderſtood, he ſaid, as if he did not think ſome of all Perſuaſions might be faulty: He knew, that even among the Apoſtles themſelves, *he that bore the Bag proved the Traytor:* His meaning only was, that thoſe, who had taken the Teſt to the Government, might at leaſt pretend to an equal degree of their Charity with thoſe who never owned it.

He thought it a great Encouragement to the *French* King to renew his Attempt, to ſee that, notwithſtanding ſo many Friends as he had amongſt us, all the Methods they had hitherto taken had ſignified ſo little *to diſcover any of them*; and that the moſt uſual and likely Methods for a Diſcovery had not been taken, *viz.* Promiſes of Pardon and Reward.

The *French* King had ſeen how eaſily he could ſhake the main Pillar that ſupported all their Com-

merce, *the Bank*; which was in danger of breaking, and had not recovered the Blow to this Day: For, if Men could not command the Money they had there, *without being looked upon as ſuſpected Perſons*, he believed Men would be ſo wiſe as to ſecure both their Money and themſelves too from any ſuch Danger. Another Encouragement he had, was the weak and defenceleſs Condition of *Scotland*, notwithſtanding the certain Accounts and Knowledge the Miniſtry had of it. And would nothing alarm or awaken them? *Muſt ſome Mens mighty Services prevent their looking into others great Miſcarriages?* And muſt the Nation be eternally ſawn aſunder by the Struggles of Contending Parties? He ſaid, he had not been ſo urgent with them from the Fear of any perſonal Danger; but leſt her Majeſty ſhould be dethroned, and Popery and Slavery ſuddenly break in upon them like a Flood: And concluded with a Motion, that her Majeſty would order to be laid before them the State of *Scotland* on the Invaſion, and what Augmentation of Forces had been made there, and the Condition of their Garriſons ſince: And the Houſe concurred in an Addreſs to her Majeſty to that Effect; notwithſtanding which, when the Papers had been laid before the Parliament, the Court-Party were ſo ſtrong, that both Houſes reſolved, *That timely and effectual Care had been taken, by thoſe employed under her Majeſty at the Time of the intended Invaſion of* Scotland, *to diſappoint the Deſigns of her Majeſty's Enemies both at home and abroad.*

Her Majeſty having ordered the Prayers to be left out, *for making her a happy Mother of Children*, &c. that were uſed on the Day of her Acceſſion yearly; this occaſioned an Addreſs from both Houſes, *That ſhe would not indulge her juſt*

Grief

Grief ſo much as to decline the Thoughts of a ſecond Marriage. She thanked them for the frequent Marks they gave her of their Duty and Affection; and ſaid, the Proviſion ſhe had made for the Proteſtant Succeſſion would be always a Proof how much ſhe had at Heart the future Happineſs of the Kingdom: But the Subject of that Addreſs was of ſuch a nature, that ſhe was perſuaded they did not expect a particular Anſwer.

The Severity of the Winter of 1708-9 has been already taken notice of. The *French*, to the Loſſes they had ſuſtained the laſt Campaign, had now the additional Misfortune of being deſtroyed by Famine and the Rigour of their Seaſon: Their Crop failed them the laſt Year; and this being ſucceeded by a cold Winter, when they had ſcarce any Proviſions left, Multitudes of their People periſhed; and that which no leſs afflicted the Court of *France* was, that the King's Revenues were exhauſted; his Funds appeared inſufficient to pay the Intereſt of the national Debt. Mr. *Bernard*, the principal of his Bankers, and many more of his Brethren, who uſed to make Remittances of Money and foreign Payments, for the Service of that Crown, broke, and abundance of People, before in flouriſhing Circumſtances, who had lodged Money in their Hands, were reduced to a State of Beggary. Theſe Calamities inducing the *French* King to think of Peace in earneſt, pacifick Propoſals were made by his Miniſters about this time to the States-General and the Duke of *Marlborough*; for his Grace remained in the *Netherlands* great part of this Winter, to be in Readineſs, as was given out, to prevent the *French* General's ſurprizing the Forces of the Allies, during the Froſt: But, probably, one principal Reaſon

ſon of the Duke's remaining on that Side the Water was, to hear what Terms the *French* Miniſters would propoſe: For his Grace, arriving at *London* in *February*, the Belief of his having brought Offers of that nature from *France* along with him, was ſo univerſal, that both Houſes agreed upon the following Addreſs to her Majeſty, on that Subject, which was preſented the third of *March*, *viz.*

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, conſidering the great Expence of Blood and Treaſure, that your Majeſty and your Allies have been at, in proſecuting this long War for ſecuring the Liberties of Europe, *do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that for preſerving the Repoſe and Quiet of* Europe, *and preventing the ambitious Deſigns of* France *for the future, your Majeſty would be pleaſed to take Care, at the Concluſion of the War, to continue and eſtabliſh a good and firm Friendſhip among all the Allies; and that the* French *King may be obliged to own your Majeſty's Title and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as it is eſtabliſh'd by the Laws of* Great Britain; *and that your Allies be engaged to become Guarantees of the ſame.*

And that your Majeſty would take effectual Methods, that the Pretender ſhould be removed out of the French *Dominions, and not ſuffered to return, to diſturb your Majeſty, your Heirs, or Succeſſors in the Proteſtant Line.*

And that, for the Security of your Majeſty's Dominions, the Preſervation of Trade, and the general Benefit of the Allies, your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed that Care may be taken, that the Fortifications and Harbour of Dunkirk *may be demoliſhed and deſtroyed.*

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

I AM of the ſame Opinion with my two Houſes of Parliament in the ſeveral Particulars of this Addreſs; as I have alſo been in all the other which they have made on the ſame Subject.

I aſſure you, no Care ſhall be wanting on my Part to attain the Ends they have deſired.

We received Advice about the ſame time, That Monſ. *Petticum*, the Miniſter of *Holſtein*, a neutral Power, had prevailed on the States, to ſuffer the Preſident *Rouille* to come from the *French* Court to *Holland*, in order to ſettle Preliminaries with the Allies: But I ſhall defer relating the Succeſs of theſe Negociations, till I have finiſhed our domeſtick Occurrences, and particularly the Proceedings of the *Britiſh* Parliament; which having paſſed all the Acts that had been propoſed to them, the Commiſſioners, appointed by her Majeſty, came to the Houſe of Commons the twenty-firſt of *April* 1709, and gave them the Royal Aſſent; when the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the reſt, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

BEing now, by the Queen's Directions, to put an End to this Seſſion, we have it in Command from her Majeſty, to aſſure you, her Majeſty is extremely ſenſible of the Zeal and Affection you have ſhewn for her Service, and the Good of her People; and of the Prudence and Diſpatch with which you have compleated the important Buſineſs of this Seſſion.

The Vigour and Firmneſs of your Proceedings have already had a very good Effect on Affairs abroad; and there is Ground to hope, by God's Bleſſing on her Maje-

Majesty's Endeavours, that this will every Day appear more evident.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are to return you in particular her Majesty's Thanks, for your having provided so timely and effectually, the Supplies found necessary to the Prosecution of this War; with an Augmentation of those Forces, which in Conjunction with our Allies have, by God's Assistance, procured us the present Advantages over the common Enemy.

Your Cheerfulness, in giving such large Supplies at this Juncture, and the ready Advances which have been made for their being effectual, with so little Burden to the Nation, shew you perfectly understand how to make a right Use of our past Successes, and that nothing is too difficult for so dutiful and affectionate Subjects, acting in Defence of so good a Cause.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty, through the whole Course of her Reign, having ever been desirous to shew all possible Instances of Goodness and Clemency to her Subjects, hath now, for the strengthening the Union, and quieting the Minds of all her Subjects throughout the United Kingdom, thought fit to grant them an Act of Grace and free Pardon, in a more full and beneficial manner than hath been formerly used; not doubting but all her People will make a right Use of, and suitable Returns on their part, for so extraordinary an Indulgence.

Her Majesty, having also been graciously pleased to give the Royal Assent to the several Bills you have presented during this Session, commands us to observe to you on that Occasion, that the Life and Benefit of all Laws, how wisely soever they are framed, do chiefly consist in a due and regular Execution of them; and therefore to exhort you, that when you return to your Countries, you would think it indispensably your

Duty, to ſet a good Example towards an impartial and ſteady Obſervation of the many good Laws which have been enacted (eſpecially ſince the laſt Revolution) and which fall within your Provinces to execute; it being but too evident, that the Defect at preſent attending us, is not ſo much the Want of new Laws, as the Neglect and diſregarding of thoſe already made.

The Statutes of the greateſt Conſequence that received the Royal Aſſent this Seſſion, beſides thoſe already recited, were,

An Act, for the Naturalization of foreign Proteſtants; whereby all Foreigners, who ſhould take the Oaths, and receive the Sacrament *in any Proteſtant Congregation* (whether of the eſtabliſhed Church or Diſſenters) were to be deem'd natural born Subjects.

Two *Acts for the enlarging the Powers of Commiſſioners of Sewers in* London, *and elſewhere.*

An Act for preſerving the Privileges of Ambaſſadors and other publick Miniſters of foreign Princes and States: Whereby it was enacted, That all Suits and Proſecutions againſt the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador and his Bail ſhould be vacated: That all Proceſs, whereby any Ambaſſador, or publick Miniſter or his Servants may be detained, or his or their Goods diſtrained, ſhall for the future be adjudged void; the Proſecutors be deemed Violaters of the Laws of Nations, and ſuffer ſuch Penalties and corporal Puniſhment, as the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Juſtices, or any two of them ſhall determine: Provided, That no Bankrupt, putting himſelf into the Service of an Ambaſſador, *&c.* ſhall have the Benefit of this Act; nor the Servant of ſuch Ambaſſador, *&c.* unleſs his Name be regiſtred in the Secretary's Office, and tranſmitted to the Sheriffs of

of *London* and *Middlesex*, who shall hang the List of such Servants up in some publick Place of their Office.

This Law was occasioned by the arresting his Excellency *Andrew Mattneof* the *Muscovite* Ambassador, by Mr. *Morton*, a Laceman of *Covent-Garden*, for 50 *l.* who obliged him to give Bail: Whereupon the Imperial, *Prussian*, and other foreign Ministers applied to the Court, and demanded Satisfaction for the Affront put upon a publick Minister; and it was some time, before the Czar his Master would be appeased, who thought hanging the mildest Punishment the Government could inflict on these Violaters of the Laws of Nations; and was surprized to find the Queen was not vested with Power to gratify him in this respect.

An Act, for the better Preservation of Parochial Libraries in that Part of Great-Britain *call'd* England: Whereby it is enacted, That such Libraries shall be preserved for the Uses given by the Founder, and his Orders and Directions observed: That every Incumbent shall give Security to the Ordinary, to preserve the same, and observe the Orders of the Founders: And, if any Book be taken away, the Incumbent, or any other Person, may bring an Action in the Name of the Ordinary, and recover treble Damages: The Ordinary, Archdeacon, *&c.* may enquire into the State of such Libraries in their Visitations, and appoint Persons to view them: Every new Incumbent to make a Catalogue of such Libraries at his Induction or Admission, which he shall keep and deliver to the Ordinary, to be registered in his Court. The proper Ordinary, with the Donor, if living, and, after his Death, the Ordinary alone, may make new Rules and Orders for governing the Library, but not contrary to the Rules of the Donor. A

Justice

Juſtice of Peace may grant his Warrant, to ſearch for any Book taken out of ſuch Library, and order it to be reſtored.

An Act to prevent laying of Wagers relating to the Publick. By this Act, all Wagers relating to the then War, and all Policies of Aſſurance, for Payment of Money on any Contingency relating thereto, were made void; and all Perſons concerned therein, were to forfeit double the Sum hazarded.

This was occaſioned by the Diſputes at this Time, Whether the War would ever be at an end, unleſs the Miniſtry was altered.

An Act for making more effectual the Act for the better preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire. This Act gives Authority to the Pariſhioners, to provide Engines for extinguiſhing Fires, and aſſeſs the Inhabitants to pay for them: Contains further, Rules for building, to prevent Fires; and provides, that no Perſon ſhall diſtil or boil Turpentine, nor draw any Oil of Turpentine and Roſin, by diſtilling common Turpentine: nor boil above ten Gallons of Oil and Turpentine together, in any Workhouſe contiguous to another Building, in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, or *Southwark*, but what ſhall be diſtant at leaſt fifty Foot; except Houſes already built for the ſame Trade in *Southwark*, and except *Daniel Tombe*'s Still-Houſe at *Holborn-Bridge*, on Pain of an hundred Pounds: *(This Clauſe was occaſioned by ſeveral Fires that happened about that Time by ſuch Stills.)*

An Act to preſerve the Rights of Patrons to Advowſons.

An Act to enable Infants, who are ſeiz'd of Eſtates in Fee, in Truſt, or by Way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances of ſuch Eſtates: By this Act any Perſon, under One and Twenty Years of Age, may, by

by the Direction of the Courts of *Chancery* or *Exchequer*, upon the Petition of him for whom ſuch Infant ſhall be ſeized in Truſt, or of the Mortgager, or of the Guardian of the Infant, or of the Perſon entitled to the Money ſecured on the Lands in Mortgage to the Infant, or of the Equity of Redemption, convey ſuch Lands as the ſaid Court ſhall direct, which ſhall be as good as if the Infant were of full Age: ——An Infant, being Truſtee or Mortgagee only, may be compelled, by an Order of either of the ſaid Courts, to make ſuch Conveyances as Truſtees or Mortgagees of full Age are compellable to convey, or aſſign their Truſts and Eſtates.

An Act for the publick regiſtring of Deeds, Wills, and other Incumbrances on Lands, &c. *in the County of* Middleſex, *after the* 29th *of* September, 1709. By this Act, no Sale, Alienation, or Incumbrance on Lands or Tenements, are good, without being regiſtered as the Act directs.

An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms. By this Act, High-Treaſon and Miſpriſion of Treaſon are made the ſame in *Scotland*, as in *England*, and to be tried there in like Manner as Treaſons are tried in *England*; and it is enacted, that no Perſons ſhall be liable to Torture in *Scotland* for the future: Jury-men, on Trials for Treaſon, to have forty Shillings *per Annum* for Life: Several Offences that were Treaſon in *Scotland*, to be puniſhed as Felony for the future: After the Death of the Pretender, no Attainder for Treaſon ſhall diſinherit the Heir, or prejudice any other Perſon but the Offender during his natural Life, and after the Pretender's Death: A Copy of the Indictment for Treaſon, and a Liſt of the Witneſſes proving it, and the Names and Additions of the Jury, ſhall be

be delivered to the Party indicted ten Days before the Trial.

An Act for the Queen's moſt gracious, general and free Pardon; in which almoſt all Offences are excepted, unleſs thoſe that the Miniſtry might be ſuppoſed to be guilty of; and poſſibly the Act was made chiefly to ſkreen them in caſe of a Change in the Adminiſtration, which the Conduct of ſome of them no doubt induced them to apprehend.

An Act for the encouraging the bringing in of foreign Coins and Plate to be coined; and for making Proviſion for the Mints in Scotland.

An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to agree for ſuch Lands and Tenements as are proper to be purchaſed, for the better fortifying of Portſmouth, Chatham, *and* Harwich.

It was reſolved in the Houſe of Lords this Seſſion, That no Peer of *Great Britain* ſhould have a Vote, in the Election of the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, to ſit in the Houſe of Lords.

It was alſo reſolved, That the eldeſt Sons of the *Scots* Peers ſhould be incapable of ſitting in the Houſe of Commons.

During this Seſſion, *viz.* the 11th of *January*, 1708-9, *George Brudenel*, Earl of *Cardigan*, renounced Popery, and qualified himſelf to ſit in the Houſe of Peers.

About the ſame time, *viz.* the 22d of *January*, the Commons ſent the Duke of *Marlborough* Thanks for his ſignal Services the preceding Campaign as far as *Bruſſels*, where his Grace reſided good part of this Winter; and he received the Thanks of the Houſe of Peers on the ſame Occaſion, at his coming from *Flanders*, the 1ſt of *March*.

Soon after his Grace's Arrival, *viz.* in the beginning of *April*, the following Promotion of Gene-

General Officers was made: His Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, and Major-General *Webb*, were made Lieutenant-Generals; the Lord *North* and *Grey*, Sir *Richard Temple*, and the Earl of *Stairs*, Major-Generals; and Colonel *Lalo*, Brigadier-General; and, in the beginning of *May*, the Major-Generals *Cadogan*, *Mordaunt*, and *Palmes*, were made Lieutenant-Generals; and Brigadier *Ogilby*, Major-General.

During this Seſſion of Parliament, died Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bart. a leading Man in the Houſe of Commons for near fifty Years: He had been ſeveral times Speaker of the Houſe, a Privy-Counſellor, Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold, *&c.* But, what was moſt to his Honour, always zealous for the Conſtitution in Church and State, which ever Side prevailed; and never biaſs'd by Places or Penſions to betray the Intereſt of his Country, or even to connive at it in others.

During this Seſſion, her Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint a third Secretary of State for *Great Britain*, whoſe Province was the Kingdom of *Scotland*: His Grace the Duke of *Queenſberry* and *Dover* being the firſt who had the Honour of bearing that Office.

There being a great Scarcity of Corn in *France* this Year, the *Dutch*, in order to diſtreſs the Enemy, publiſhed a Placart, prohibiting all neutral Ships, carrying any Corn to *France*, or the Dominions of *Spain*, in the Poſſeſſion of King *Philip*: And, on the 28th of *April* 1709, an Order of Council of the ſame Tenor was publiſhed in *England*; declaring, that all Corn, that ſhould be taken by the Ships of the Confederates going thither, ſhould be ſeized, and condemned as lawful Prize. A Proclamation alſo iſſued about the ſame Time, prohibiting all Plays, Gaming-Booths, and Muſick-Booths, at *May-Fair* in the Pariſh of *St.*

Martin's in the Fields. And thus, having related ſuch Occurrences as happened in the Year 1708, and the beginning of the Year 1709, I proceed, as uſual, to make ſome Remarks on Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory during that Period: This Prelate entertains us in the firſt place with a Summary of the ſeveral Actions of the Campaign, which the Reader having already ſeen more at large, I ſhall examine chiefly the domeſtick Occurrences he relates; and, I perceive, he agrees with what has been already obſerved, that the Prince of *Denmark* was in the Tory Intereſt: That he was a virtuous Prince, mild and gentle, well read in Mathematicks, and had travelled through moſt Countries in *Europe:* That he had ſhewn himſelf a brave Man both in the Wars of *Denmark* and *Ireland*; was bred to the Sea, and had gained ſome Credit in maritime Affairs; and yet, with all theſe Qualifications, the Biſhop thinks *he was unfit for the Poſt of Lord High Admiral, becauſe he underſtood little of the Matter, and was fatally led by thoſe who had Credit with him; inſomuch, that great Errors were committed in the Conduct of our maritime Affairs, and great Misfortunes had followed on them, which were imputed to the Prince's Eaſineſs, and to his Favourites ill Miſmanagements and bad Deſigns: That this drew a heavy Load on the Prince, and made his Death the leſs lamented.*

Thus has the Biſhop given the Prince a very deſirable Character, and two or three Lines afterwards deſtroyed it again; ſuch is the Force of Malice and Prejudice: Every Body was ſo well acquainted with the Virtues of this Prince, that our Author was under a Neceſſity of confeſſing them: But he was a Tory, that is, he would not be governed by our Author and his Friends; and therefore he thought it neceſſary to beſpatter him, and detract

detract from those shining Virtues he could not conceal: But, how ridiculous is it, after the Bishop has told us that the Prince was brave and virtuous, versed in the Mathematicks and maritime Affairs, and had gained a Reputation in those Matters, to affirm, that he was unfit for the Post of High Admiral, and understood little of it? This is, in short, to affirm, that he did, and did not understand maritime Affairs; that he was, and was not qualified for his Post: Which kind of Contradictions are very common with this Reverend Writer: But we may add another Reason, which the old Lord *Haversham* mentioned, as considerable as any of the former, for the constituting the Prince Lord High Admiral; namely, that he was the Queen's Consort, and consequently must be supposed *more faithful to her and the Nation's Interest*, and not so easily drawn into wrong Measures by designing Statesmen, as another Subject might be: And, indeed, this was our Author's Quarrel with him; that he was not easily influenced by them, and would not be made their Tool, if he could avoid it; though it is but too certain, that the Ministers, who opposed him, had a greater Influence on Affairs, than either the Queen or Prince desired they should, for a considerable Time: And, as the Lord *Haversham* said in the House of Lords, and frequently rung it in their Ears, *That, if any false Steps had been in the Conduct of Sea-Affairs, it was to be imputed to the Influence of some popular Ministers, and not to the Prince: The* Ministry *were the Authors of our Misfortunes; and, without a Change of the Ministry, all other Remedies would be ineffectual: This is the Substance of several of that Lord's Speeches, which are still extant.* Which will, no doubt, induce Posterity to acquit the Prince of *Denmark* of being the Occasion of those

Losses we suffered while he bore the Title of Admiral, notwithstanding the malicious Suggestions of this Christian Bishop: There is no doubt but the Prince would have been glad to have protected our Trade in all its Branches, and have cleared the Sea of Privateers; but if the Money, that should have been raised and applied to the building or fitting out Ships, was employed in maintaining vast Armies at Land in foreign Countries (which has always been destructive to this Kingdom) how was it possible for the Prince to prevent the Losses complained of? The Misfortune was, that from the beginning of these Wars, we attended more to the Land than the Sea Service: We never hear of any want of Men or Money to maintain our Superiority in *Flanders:* That fond Persuasion that we should be able to penetrate into the Heart of *France*, and even conquer that Kingdom *in one Year more* (which we were persuaded to believe, at the beginning of every Campaign for seven Years together) induced us to exert ourselves beyond our Strength as often; and was not only the Occasion of our Losses at Sea, but of that great and insupportable Debt the Nation incurred in that Reign.

The Bishop proceeds to applaud our Happiness, in that the Earl of *Pembroke* was now advanced to the Post of Lord High Admiral, who was already President of the Council, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; but it was still more happy, that the Earl of *Wharton* succeeded him in the Government of *Ireland*, *and the Lord* Somers *as President of the Council: The great Capacity, and inflexible Integrity of Lord* Somers, *would have made his Promotion to this Post very acceptable to the Whigs at any Juncture; but it was more particularly so at this time, it being expected that Propositions for a general Peace would be quickly made;*

and

and this Lord was not to be impoſed on by falſe Colours, &c.

From whence the Biſhop would inſinuate, that the Tories would have been glad of a Peace upon any Terms; but that thoſe good Patriots, the Whigs, would admit of none but what was ſafe and honourable: But, as I have ſhewn before, that the Enemy long ſince offered us *all* that we propoſed to gain by the Grand Alliance; ſurely, when Men come to conſider calmly and impartially, they will be of Opinion, that it was not only impolitick, but barbarous and inhuman, to continue the War after theſe Ends might *all* have been obtained: And, after all, what ſhould we have gained by conquering *France*, if the thing had been feaſible? We might have impoveriſhed the Nation ſtill more; but what could we have expected from it, beſides being made a Province to *France*, as the leſſer Kingdom ever is to the greater upon a Union? But it was the Intereſt of private Men, and not of the publick, to continue the War, or it had been happily ended ſeven Years before it was.

The Biſhop adds, p. 516. *The preſent Miniſtry was now wholly ſuch as gave entire Content to all who wiſhed well to our Affairs*; which needs no Explanation; And, p. 517, he ſays very honeſtly, *That Things went on in both Houſes according to the Directions given at Court* (a great Character of the two Houſes!) *All Elections were judged in Favour of Whigs and Courtiers; but with ſo much Partiality, that thoſe, who had formerly made loud Complaints of the Injuſtice of the Tories in determining Elections, were not ſo much as out of Countenance, when they were reproached for doing the ſame thing.* In which I ſhall not contradict this Right Reverend Writer; but I cannot be of Opinion

nion with him, that we ought to applaud our Happineſs in falling into ſuch Hands, as he is pleaſed to do a few Lines before.

I have already mentioned Monſieur *Rouille*'s being ſent to *Holland* by the *French* King, to propoſe Preliminaries for a Treaty of Peace, the latter End of *February*; in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that the States and this *French* Miniſter were in a manner agreed; of which the Emperor and her *Britiſh* Majeſty being informed, Prince *Eugene* was ſent to *Holland* by the Emperor, and arrived at the *Hague* the 27th of *March*; as did the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the Part of *Great Britain*, the 8th of *April*: His Grace, finding that the *French* made very ſpecious Offers, and in a manner granted whatever the Allies could aſk, returned to *England* again, to conſult the Miniſters there; not caring to take the whole Burthen of that Negotiation upon him, in which he diſcovered his uſual Caution and Prudence; for, as he was General of the Army, and had ſo great an Intereſt in continuing the War, he well foreſaw, that if he took upon him to reject the advantageous Offers made by the *French*, his Enemies would inſinuate, he was governed by private Views: And, on the other hand, ſhould any thing be found in the Articles prejudicial to *Britain*, as he was *ſole* Plenipotentiary on the Part of her Majeſty, the Odium of it would naturally fall on him: He did not therefore only take the Opinion of the reſt of the Miniſtry, before he returned to *Holland*, but took over the Lord *Townſhend* with him, as Joint-Plenipotentiary at the intended Treaty; a noble young Lord, that he knew would pay due Regard to the Opinion and Experience of the General: And, thus prepared and armed againſt the Cavils of his Enemies, he returned to the *Hague*, accompanied by

the

the Lord *Townſhend*, the middle of *May*; where the found the Marquis of *Torcy*, Secretary of State to the *French* King, lately arrived to give the laſt Hand to the Negotiation.

Theſe Gentlemen, together with the Miniſters of the reſt of the Powers engaged in War, having debated the Terms of a General Peace for ſome time, on the 28th of *May*, agreed on Preliminaries of the following Tenor:

I. A firm and laſting Peace, and perpetual Alliance, ſhall be eſtabliſhed between his Imperial Majeſty and his Allies, the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States-General. *&c.* on one Part, and the moſt Chriſtian King on the other.

II. To attain which good End, Preliminary Articles are agreed upon, to ſerve for the Foundation of the Treaties of a General Peace.

III. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall acknowledge King *Charles* III. King of *Spain*, and of the Territories dependent on that Crown, except what is to be given to the Crown of *Portugal*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the States-General.

IV. And foraſmuch as the Duke of *Anjou* is in Poſſeſſion of *Spain*, &c. 'tis agreed that the Treaties to be made ſhall be finiſhed in the Term of two Months, to begin from the 1ſt Day of *June* next, if poſſible; during which Time *Sicily* ſhall be put into the Hands of King *Charles*, and the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall depart out of the Limits of *Spain*; and if, before that Time, the Duke of *Anjou* do not conſent to the Execution of this Agreement, the moſt Chriſtian King, with the ſtipulating Princes and States, ſhall take proper Meaſures, that it may have entire Effect; that all *Europe* may ſpeedily enjoy perfect Tranquillity.

V. The

V. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall, within two Months, withdraw all the Forces he has in *Spain*, *Sicily*, and in other Parts of the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *Europe*, and from the *Indies*, as ſoon as poſſible; promiſing not to ſend henceforward to the Duke of *Anjou*, or his Adherents, any Succour whatſoever.

VI. The Monarchy of *Spain* ſhall remain entire to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; none of its Parts ſhall be diſmembered, nor the ſaid Monarchy, in whole or in part, be united to that of *France*; nor ſhall one and the ſame Prince of the Houſe of *France* ever become Sovereign thereof: No King, who ſhall reign in *France*, ſhall ever reign in *Spain*; or acquire, within the Extent of the ſaid Monarchy, any Towns, Places, or Countries, in any Part of it, eſpecially in the *Netherlands*, under any pretence whatſoever.

VII. Particularly and ſpecially *France* ſhall never become poſſeſſed of the *Spaniſh Indies*, nor ſend any Ship thither to exerciſe Commerce, under any pretence whatſoever.

VIII. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty conſents to deliver up to his Imperial Majeſty the City and Citadel of *Straſburgh*, in the Condition they are now in, with the Fort *Kehl*, *&c.* and one hundred Pieces of Braſs Cannon; which ſhall be delivered up immediately after the Ratifications of the Emperor and the Empire ſhall be exchanged at the *Hague*.

IX. The Town of *Briſac*, and all its Territories, ſhall be reſtored to his Imperial Majeſty, and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with all its Dependencies and Stores, by the End of *June* next; to be enjoyed by his Imperial Majeſty as his own Property.

X. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall enjoy *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Munſter*, without extending the ſaid Right to the Prejudice of the Rights and Prerogatives belonging to the ten Imperial Cities ſeated therein, except the Town of *Landau*, the Property whereof ſhall belong to the Emperor and Empire.

XI. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall cauſe to be demoliſhed, at his own Expence, the fortified Places he has on the *Rhine* between *Baſil* and *Philipſburg*; namely, *Hunningen*, *New Briſac*, and *Fort Louis*.

XII. *Rhinfelts* to be poſſeſſed by the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*.

XIII. The Clauſe in the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, about Religion, ſhall be referred to the Negotiation of Peace.

XIV. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall acknowledge the Queen of *Great Britain*.

XV. He ſhall alſo acknowledge the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Great Britain*, in the Proteſtant Line, as it is ſettled by Acts of Parliament.

XVI. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall deliver up to the Crown of *Great Britain* what *France* poſſeſſes in *Newfoundland*; and all Places, taken by either the *Engliſh* or *French* in the *Indies*, during this War, ſhall be reſtored.

XVII. His ſaid Majeſty promiſes to cauſe all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, its Harbour and Ryſbanks, to be razed and filled up at his own Expence; ſo that one half of the Fortifications ſhall be razed, and one half of the Harbour filled up within two Months, and the other half within two Months more, never to be rebuilt.

XVIII. The Perſon, who calls himſelf King of *Great Britain*, ſhall depart out of *France*, and retire into ſuch Country as by the enſuing Treaty ſhall be agreed on.

XIX. Care ſhall be taken to ſettle a Treaty of Commerce with *Great Britain*.

XX. As to the King of *Portugal*, the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall conſent, That he ſhall enjoy all the Advantages ſtipulated in his favour by the Treaties between him and his Allies.

XXI. His Majeſty ſhall acknowledge the King of *Pruſſia*.

XXII. And as to the States General, he ſhall yield and make over to them the Places of *Furnes*, *Menin*, *Ypres*, and its Dependencies; *Liſle*, with its Caſtellany (*Doway* and its Government excepted) *Conde* and *Maubege* with all their Dependencies, in the Condition they are at preſent, to ſerve, with the reſt of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, for the Barrier of the States; upon which they may agree with King *Charles*, as well with regard to the Garriſons the States ſhall maintain therein, as to all other Things in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and particularly as to their having the Sovereignty of the upper Quarter of *Guelderland*.

XXIII. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall deliver up all the Towns and Places he has poſſeſſed himſelf of in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, in the Condition they are now in, with their Cannon, Stores, &c.

XXIV. He promiſes not to remove any Cannon, Artillery, or Ammunition, out of the Towns to be reſtored.

XXV. He ſhall grant the States-General, in relation to their Commerce, what is ſtipulated by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

XXVI. His Majeſty ſhall acknowledge the ninth Electorate.

XXVII. The Duke of *Savoy* ſhall be reinſtated in the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, the Country of *Nice*, and all other Places belonging to him; and alſo the King ſhall conſent, That he

ſhall

ſhall enjoy all the Territories yielded to him by the Emperor.

XXVIII. The King ſhall make over to the Duke of *Savoy*, the Towns of *Exilles*, *Feneſtrelles*, and *Chaumont*, together with the Valley of *Pragelas*, and all that lies on this ſide the *Genevre*.

XXIX. As to the late Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, their Pretenſions ſhall be referred to the Negotiations of the Peace; and the Decrees iſſued, with reſpect to the *Upper Palatinate*, in favour of the Count *Palatine*, ſhall remain; as alſo what has been done in favour of the Imperial Town of *Donawart*, and others; and the Garriſons placed in *Huy*, *Liege* and *Bonne*, ſhall remain till Agreement be made with the Emperor and the Empire.

XXX. And for removing all Doubts, touching the Execution of the ſaid Articles,

XXXI. 'Tis agreed, That the further Demands to be made by the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the States, and the *French* King, ſhall not interrupt the Ceſſation of Arms.

XXXII. The Empire, the four Aſſociated Circles, the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Pruſſia*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the other Allies, ſhall be free to make in the Congreſs ſuch Demands, beſides what is here granted, as they ſhall think fit.

XXXIII. The general Negotiation ſhall be finiſhed, if poſſible, within two Months.

XXXIV. A Ceſſation of Arms between the Armies of all the Parties at War, ſhall commence every where, as ſoon as the Concluſion of the Articles ſhall come to the Knowledge of the ſaid Parties.

XXXV. The moſt Chriſtian King promiſes to deliver up *Namur*, *Mons*, and *Charleroy*, the 15th of *June* next; *Luxemburg*, *Conde*, *Tournay*, and

Maubege, in fifteen Days after: *Newport*, *Furnes*, *Fort Knockque*, and *Ypres*, before the 15th of *July*; and before the Expiration of thoſe two Months, to raze and fill up the Fortifications and Haven of *Dunkirk*.

XXXVI. The King promiſes to execute all that has been ſtipulated for the Allies, within two Months after the Concluſion of the Treaty.

XXXVII. In caſe the King of *France* executes all that is above mentioned; and that the whole Monarchy of *Spain* be delivered up and yielded to King *Charles*, within the limited Time, it is agreed, That the Ceſſation of Arms between the Parties at War ſhall continue till the Concluſion of the Peace.

XXXVIII. That all this be the Baſis and Foundation of the Treaties of Peace to be made; which ſhall be drawn up in the moſt ample Form, *&c.*

XXXIX. The Ratifications of theſe Preliminary Articles ſhall be exchanged, on the Part of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States, by the 15th of *June* next: On the Part of the Emperor, by the firſt of *July*; and upon the Delivery of the Ratifications of the Queen and the States, the Evacuation of the Towns above-mentioned, and the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, ſhall immediately be ſet about, and performed out of hand: The like Execution, in Favour of the Emperor and King *Charles*, ſhall commence after the Ratification of the Emperor, *&c.*

XL. And, to haſten the Concluſion of a general Peace, it is agreed, That the Congreſs ſhall begin at the *Hague*, on the 15th of *June* next. Done at the *Hague*, *May* the 28th, 1709.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Allies having ſigned theſe Preliminaries, the twenty-eighth of *May* 1709,

1709, those of *France* declared, they had no Directions to sign them: However, the Marquis of *Torcy* said, he would lay them before his Master the most Christian King, and endeavour to procure his Ratification; and that he would acquaint Prince *Eugene* with his Majesty's Resolution, by the fourth of next Month, and then set out for *France*; from whence he sent an Answer according to his Promise: Wherein he told the Prince, That his Majesty found it impossible for him to accept these Terms; and therefore had sent Orders to Monsieur *Rouille*, to notify the same to the Potentates engaged in the War; and that it was to be hoped that more favourable Terms would present for the establishing a Peace so necessary for all *Europe*.

And Monsieur *Rouille* accordingly acquainted the Ministers of the Allies, that unless they would agree to some Alterations in the Preliminary Articles, his Master could not consent to them: To which the Ministers of the Allies answered, That they would not recede from any of the Articles agreed to; and that, if his Master did not think fit to accept them, neither would the Allies think themselves bound by them; and Monsieur *Rouille* immediately received an Intimation, that he should depart from the *Hague*, which he did in the ninth of *June* following.

Upon the breaking off of this Treaty, the *French* King sent circular Letters to the Governors of the respective Provinces in his Dominions, wherein he told them, That, in order to restore Peace, he would have accepted Conditions very opposite to the Security of his Frontier Provinces; but, that the greater Desire he had shewn to dissipate those Umbrages his Enemies affected to have of his Power and Designs, the more they multiplied their Pre-

Pretenſions; and they had let him ſee, that they had no other Intention, than to enlarge, at the Expence of his Crown, the States bordering upon *France*, and to open to themſelves eaſy Ways, to penetrate into the Heart of his Kingdom, as often as it would ſuit with their Intereſts to begin a new War: That they would give him but two Months, to execute his Part of the Treaty; and during that Time they would oblige him to deliver up the Places they demanded of him in *Alſace* and the *Low Countries*, and the demoliſhing thoſe they had inſiſted on; refuſing on their Parts to enter into any other Engagements, than the Suſpenſion of any Acts of Hoſtility till the firſt of *Auguſt*; and reſerving to themſelves a Liberty of acting then by Force of Arms, if his Grandſon refuſed to evacuate the *Spaniſh* Dominions, whereof he had for nine Years been acknowledged King: That ſuch a Suſpenſion would have been more dangerous to him than War itſelf; for ſo ſoon as the Suſpenſion had been expired, his Enemies would have attack'd him under thoſe new Advantages they would have reaped from the Towns into which he himſelf had introduced them: And he expreſſes much Reſentment, that the Confederates ſhould ſuggeſt to him the joining his Forces with theirs, to compel his Grandſon to deſcend the *Spaniſh* Throne. He ſaid, The thought of engaging him in ſuch an Alliance, was inhuman: And although the Tenderneſs he had for his People was as hearty as for his own Children; and tho' he bore a Part in all the Ills his faithful Subjects underwent by the War, and had manifeſted to all *Europe* his ſincere Deſires that they might enjoy Peace; he was ſatisfied they would themſelves oppoſe the Acceptance of it, on Conditions ſo oppoſite to Juſtice and the Honour of the *French* Nation.

And

And as he repoſed his Confidence in the Protection of God, hoping that the Purity of his Intentions would draw down the Divine Bleſſing on his Arms; ſo he had wrote to his Biſhops, to excite again fervent Prayers in their reſpective Dioceſes; and he directed the ſeveral Governors, to acquaint his People within the Extent of their reſpective Governments, That they would have enjoyed Peace, if it had been in his Power to have procured them a Good they wiſhed for with ſo much Reaſon; but which muſt be obtained by new Efforts; ſince the many Conceſſions he had made, were of no Effect towards the reſtoring the publick Tranquillity.

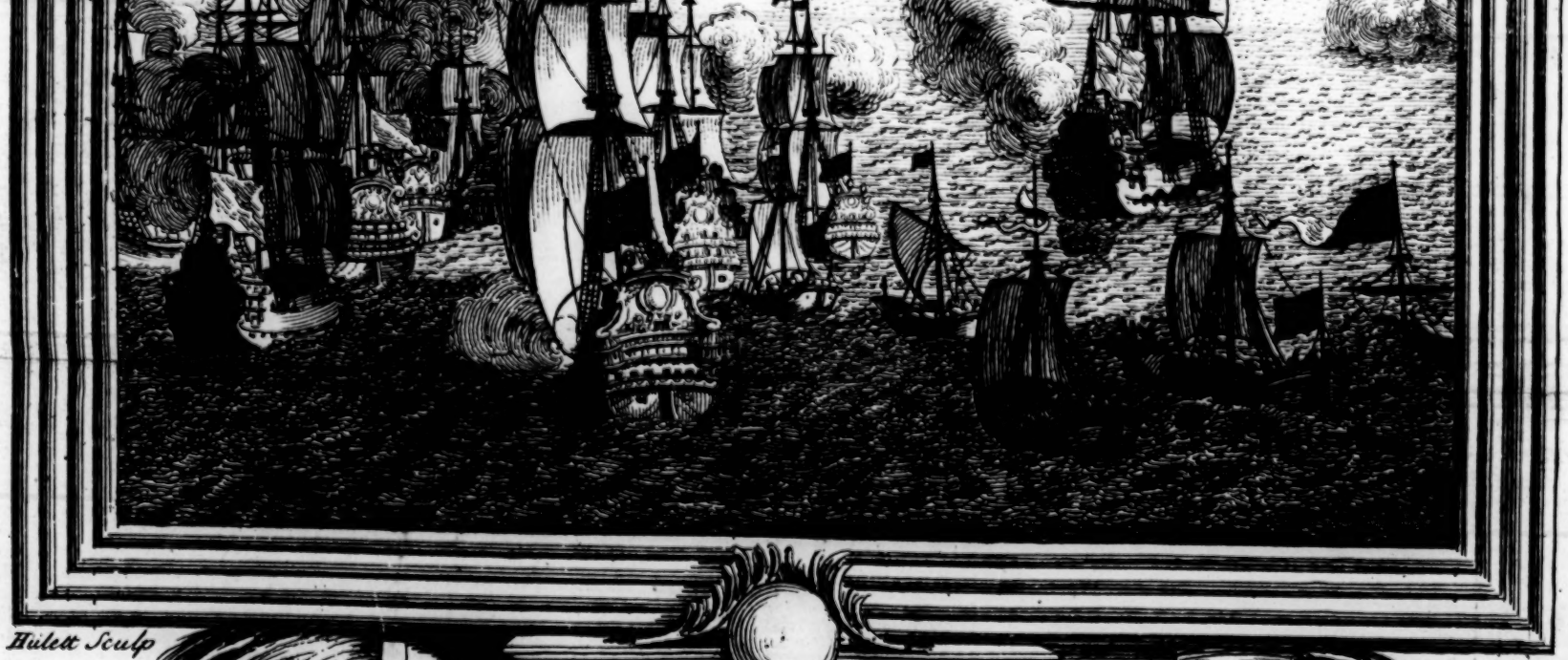
As fruitleſs as theſe Negociations were in reſpect to the ſeveral Nations engaged in the preſent War, there is no doubt to be made but ſome Stateſmen on both Sides gained their Ends. There were ſome Miniſters on the part of the Allies, 'tis ſaid, that dreaded nothing more than Peace; and theſe found their Account in inſiſting on ſuch Terms as they knew would never be granted. On the other hand, *France*, that was reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs by Famine, and a rigorous Winter that followed it, and ſaw at the ſame Time ſo formidable a Power on her Frontiers, gained her Ends by granting one Demand after another, till ſhe had ſpun out the Time to the middle of Summer almoſt; whereby ſhe had an Opportunity of recruiting her broken Troops, and repleniſhing her exhauſted Stores: And then ſhe gave the Allies to underſtand, That the Grand Monarch was not yet fallen ſo low as to ſubmit to theſe hard Preliminaries.

But whatever were the Views of *France* or of ſome deſigning Stateſmen among the Allies, the *French* Miniſters were no ſooner returned, but both

Armies prepared to take the Field. The *French* poſſeſs'd themſelves of a Camp naturally ſtrong, and threw up ſuch Intrenchments, that the Allies did not think fit to attack them; but reſolved to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Tournay*; and accordingly that Place was inveſted by the Confederate Troops the 27th of *June*, N. S. On the 7th of *July* the Trenches were opened, and on the 30th the Town ſurrendered, and the Garriſon marched into the Citadel; which held out till the 3d of *September*, and then ſurrender'd upon Condition, That all the Officers and Soldiers ſhould retain their Swords and Baggage, and be permitted to return into *France*, provided they did not ſerve, until a like Number of Officers and Soldiers of the Allies, that were Priſoners, ſhould be exchanged for them; and that they ſhould leave their Colours and Fire-arms behind them.

One Reaſon this Citadel held out ſo long, was, the Number of Mines with which it was ſurrounded: At the ſpringing of one of them, no leſs than four hundred of the Beſiegers were blown up and periſhed in a Moment. There ſeem'd (as one expreſſes it) to fall a Shower of ſhatter'd Limbs and mangled Carcaſes; and what is ſtill more dreadful, the War was carried on, in ſome meaſure, under Ground. The Miners often met; and being ſupported by the Grenadiers of each Army, fought with Piſtols and Bayonets in the dark. In one of theſe ſubterraneous Encounters, the Miners, ſupported by a Lieutenant and twelve Grenadiers, were at work, to pierce through a Traverſe croſs a Gallery they had diſcovered; but could not proceed, the Enemy threw in ſuch Quantities of Straw, Hemp and Powder, which they ſet on Fire; and the Lieutenant and eight of the Grenadiers were actually ſuffocated.

Of



Hulett Sculp

The Sea Fight
of
MALAGA.

Of all the horrid Scenes of War, this was the moſt dreadful: It was with Reluctance, that the boldeſt Fellows in the Army entered upon this Service; and, when they were engaged, they often turned their Backs and fled; thoſe, who had ſeen Death in every Shape above ground, were ſhocked at thoſe Encounters. One, who would contentedly have ſtood on the Top of a Mine, where he was in Danger every Moment of being blown up into the Air, dreaded however the entring thoſe diſmal Caverns, where he was not only in Danger of being choaked with Rubbiſh, and periſhing by the Sword of the Enemy, but very often by his Friends, who were not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from his Foes.

Whatever other Hazards our moſt daring Generals may have expoſed themſelves to, we never find them here; this Service is entirely left to the common Soldiers or inferior Officers; and it is amazing, that any Man ſhould be ſo hardy to undertake it: Ambition and Avarice have prompted Men to run vaſt Hazards; but that Men ſhould expoſe themſelves to ſo many Deaths for little or no Reward, and where few or none can be Witneſſes of their Bravery; this is indeed very ſurprizing.

And who is there, that is not diveſted of all Humanity, and has the leaſt Tenderneſs or Compaſſion left for his Fellow-Subjects (if he is at all apprized of the numberleſs Calamities incident to War) that can, without Horror, think of entring into theſe bloody Diſputes, or continuing them a Moment longer than Neceſſity requires? But to return from this Digreſſion:

Tournay being reduced, the Allies reſolved upon the Siege of *Mons*; but Marſhal *Villars*, having poſſeſs'd himſelf of the ſtrong Camp of *Blaregnies*

or *Malplaquet*, in the Woods of *Sart* and *Sanſart*, it was found impracticable to form the Siege until the *French* were driven from that Poſt: Whereupon happened the bloodieſt Battle that ever was fought in *Flanders*.

It was, in reality, a Battle between two Armies of a Side; Prince *Eugene* commanded a compleat Army of fifty thouſand Men, with Wings of Horſe on the Right and Left; and the Duke of *Marlborough* another entire Army, of which the *Engliſh* formed the Right, and the *Dutch* the Left; while Marſhal *Villars* commanded a ſeparate Army of the *French* on the Left, drawn up againſt that of Prince *Eugene*; and Marſhal *Boufflers* another upon the Right, which engaged that under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*. Theſe great Armies lay near each other ſeveral Days; and on the 9th of *September*, the Enemies poſſeſſed themſelves of the Woods of *Sart* and *Sanſart*, where they cut down Trees, erected Batteries, and threw up Intrenchments for their Defence. The ſame Day, and the next, the Armies on both Sides were drawn up in Order of Battle; and the 10th, in the Evening, the Generals of the Allies reſolved to attack the *French*: Accordingly, on the 11th of *September* at Break of Day, the Infantry of the Allies marched in three Lines, and the Cavalry in two Columns, advancing directly towards the Enemy, who were ſo ſtrongly intrench'd, that their Works looked more like a Citadel than a Camp: Their Left Wing, as a certain General relates, was covered by a great and thick Wood, in which they had caſt up many Intrenchments, and poſted their Infantry; and their Right was covered by another Wood and thick Hedge, which run along the ſame like a Chain; and beſides, they had caſt up three Intrenchments, and had a marſhy Ground before

before them, which rendered the Acceſs to their Intrenchments ſtill more difficult: Their Center was in a little Plain, where they had caſt up ſeveral Intrenchments alſo, one behind the other, all defended in convenient Places with a good Artillery, which annoyed us very much: They had beſides cut down the Hedges behind their Lines, for the more eaſy marching of their Cavalry, to ſupport their Infantry, wherever Occaſion ſhould require. In this advantageous Situation we attacked the Enemy, and began to cannonade them about half an Hour paſt Eight, and they anſwered us with the like Vigour; while all our Forces marched to begin the Attack as the Generals had directed. Our Left Wing (of Prince *Eugene*'s Army) attacked the Enemy in the Wood aforeſaid, about that time, with all imaginable Vigour; but were received with a great deal of Bravery. We beat the Enemy from that Poſt, and they beat us again from thence; but, after an obſtinate Fight of two Hours, in which abundance of Blood was ſhed on both Sides, the Soldiers killing one another with their Bayonets and the Butts of their Muſkets, we made ourſelves Maſters of the Wood; and thereupon our whole Left Wing marched, without Loſs of Time, towards the Enemy, and began another Fight as obſtinate as the firſt Attack. As they were covered by three ſtrong Intrenchments, which we were obliged to attack one after another, the Fight continued five Hours with an incredible Fury; but all this while with doubtful Succeſs, becauſe the Enemy rallied ſeveral Times, regaining with an extraordinary Valour the Entrenchments from whence we had beaten them; during which, they attempted ſeveral Times to drive us from the Wood we had gained; but we maintained our Ground, and beat them from all their Intrenchments: It was about

that Time, that their Cavalry, which was drawn up in ſeveral Lines, ſeeing that their Infantry was beaten from their Poſt, advanced in very good Order to charge our Cavalry, and regain the Entrenchments wherein we had taken Poſt; and this new Fight proved very obſtinate: They forced us ſometimes to give Ground, and were forced, in their turn, to give Way. The Action became then more general; and ſome Squadrons of the Right Wing of my Lord Duke's Army being repulſed by the great Numbers of the Enemy, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with ſome *Daniſh* and other Squadrons of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, advanced to ſupport them. The *French* Cavalry, being thus vigorouſly attacked, fell ſoon into Diſorder, and were ſo much preſs'd, that they could not rally again: They endeavoured to do it behind a Hedge, but the Duke of *Wirtemberg* cauſed immediately the Dragoons of *Wirtemberg Ooels* to diſmount to attack the Enemy on Foot behind the Hedge aforeſaid, from which they were driven, and they did not form again into any Order till they came behind a little Hill, at a pretty diſtance from us, having behind them the little Town of *Bavay*, and a Moraſs and a Defilee before; and their Infantry, by Favour of the Hedges and Woods, made, for the moſt part, their Retreat that way, and formed themſelves again, near their Cavalry: The Defilee and Moraſs aforeſaid did not permit us to purſue them farther in a Body; but two Regiments of Huſſars, and ſome Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, were detached to annoy them as much as poſſible in their Retreat. The Battle ended about Four in the Afternoon.

Marſhal *Villars* being dangerouſly wounded, and forced to retreat out of the Battle, Marſhal *Boufflers* commanded the whole Forces of the Enemy the

latter

latter Part of the Day: In the Letter he wrote to the *French* King, giving an Account of this terrible Action, he tells his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that never was Misfortune attended with greater Glory: That all his Majeſty's Troops acquired the greateſt Reputation for their Valour and Firmneſs, not yielding at laſt but to the Superiority of the Enemy: That all the Marſhal *Villars*'s Diſpoſitions were entirely good, the beſt that could be made by the moſt accompliſhed and experienced General: That he behaved himſelf in the Action with all imaginable Bravery and Activity; and, beſides his good Example, diſcovered the greateſt Preſence of Mind in giving his Orders: But his Valour, and the Neglect of his own Perſon, had occaſioned his receiving a Wound, which gave an unhappy Turn to the Affairs of that unfortunate Day: That the Enemy marched ſo many Horſe and Foot againſt the Center of his (*Boufflers*) Army, which was ſomething expoſed, there being none but Horſe to oppoſe them: That they were at length obliged to yield to the infinitely ſuperior Number, and prodigious Efforts of the Enemy, after they had repulſed them at leaſt ſix Times, and had entirely beaten them, if it had not been for their Infantry, by whoſe Favour they rallied, and returned to the Charge; and aſſured his Majeſty, that the Loſs of the Allies was three times greater than they had ſuſtained: And, whenever his Majeſty ſhould think fit to make Peace, his Enemies would have a Reſpect for his Troops, and perhaps become more tractable. He obſerves alſo, That the Chevalier *St. George* behaved himſelf, during the whole Action, with all poſſible Bravery and Vivacity; but adds, that he could ſay nothing of the Left (of the Army commanded by Marſhal *Villars*) becauſe he was not there till they retired; which

which ſhews, that the two Marſhals commanded two diſtinct Armies; and that there was a conſiderable Interval between them, as has been hinted already.

In this Battle, according to the Accounts of the Allies, they had 5,547 Men killed, and 12,806 wounded; in all, upwards of eighteen thouſand; and, on the *French* Side, there were, according to the Allies, about fifteen thouſand killed and wounded; and it is very natural to believe, that the Allies loſt more Men than the Enemy, ſince they were cut down from Morning till Noon, by the great and ſmall Shot of the Enemy, before they became Maſters of their Intrenchments; and, after ſo hot an Action, it is no wonder they did not purſue the Enemy above three Miles from the Field of Battle. They took about forty or fifty of the Enemies Cannon in the Intrenchments, fifty Colours and Standards, and ſome thouſands of wounded Officers and Soldiers were made Priſoners: Prince *Eugene* received a ſlight Wound in the Head in this Engagement, which did not, however, hinder his giving his Orders during the whole Action. That celebrated General *Webb* alſo was dangerouſly wounded; and give me Leave, for Friendſhip-ſake, to mention the brave Colonel *Rivet* of the *Engliſh* Guards, who, being wounded in the Beginning of the Day, and carried off to the Surgeon's Tent, upon hearing of the joyful Cry of Victory, reſolved to have a Share in it, as he had in the hot Service of the Morning; but was unfortunately killed by a Shot from the retiring Enemy: It is obſervable, that the Generals on both Sides pretend they were out-numbered; but, from the beſt Information I can get, there were about an hundred thouſand Men of a Side; and the Allies certainly gained abundance of Honour in diſlodging

lodging the Enemy from a Camp ſo ſtrongly fortified by Art and Nature.

After the Victory of *Malplaquet* or *Blaregnies*, the Allies marched towards *Mons*; and, having inveſted that City the 21ſt Inſtant, it ſurrendered the 20th of *October* following, which finiſhed the Campaign in *Flanders*; and both Armies thereupon went into Winter-Quarters.

There had been ſuch large Detachments made from the Imperial Army on the *Rhine* this Campaign for *Flanders*, that the Elector of *Hanover*, who commanded that Army, did not attempt any thing of Moment, unleſs the ſending Count *Merci* into the *Upper Alſace* to make a Diverſion, who was ſurprized by the Count *de Bourg*, the *French* General, and defeated.

In *Savoy*, the Emperor refuſing to grant all that Duke's Demands on the *Milaneſe*, his Highneſs did not take the Field till the latter End of the Year; whereby all the Subſidies and Pay of the Troops which her Majeſty furniſhed him with, were perfectly thrown away: So ſcandalouſly were the *Engliſh* abuſed by their Allies.

In *Portugal*, there happened an Engagement between the *French* and *Spaniards* on one ſide, and the *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe* of the other, on the Banks of the River *Caya*; where the *Portugueſe* Horſe running away as they did at the Battle of *Almanza*, the Foot were many of them cut in pieces, and one entire Brigade of *Engliſh* made Priſoners: So happy were we alſo in this Alliance.

On the other hand, King *Philip* remaining upon the defenſive in *Catalonia*, Count *Staremberg* paſs'd the *Segra*, and took the Town of *Balageur*; the Garriſon, conſiſting of nine hundred Men, ſurrendring Priſoners of War. After which there hap-

pened no farther Action in that Province; but in *Valencia* the *Spaniards* reduced the Caſtle of *Alicant*, which had been beſieged or blocked up ever ſince the Battle of *Almanaza*: This Place had been impregnable, if the Enemy had not found means to blow up part of the Rock on which it was ſituated; whereby the Governor, Major-General *Richards*, and ſome other Officers, were buried in the Ruins: However, the Command devolving on Colonel *Albon*, he held out till Sir *George Byng* and Major-General *Stanhope* came to his Relief, with a Squadron of Men of War, and four thouſand Land men; but the *Spaniſh* Army being much ſuperior to them, it was not thought adviſeable to land; and they contented themſelves with ſending a Flag of Truce aſhore, and capitulating with the Enemy to withdraw this brave little Garriſon, which had held out to a Miracle; and accordingly, this Place being delivered up, the Garriſon, conſiſting of five hundred Men, embarked on board the Fleet.

The King of *Sweden*, having advanced too far into the Territories of *Muſcovy* this Summer, was entirely defeated by the Czar, *June* 27. 1709, at *Pultoway*, and was forced to fly into *Turkey* for Refuge; which gave King *Auguſtus* an Opportunity of remounting the Throne of *Poland* again, as the Reader will find at large in the *Modern Hiſtory* of thoſe Northern Kingdoms, Vol. VI. and VII.

While our Generals were employed in ſtorming almoſt impregnable Camps and Fortreſſes in the *Netherlands*, and laviſhing away the Nation's Blood and Treaſure, the Whigs were not idle at home: They obtained an Act of Parliament for naturalizing Proteſtants of every Denomination; and, in purſuance of it, brought us over ſeven or eight thouſand foreign Beggars, Men that underſtood

ſtood neither our Manufactures or Huſbandry, and who muſt conſequently have lain a dead Weight upon us, and brought an additional Charge on this Kingdom, which was already ſufficiently drained by Taxes for the Support of the War: And this at a Time of the greateſt Scarcity; for the Famine, that had long afflicted our Enemies, began this Year to affect us; which juſtly occaſioned loud Clamours among our own People, eſpecially the poorer Sort, who, being already in a ſtarving Condition, now ſaw needy Foreigners brought over to intercept that Charity which ſhould have relieved the unhappy Natives; for, under pretence, that theſe Strangers were Proteſtants, driven out of their Country by the cruel *French*, on account of their Religion, Briefs were obtained, and Circular Letters ſent round the Kingdom, by ſome of our Biſhops, to ſtir up the People's Charity for theſe their ſuffering Brethren; whereas, in truth, they were a Mixture of Proteſtants and Papiſts, driven from the *Palatinate* and the Frontiers of *Germany* by the *French* Troops, who made no Diſtinction, on this Occaſion, between Proteſtants and Papiſts. And had our Low-Church Miniſtry been able to have fixed this Colony of *Palatines* in and about *London*, no doubt we ſhould have ſeen Swarms of them brought over in every Fleet from the Continent; but, it happening to be a Time of Scarcity when the firſt Body of them came over, it alarmed the Kingdom, and, not long after, put the Legiſlature upon enquiring narrowly into this treacherous Artifice of the Enemies of the Conſtitution: Whereupon many of theſe poor Wretches, who had been invited over by the Whigs, were ſent back, and others of them tranſported to *Ireland* and the Plantations. But ſo exceeding cautious had the Authors of this pernicious Council been, that tho'

every one knew who they were, yet they had taken Care that no legal Proof could be produced against them; and as her Majesty was a Princess of that Honour, that, tho' she was conscious they were none of her Friends, she never would discover who advised the bringing them over, and break the Royal Promise some great Men had extorted from her to conceal them.

I have already mentioned the Earl of *Pembroke*'s being made Lord High Admiral, on the Death of the Prince of *Denmark*; but this Nobleman, finding very little Honour to be gained in that Post, while the Land Service took up the greatest part of the National Treasure, thought fit to resign, and to accept a Pension of three thousand Pounds *per Annum*: Whereupon the Whigs offered that high Office to their Favourite the Earl of *Orford*; but this Nobleman also seemed to be of Opinion, that the Ministry had not the like Regard to the War by Sea as at Land, and that Money could not be spared to conduct it with Success; for he also refused to take this Honour solely to himself, which would have made him liable to bear the Odium of all Miscarriages at Sea; and therefore he contented himself with being the First Lord of the Admiralty, and to associate with him, in the Commission, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Doddington*, Esq; and *Paul Methuen*, Esq; in the beginning of *November* 1709; and on the 12th of the same Month, *Matthew Aylmer* was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Fleet; the Lord *Dursley* Vice-Admiral, and *Charles Wager*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; Sir *John Jennings* Admiral, and Sir *Edward Whitacre* Vice-Admiral, of the *White*; Sir *John Norris* Admiral, and *John Baker*, Esq; Vice-Admiral, of the *Blue*: And the next Day, being the 13th of *November*, Dr. *Tho-*

Mr. *Manningham* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Chi-*
chester.

I ſhould have taken notice before, that, in the preceding Month of *October*, three Proclamations were iſſued; one for proroguing the Parliament of *Great Britain* to the 15th of *November*; when it was declared, they ſhould ſit and do Buſineſs: A ſecond for obſerving the 22d of *November* as a Thankſgiving for the Victory of *Blaregnies*, or *Malplaquet*, near *Mons*; and a third for prohibiting the foreſtalling of Corn and Grain, Wheat being at this Time eight or nine Shillings a Buſhel.

And now the Parliament meeting, in Purſuance of the aboveſaid Proclamation, the 15th of *Novem-*
ber, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great Satisfaction to me, that I am able to give you ſo good an Account of the Progreſs of the War ſince the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

In the beginning of this Year our Enemies made uſe of all their Artifices to amuſe us with falſe Appearances, and deceitful Inſinuations of their Deſire of Peace, in hopes that from thence Means might be found to create ſome Diviſions or Jealouſies among the Allies; but they were entirely diſappointed in their Expectations, and ſuch Meaſures were taken on that Occaſion as made it impoſſible for them long to diſguiſe their Inſincerity: The Operations of the War were not delayed; and the Campaign, which, notwithſtanding the Backwardneſs of the Seaſon, immediately followed, has been at leaſt as glorious for the Allies, as any of thoſe which have preceded it.

God Almighty has been pleaſed to bleſs us with a moſt remarkable Victory, and with ſuch other great and important Succeſſes, both before and after it, that

France *is thereby become much more exposed and ope to the Impression of our Arms; and consequently muc more in need of a Peace, than it was the beginnin of this Campaign.*

However, the War still continuing, I find myself obliged again to desire you, Gentlemen of the House o Commons, to grant me such Supplies as you shall judg necessary for the assisting our Allies in all Parts, an the vigorous Prosecution of our Advantages; that we may put the last Hand to this great Work, of reducing that exorbitant and oppressive Power which ha so long threatened the Liberties of Europe.

I assure you, that all you give shall be carefully applied to the Use of the War, if it continues; or to the lessening of the Debts it has necessarily occasioned, in case of a Peace; which, tho' the many Wants and Distresses of our Enemies may naturally lead us to expect, yet our own late Experience may fully convince us, is not to be depended upon any other Way, than by being in a Condition to compel them to such Term as may be safe and honourable for all the Allies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I think it proper to take notice to you, that the great Dearth and Scarcity under which our Neighbours abroad have suffered this Year, begins to affect us in some measure, at home, by the Temptation of Profit, in carrying out too much of our Corn, while it bears so high a Price in foreign Parts.

This occasions many Complaints from the Poor; for whose Sakes I earnestly recommend to you, to take this growing Evil into your Consideration; having not neglected any Thing on my Part towards the remedying of it, that the Law would allow.

I cannot conclude, without observing to you, of what great Advantage it will be at this Time to the End we all propose to ourselves, that the greatest Dispatch

be

be given to the neceſſary Preparations for carrying on the War.

On the 16th inſtant, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal preſented the following Addreſs to her Majeſty:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, cannot conceal the Joy and Satisfaction which filled our Hearts, in ſeeing your Majeſty's Royal Perſon ſitting upon your Throne, after the great Misfortune which deprived us of your Preſence during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament; nor can we forbear to return our humble and hearty Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech; whereby it appears how readily your Tenderneſs for your People inclined your Majeſty to hearken to Propoſals of Peace; how wiſely and ſteadily you proceeded in the firſt Steps of the Treaty; and how juſtly you reſented the Artifices and Inſincerity of the Enemy, by the immediate and vigorous Proſecution of the War.

This ſoon made it appear, that Peace was the Choice of your Moderation, and muſt prove the only Refuge of your Enemies.

The laſt Campaign was ſo very glorious, whether we conſider the Strength of the Towns which were taken, or the Difficulty and Importance of the Victory which was obtained, that we beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon the continued Succeſs of your Arms, and thoſe of your Allies, under your General the Duke of Marlborough, *whoſe Conduct is worthy of the chief Command in ſo juſt a War, and whoſe Valour is equal to the Bravery of your Troops.*

And we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that this Houſe will, to the utmoſt of their Power, ſupport your

your Majeſty to carry on the War, and improve the Advantages you have gained, till France *is compell'd to ſubmit to the Terms of a ſafe and laſting Peace for us, and all your Allies.*

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Thank you very kindly for your Addreſs, and am extremely ſenſible of the conſtant Proofs you give me of your great Zeal and Affection for my Service and the publick Good.

On the 18th Inſtant, the Houſe of Commons preſented the following Addreſs to her Majeſty:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, *in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return our moſt humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; and to congratulate your Majeſty upon the continued Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign; particularly the Victory obtained near* Mons, *by the Troops of your Majeſty and thoſe of your Allies, under the Command of the Duke of* Marlborough.

A Victory ſo remarkable in all its Circumſtances, as muſt convince your Enemies, that the Courage and Reſolution of your Troops, conducted by ſo great a General, are ſuperior to the greateſt Difficulties.

And your Majeſty may be aſſured, That ſince the publick Credit has been ſo well ſupported; ſince your Councils have been ſo ſteady, and your Allies ſo firm, that no French *Artifices could create Jealouſies or Diviſions among them; and ſince your Arms have been ſo powerful, that no Entrenchments or Fortifications could withſtand them; we your faithful Commons, under ſuch Encouragements, in Duty to your Majeſty*

and

and thoſe we repreſent, will, by ſpeedy and effectual Supplies, enable your Majeſty to diſpatch the neceſſary Preparations for carrying on the War in ſuch a manner, as ſhall, by the Bleſſing of God, oblige the common Enemy to accept a Peace, upon ſuch Terms as ſhall be a laſting Security to your Majeſty and your Allies.

The Queen's moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Return you my hearty Thanks for your Addreſs, and the Aſſurances you give me of providing ſpeedy and effectual Supplies for carrying on the War; which, I perſuade myſelf, will have a very good Effect for the Advantage of the whole Confederacy.

The Commons alſo ſent the Duke of *Marlborough* their Thanks by a Committee, for his eminent Services the preceding Campaign; and congratulated his Safety and Return to *Great Britain*. In the mean time, the *French* King propoſed to the States, by Monſieur *Petticum*, the renewing the Treaty of Peace this Winter, on the Foot of the Preliminaries above mentioned; only he would not be obliged to compel his Grandſon King *Philip* to quit the Throne of *Spain*: But the Allies ſtill inſiſted on his yielding up the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, within the Space of two Months. The *Dutch*, it ſeems, were now of Opinion, that all Overtures, ſhort of this, ought to be rejected; and thereupon wrote a Letter to her Majeſty, to incite her to continue the War, and augment her Forces next Campaign; promiſing to do the like on their part; and hop'd, her Majeſty would preſs the reſt of the Confederates to imitate them. They alſo deſired her Majeſty, to ſend over the Duke of *Marlborough* betimes, if poſſible before the End of *February*, that they might have the Benefit of the wiſe

wiſe Counſel of that great General, in concerting, in due Time, the Operations of the Campaign, and reap the Advantages of his incomparable Valour in the Execution thereof.

Thus did the *Dutch* compliment our Favourite Miniſter, General and Plenipotentiary: And the Queen was thereupon induced to write a Letter to the Diet of the Empire; wherein ſhe deſires them to obſerve the Enemy's obſtinate and irreconcileable Spirit; and that nothing was further from his Thoughts than Peace, as appeared by the Artifices with which he endeavoured to amuſe the Allies: That he raiſed Recruits, augmented his Forces, and erected great Magazines; from whence it appeared, that Peace was not to be obtained but by a Continuation of the War: That there was a Neceſſity therefore, that the Allies ſhould make their utmoſt Efforts, and have a greater Number of Troops than they had at preſent: That her Majeſty had not neglected, as often as the publick Welfare ſeemed to require it, *to augment her Troops beyond her Quota, and to expend vaſt Sums of Money*; and now, when they were like to reap the Fruits of their Victories, ſhe was ſtill ready to increaſe her Forces to the utmoſt of her Power, that the reſt of the Allies might be incited, by the Example of *Great Britain*, to augment their Troops beyond what had been hitherto done: Whereupon ſhe repeated her Inſtances to that illuſtrious Council of the Empire, That they would exhort all the Electors, Princes, and States, to make great Efforts, that there might be a powerful Army on the *Upper Rhine*, not only to cover the Frontiers of the Empire, but to extend the ſame, that *France* might not be in a Condition to carry the whole Weight of the War into *Flanders*; adding, That if every one would furniſh his Quota of Troops in time, the

the Confederate Forces would be ſo conſiderable and numerous, that there was no Reaſon to doubt, with God's Bleſſing, they ſhould pull down the Spirit of that proud Enemy, and force him at laſt to conſent to the Peace (which he had hitherto haughtily rejected) upon ſuch Conditions as might for ever ſecure the Repoſe and Tranquillity of *Europe*.

The Commons of *England* ſoon ſet the Allies an Example, by voting an Augmentation of Troops, and granting near ſeven Millions for the Service of the current Year; whereof, beſides the Land, Malt and other uſual Taxes, new Duties were laid on Houſes, or Windows, for thirty-two Years, to raiſe a yearly Sum of 135000 *l.* to pay the Intereſt of a Million and half of Money, to be raiſed by Way of Lottery: But what took up the greateſt part of this Seſſion, was the Proſecution of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, Preacher at *St. Mary Overy*'s, in *Southwark*, for two Sermons delivered by him; one at the Aſſizes at *Derby*, the 15th of *Auguſt* before; and the other at *St. Paul*'s, on the 5th of *November*, this Winter. Theſe being printed, the Commons voted them, on the 13th of *December*, to be malicious, ſcandalous, and ſeditious Libels, highly reflecting on her Majeſty and her Government, the late happy Revolution, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion. The Doctor being brought before them the next Day, acknowledged the Sermons to be his, and ſaid, he was encouraged to print the laſt, by Sir *Samuel Garrard*, the Lord-Mayor, before whom he had preached it: But the Lord-Mayor, who was a Member of the Houſe, denying he had ordered or encouraged the printing it, the whole Weight of their Reſentment fell upon the Doctor. 'Tis ſaid, Sir *Peter King*, then Recorder of *London*, adviſed the Lord-Mayor to deny his Order, becauſe it might have diſobliged the City, if the

Commons had fallen upon him; and the Party did not care to incenſe the People and the Clergy at the ſame time: For the Body of the Clergy, and even the greateſt Men amongſt them, looked upon their whole Order to be ſtruck at in Dr. *Sacheverel*. When he was brought before the Houſe therefore, Dr. *Lancaſter*, Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, accompanied him thither, and he was met by above an hundred of the moſt eminent Clergymen in Town in the Court of Requeſts; among whom were ſeveral of the Queen's Chaplains: However, the Commons proceeded to take the Doctor into the Cuſtody of their Serjeant; and, on the 15th Inſtant, impeached him at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, refuſing to admit him to Bail; but their Lordſhips were ſo indulgent, as to admit him to Bail, on his being delivered over to the Black Rod by the Commons.

The Articles of Impeachment being prepared, were carried up to the Lords the 13th of *January*; the Purport whereof was, 1*ſt*, That Dr. *Sacheverel*, in the Sermons above-mentioned, did ſuggeſt and maintain, that the neceſſary Means uſed to bring about the Revolution were odious and unjuſtifiable. 2*dly*, That the Toleration was unreaſonable, and the Allowance of it unwarrantable. 3*dly*, That the Church of *England* was in great Peril and Adverſity under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration; and 4*thly*, That her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, both in Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Affairs, tended to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution. The Doctor having denied the Charge in his Anſwer, and the Commons replied to it, he was brought to his Trial before the Lords in *Weſtminſter-hall* the 27th of *February*, at which her Majeſty was preſent in a private Apartment ſeveral Days, and Seats were provided for the

the whole Houſe of Commons who attended the Trial.

The Managers for the Commons were, Sir *John Holland* Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold; Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Smith*, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir *James Montague*, Attorney-General; *Robert Eyre*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General; *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Navy; Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Thomas Parker*, Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of the City of *London*; Sir *John Holles*, the Lord *William Powlet*, the Lord *Coningſby*, Mr. *Cowper*, Mr. *Thompſon*, Lieutenant-General *Stanhope*, Lieutenant-General *Mordaunt*, Mr. *Compton*, Sir *David Dalrymple*.

Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Counſel were, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Mr. *Dodd*, Mr. *Phipps*, Mr. *Dee*, and Mr. *Henchman*.

The Managers exerted their Talents in Defence of the Revolution and the preſent Adminiſtration; ſhewing, that the Doctor had groſly reflected on both: After they had harangued ſeveral Days on theſe Topicks, the Doctor's Council were permitted to ſpeak in his Behalf, who did not deny the Lawfulneſs of Reſiſtance, when the Prince appeared determined to govern arbitrarily, and to deſtroy the Conſtitution in Church and State: They even applauded the Revolution brought about by King *William*; but obſerved, that it was by no Means proper in a Sermon to point out the Caſes of Reſiſtance to the People, who were too ready of themſelves to diſpute the Authority of their Governors: And Dr. *Sacheverell*, in preaching up the Doctrine of Reſiſtance generally, without ſuppoſing extraordinary Caſes, had followed the Pattern of the greateſt Fathers of our Church; and thereupon produced a Multitude of Quotations of the like nature,

from Biſhops and other eminent Divines, from the Homilies, and even from Acts and Declarations of Parliament; wherein the Duty of Submiſſion and Non reſiſtance was taught and commanded without Reſerve: They inſiſted, that he had neither reflected on the Revolution or the Toleration granted by Law: That tho' he had aſſerted the Danger of the Church; this could be no Offence to the Parliament, who had voted it out of Danger four Years before; it might notwithſtanding be in Danger at this time; and was evidently ſo from thoſe Swarms of blaſphemous Tracts publiſhed of late Years, of which they produced large Bundles levelled not only againſt the Church, but againſt all Revealed Religion; and which had been, they ſaid, written and diſperſed with Impunity. The Doctor, after his Council had done, was allowed to ſpeak himſelf in his Defence, and delivered one of the fineſt Pieces of Oratory, and in the moſt moving Manner that ever Speech was delivered; inſomuch, that many of his Enemies began to relent, and have favourable Thoughts of him; and ſome of them declared, they melted into Tears while he was ſpeaking: But it was immediately given out, that this Speech was none of the Doctor's compoſing: That he was a Tool and an Incendiary, and every Artifice was uſed to give his Judges an ill Impreſſion of him. The Managers having replied to the Doctor, a Queſtion aroſe among the Lords when they were retired to their Houſe, Whether, by the Law of *England* and conſtant Practice in all Proſecutions, by Indictment or Information, for Crimes and Miſdemeanors, by writing or ſpeaking, the particular Words ſuppoſed to be criminal, ought to be expreſsly ſpecified in ſuch Indictment or Information; and the Opinion of the Judges being demanded, they unanimouſly de-

declared, *That the particular Words, ſuppoſed to be criminal, ought to be ſpecified in ſuch Indictment or Information:* However, it was carried by a ſmall Majority in the Houſe of Peers, *That, by the Law and Uſage of Parliament in Proſecutions, by Impeachments for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, by writing or ſpeaking, the particular Words ſuppoſed to be criminal, were not neceſſary to be expreſsly ſpecified:* Againſt which ſeveral Peers proteſted.

The Queſtion being afterwards put in the Houſe of Peers, *That the Commons had made good their firſt Article of Impeachment, and alſo the ſecond, third, and fourth ſucceſſively?* it was reſolved in the Affirmative on every Article: And, on *Monday* the 20th of *March*, the Lords being come down from their Houſe to the Court erected in *Weſtminſter-hall*, the Queſtion was again put to every Peer, beginning with the Lord *Pelham*, the youngeſt; who having delivered their reſpective Opinions, the Lord Chancellor numbered them, and declared, that there were one hundred and twenty of their Lordſhips preſent; of whom ſixty-eight had found Dr. *Sacheverell* guilty of the High Crimes and Miſdemeanors charged on him by the Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons, and fifty two had found him not guilty.

Then the Doctor was brought to the Bar, and kneeled, till the Lord Chancellor bid him riſe; when he moved in Arreſt of Judgment: *Firſt*, That no entire Clauſe, Sentence, or Expreſſion, contained in his Sermons, was particularly ſet forth in the Impeachment. *Secondly*, That the Articles were ſaid to be only by the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, leaving out Commiſſioners of Shires and Boroughs; which was neither agreeable to the Impeachment, nor to the Title of the Houſe of Commons ſince the Union.

Then

Then the Lords adjourned to their Houſe; and, on the 23d of *March*, the Commons came up, with their Speaker, to the Houſe of Lords, to demand Judgment; and the Doctor, being brought to the Bar, kneeled, till the Lord Chancellor bid him ſtand up: And, Mr. Speaker of the Commons having demanded Judgment, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Doctor, that his Exceptions in Arreſt of Judgment had been over-ruled; and then proceeded to pronounce the following Judgment, *viz. That you*, Henry Sacheverel, *Doctor in Divinity, ſhall be, and you are hereby, enjoined not to preach during the Term of three Years next enſuing: That your two printed Sermons, referred to by the Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be burnt before the* Royal Exchange *in* London, *between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock, on the 27th of this inſtant* March, *by the Hands of the common Hangman, in the Preſence of the Lord Mayor of* London, *and the Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex. And, the Doctor being withdrawn, an Order was made, directed to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, to ſee the Sentence executed. (But I refer the Reader to the State-Trials for a full Account of theſe Proceedings.)

This favourable Sentence was looked upon, by the Doctor's Friends, rather as an Acquittal than a Condemnation, and as a certain Indication of the Impotence of his Enemies; and that Night ſeveral of the Streets of *London* and *Weſtminſter* were illuminated, and Bonefires made; where every one that paſs'd by was compelled to drink the Doctor's Health.

The Lord Mayor inſiſted, That, as he was a Member of the Houſe of Commons, he was excuſed from attending at the burning of the Sermons, purſuant to their Lordſhips Sentence; and

ſo

ſo left the Execution of the Sentence to the Sheriffs.

During the Trial, the Doctor was daily attended from the *Temple*, where he then reſided, to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, by vaſt Multitudes of People huzzaing, and praying for his Deliverance; and many, that were not much his Friends, were obliged to pull off their Hats, and huzza with them, as the Coach went by; among whom were ſeveral Members of Parliament: And, as the Queen was one Day going to *Weſtminſter* in a Chair, the People gathered about her, and cried out, *God bleſs your Majeſty and the Church*; *we hope your Majeſty is for Dr.* Sacheverel; for the People generally looked upon this Proſecution as an Attempt to overturn the Church, and eſtabliſh the Diſſenters: And, as at the Revolution, when they thought their Religion to be in Danger from the Papiſts, they pulled down ſeveral Maſs-houſes, and others, whoſe Owners were marked as Zealots of that Perſuaſion; ſo now, when they looked upon the Church to be in as imminent Danger from the Fanaticks, they in like Manner expreſs'd their Reſentment againſt the Diſſenters; and particularly, on the 1ſt of *March*, when they reſorted to Mr. *Burgeſs*'s Meeting-houſe, and, having pulled down the Pulpit, Pews, Wainſcot, and all that was combuſtible, they carried them into *Lincoln*'s-*Inn-Fields*, and made a Bonefire of them, crying out *High Church and* Sacheverel: Several other Meeting-houſes alſo ſuffered by their Hands; and 'tis ſaid, they began to threaten the Houſes of ſome Whig-patriots, and particularly the Lord Chancellor's, the Earl of *Wharton*'s, the Biſhop of *Sarum*'s, Mr. *Dolben*'s, Mr. *Hoadley*'s, *&c.* But, if they had any ſuch Intentions, they were prevented, being diſperſed by a Detachment of the Horſe-

Guards; and the Guards were afterwards doubled, and the Trained Bands commanded to their Arms, while the Trial laſted, in order to prevent farther Miſchief.

But to proceed: The Houſe of Peers ordered, that the *Oxford* Decrees, lately publiſhed in a Pamphlet, intitled, *An intire Confutation of Mr.* Hoadley's *Book of the Original Government*, ſhould be burnt at the ſame Time and Place with Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Sermons: The Commons alſo ordered the following Books and Papers to be burnt by the Hangman, *viz.* 1. *A Collection of Paſſages referred to by Dr.* Sacheverel, *in Anſwer to the Articles of Impeachment.* 2. *The Rights of the Chriſtian Church aſſerted.* 3. *A Defence of the Rights of the Chriſtian Church*; and, 4. *A Treatiſe on the Word* PERSON, *by* —— Clendon, *of the* Temple, *Eſq*; And they were burnt accordingly.

While Dr. *Sacheverell* was thus unhappy in having incurred the Diſpleaſure of that wiſe Aſſembly, the Commons of *Great Britain*; Mr. *Hoadley*, another Clergyman, was ſo fortunate as to be diſtinguiſhed and recommended by them to the Queen for Preferment, for having ſtrenuouſly juſtified the Principles on which the Nation proceeded at the Revolution: This laſt Clergyman, now a Right Reverend Prelate of the Church, was ſo exceeding good to diſabuſe the People, and inform them, in a Sermon he preached before the Lord Mayor on theſe Words, in the 13th Chapter of the *Romans* (*Let every Soul be ſubject unto the higher Powers; for there is no Power but of God: the Powers that be, are ordained of God. Whoſoever therefore reſiſteth the Power, reſiſteth the Ordinance of God; and they that reſiſt, ſhall receive to themſelves Damnation*, &c.) that theſe Words were only to be underſtood of reſiſting *good Governors*, but had no rela-

relation to *bad Governors:* And, had this great and good Man but indulged us a little farther, and informed us who were to be Judges of a good and bad Adminiſtration, he had certainly put an End to all Diſputes upon this Subject. His Attempt to exalt us to a State of perfect Freedom, and reſcue us from the Shackles of Government, was certainly great and generous; tho', 'tis true, her Majeſty was not ſo happy as to take the Argument, and reward this inimitable Divine according to his Deſerts.

But there were ſome other Enemies of the Doctor's preferred by her Majeſty, tho' Mr. *Hoadley* miſs'd of it; particularly Sir *Thomas Parker*, who was, immediately after the Trial, made Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, which he merited, no doubt, by exceeding all the other Managers in his Invectives and opprobrious Language: Sir *John Holt*, his Predeceſſor, who had held that Poſt twenty Years, died the 6th of *March* 1709-10. Sir *John Holland*, another Manager alſo, was made Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold the 23d of *March*; and, a little before, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; was made Treaſurer of the Navy; and *Adam Cardonel*, Eſq; Secretary of War; from which Promotions, the Whigs flattered themſelves her Majeſty was ſtill in their Intereſt.

On the 23d of *November* 1709, died *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, who was long happy in his Maſter's Favour, and from whoſe Bounty he acquired a Fortune equal almoſt to any Nobleman in *England*.

It began to freeze this Winter on *Chriſtmas-day*, after which there fell a deep Snow, that lay even with the Hedges; and froze ſo hard, that we travelled over it, as is uſual in more Northerly Climates: This Froſt laſted with ſmall Remiſſions.

three Months; the River *Thames* was frozen to a prodigious Thickneſs, Booths built on it, and all manner of Sports and Diverſions on the Ice.

Several Proclamations were iſſued during the Doctor's Trial, *viz.* *1ſt*, For a Faſt to be obſerved in *England* the 15th of *March*, and in *Scotland* the 29th of the ſame Month. *2dly*, A Proclamation, offering a Reward of an hundred Pounds, for apprehending any of the Rioters that demoliſhed the Meeting-houſes, and inſulted the Members during Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Trial; and *3dly*, A Proclamation for putting off the Lent-aſſizes to a further Day, upon account of the Judges being detained at Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Trial.

The States-General having granted Paſſes to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, the Marſhal *d'Uxelles*, and the Abbot of *Polignac*, to come to *Gertruydenburg* in *Holland*, in order to renew the Negotiations of Peace; the *Britiſh* Houſe of Peers addreſs'd her Majeſty, the 18th of *February*, to ſend the Duke of *Marlborough* over to *Holland* to take care of the Intereſts of *Great Britain*; and accordingly his Grace, having received her Majeſty's Commands, ſet out for *Holland* the 19th of *February*, and arrived at the *Hague* the latter End of that Month; but I ſhall defer giving an Account of the Succeſs of this Treaty, till I have concluded the Relation of our domeſtick Occurrences. The Parliament having finiſhed the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty came to the Houſe the 5th of *April*, to give the Royal Aſſent to the Bills they had prepared, and put an End to the Seſſion; when ſhe made the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction that I come hither at this Time, to return you my hearty Thanks for

for the many Marks of Duty and Affection which you have given me through the whole Course of this Session.

And I am to thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in a very particular Manner, for the great Dispatch which you have made in providing so early in the Year such great and effectual Supplies for the Publick Service: This cannot but make me very desirous to repeat the Assurances I gave you at the Opening of the Session, that they should be very carefully applied to the Uses for which you have designed them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot sufficiently express to you my great Concern, that you have had so necessary an Occasion of taking up a great Part of your Time towards the latter End of this Session.

I am confident, no Prince that ever sat on the Throne has been more really and sincerely kind to the Church than my self; nor ever had a more true and tender Concern for its Welfare and Prosperity than I have, and always shall continue to have.

The suppressing Immorality, and prophane and other wicked and malicious Libels, is what I have always earnestly recommended; and shall be glad of the first Opportunity, to give my Consent to any Laws that might effectually conduce to that End: But this being an Evil complained of in all Times, it is very injurious to take a Pretence from thence, to insinuate that the Church is in any Danger from my Administration.

I could heartily wish, that Men would study to be quiet, and do their own Business, rather than busy themselves in reviving Questions and Disputes of a very high Nature, and which must be with an ill Intention; since they can only tend to foment, but not to heal our Divisions and Animosities.

For my own part, as it has pleaſed God to give Succeſs to my Endeavours for the Union of my two Kingdoms, which I muſt ever eſteem as one of the greateſt Bleſſings of my Reign: So I hope his Divine Goodneſs will ſtill continue favourable, and make me the happy Inſtrument of that yet more deſirable Union of the Hearts of all my People in the Bonds of mutual Affection; that ſo there may remain no other Contention among you, but who ſhall exceed the other in contributing to advance our preſent Happineſs, and ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

Finding, by the Advices from abroad, that our Army has not yet taken the Field, and that the Plenipotentiaries of France *are ſtill in* Holland, *I think it proper at preſent to make the Prorogation but for a very ſhort Time.*

The Acts of greateſt Moment that paſs'd this Seſſion, excluſive of thoſe that have been recited already, are:

An Act to prohibit the Exportation of Corn for a Year, Grain being exceſſive dear.

An Act for granting new Duties of Exciſe for a Fund, for raiſing 900,000 *l. by the Sale of Annuities.*

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Candles, and certain Rates upon Monies, to be given with Clerks and Apprentices.

An Act for explaining and enlarging the Act of 6th Anne, *for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government*; whereby Perſons, in any Office, Civil or Military in *Scotland*, were allowed to take the Oaths and Aſſurance in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter.*

An Act to diſcharge the Attendance of Noblemen, Barons and Freeholders, upon the Lords of Juſticiary (or Judges) in their Circuits in Scotland.

An

An Act for the better Security of Rents, and to prevent Frauds committed by Tenants; whereby it is enacted, That no Goods or Chattels ſhall be taken in Execution, unleſs the Party, before the Removal of the Goods, pay to the Landlord of the Premiſſes one Year's Rent (where ſo much is due:) That if the Leſſee or Tenant fraudulently carry off his Goods, the Leſſor, or Landlord, or any Perſon empowered by him, may, within the Space of five Days afterwards, take and ſeize ſuch Goods wherever found, as a Diſtreſs for the Rent in Arrear, and ſell the ſame; provided the Landlord ſhall not ſeize any Goods as a Diſtreſs, which ſhall be ſold for a valuable Conſideration before the Seizure made: And any Perſon, having Rent in Arrear on Leaſe for Life, may bring an Action of Debt for ſuch Arrears, as if the Rent had been reſerved on a Leaſe for Years: And any Perſon, having Rent in Arrears, may diſtrain for the ſame after the Leaſe or Term is expired; provided ſuch Diſtreſs be made within ſix Months after the End of the Leaſe, and during the Continuance of the Landlord's Intereſt and Title, and during the Poſſeſſion of the Tenant from whom it is due.

An Act for regulating the Price and Aſſize of Bread.

An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by veſting the Copies of printed Books in the Authors or Purchaſers of ſuch Copies.

I have already mentioned the coming of the Marſhal *d'Uxelles* and the Abbot *Polignac*, Plenipotentiaries of *France*, to *Gertruydenburgh* in *Holland*, to revive the Negotiations of Peace. They were met there by Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, the Plenipotentiaries of the States, the Beginning of *March*, who, having heard what the *French* had to offer, returned to the *Hague*, and made their

Report

Report to the Duke of *Marlborough*, Count *Zinzendorf* the Emperor's Miniſter, and the reſt of the Miniſters of the Allies reſiding there. They ſaid, that the *French* Miniſters had endeavoured to perſuade them, That it was the Intereſt of the Allies, to make Peace with *France*, excluſive of *Spain*; and that the *French* King was willing to enter into the moſt ſolemn Engagements (*and give Cautionary Towns for the Performance*) that he would not give any Aſſiſtance to his Grandſon *Philip*.

The *Dutch* Miniſters had ſeveral Conferences afterwards with the *French*, who propoſed a Partition of the *Spaniſh* Territories; but came at length ſo low in their Demands, that they offered to accept of *Sicily* and *Sardinia:* And tho' their King could not in Honour and Conſcience make War upon his Grandſon, and drive him from the Throne on which he had placed him; yet they ſaid, his Majeſty would perſuade his Grandſon to accept of that Partition; which if he refuſed to conſent to, he would furniſh a Sum of Money towards the Charges of the War, to be continued till the Surrender of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. But the *Dutch*, ſtill inſiſting that *Spain* and the *Indies*, with all the Territories belonging to them, ſhould be delivered up *within the Space of two Months*, according to the Preliminaries, the Conferences were broken off.

It is obſervable, that this Treaty was managed only by the *French* and *Dutch* Miniſters, the reſt of the Allies contenting themſelves with the *Report* the *Dutch* were pleaſed to make of theſe Conferences. As for the Duke of *Marlborough*, he had left his Reſolutions with the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters at the *Hague*, and was gone into the Field. He had now ſuch an Aſcendant over the *Dutch*, that he had no need to doubt their Fidelity to him; but

but, 'tis ſaid, both the Emperor's and the King of *Pruſſia*'s Miniſters were for accepting the Terms offered by the *French*, if thoſe of *Great Britain* and the States would have been prevailed on to acquieſce in them: But however that was, Marſhal *d'Uxelles* and the Abbot *de Polignac* made heavy Complaints in a Letter to the Penſionary *Henſius*, that the *Dutch* Deputies had miſrepreſented theſe Conferences: To which the *Dutch* ſent an Anſwer; but from the Relations of both Sides it appears, That the *French* King had agreed to acknowledge King *Charles*; and that he would not only not aſſiſt his Grandſon, but he would contribute a Sum of Money towards compelling him to quit the *Spaniſh* Throne, if he refuſed to do it at his Inſtance; and that he would deliver four ſtrong Towns in the *Netherlands* to the Allies, as a Security for what he ſtipulated: And as to all the other preliminary Articles, ſuch as acknowledging the Queen; the Barrier demanded for the Empire, *Holland*, the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. theſe he made no Scruple of granting. And, after this, will it not be difficult to aſſign a ſubſtantial Reaſon for continuing this bloody War?

How long would *Spain* have been able to have reſiſted the United Arms of the Allies, without the Aſſiſtance of *France*, if it could be ſuppoſed that King *Philip* would have refuſed to comply with what his Grandfather had ſtipulated for him, and thereby hazarded loſing even *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, as well as his other Dominions. The Towns that were agreed to be delivered up to the Emperor and the *Dutch*, would have required ſome Years to conquer: And had the *French* been never ſo inſincere, as was pretended, the Allies would have gained ſuch an Addition of Strength by them, as would have rendered *France* much leſs formidable

than

than it was then. Let it be conſidered farther; had it been our own Caſe, and the Fortune of the War had reduced us to the Neceſſity of abandoning King *Charles*, and the *French* King had inſiſted, that the Allies ſhould not only not aſſiſt him, but turn their Arms againſt the Prince they had ſet up; would it not have been thought a moſt extravagant Demand? And if it would, was it not much more unreaſonable to deſire the *French* King to enter into a War with King *Philip*, to whom he was ſo nearly allied by the Ties of Blood, as well as other Engagements?

We had, indeed, ſo long talked of the boundleſs Ambition and exorbitant Power of *France*, that we affected to have a Dread of it, even after that Kingdom was reduced ſo low, that our Generals gave out, they could not make Head againſt us another Year.

Every Propoſal, that was ſaid to come from *France*, was ſtill condemned as unreaſonable, before it was examined; and, if the Reaſonableneſs of it was ſo conſpicuous, that it could not be denied, then were we taught to exclaim againſt their Inſincerity.

In ſhort, ſome of the Powers, engaged in the Grand Alliance, were ſuch Gainers by the War, the whole Charge whereof was borne by their Neighbours, whoſe Miniſters were in their Intereſt, that any Peace whatever muſt have been to their Diſadvantage; and therefore it is not to be thought ſtrange, if they talked loudly of the Enemies Inſincerity, and rejected all their Propoſals: The daily Acquiſition of new Dominions, at the Expence of others, poſſibly, put ſuch a Biaſs on their Judgments, that they might, in ſome meaſure, believe what they affirm'd. We have ſeen whole Nations ſubmit their Underſtandings, and even reſign their

their paternal Eſtates, to graſp a Shadow: The very Appearance of Gain has diſtracted the wiſeſt; and 'tis no wonder, if real Acquiſitions have had the ſame Effect on others.

I come, in the next place, to take a View of Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1709, and part of 1710.

This Prelate is pleaſed to affirm, p. 527, That the Parliament (of *England*) had always declared the Ground of the War to be *the reſtoring the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy to the Houſe of* Auſtria; *which, indeed, the States had never done, but that the Duke of* Marlborough *prevailed on them to inſiſt likewiſe on the Demand of all the Dominions of* Spain *in the Year* 1709.

But the Biſhop appears to have been under a very groſs Miſtake, when he affirm'd, *our Parliament always inſiſted on the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy*; for this was not ſo much as mentioned in any Speech or Addreſs of either Houſe for ſome Years after the War begun: And the Articles of the Grand Alliance expreſly mention a *Partition* of that Monarchy, propoſing no more than the gaining the *Italian* Dominions, and the Iſlands thereunto belonging, for the Emperor; and a Barrier in the *Netherlands* for the *Dutch*. But this tatling Prelate has betrayed a Secret we only gueſs'd at before; namely, *That it was the Duke of* Marlborough *that firſt perſuaded the* Dutch, *in the Year* 1709, *to inſiſt on the Reſtoration of the whole* Spaniſh *Monarchy to the Houſe of* Auſtria: And we are not ignorant, who it was that influenced the *Britiſh* Miniſtry to make the like Demand. The War had ſoon been at an End, if we had contented ourſelves with the Acquiſitions propoſed by the Confederates at the entring on this War.

The Biſhop obſerves, p. 528, That *the Duke of* Marlborough, *reckoning the Management of this Treaty to be too great a Load to bear wholly himſelf, carried over the Lord* Townſhend *to be Joint-Plenipotentiary with him:* And in this, as has been obſerved already, his Grace diſcovered his uſual Prudence; for a Treaty of that Conſequence was not only too great a Load to be laid upon any one Man, but his Grace's Enemies would naturally have ſuggeſted, that it was a very odd Piece of Policy to make the General the ſole Plenipotentiary to treat of Peace, who got perhaps 200,000 *l. per Annum* by the War, and had the Honour to command the Armies of moſt of the Powers in *Europe*. It was certainly a very great Compliment to the Duke, in theſe Circumſtances, to make him the ſole Arbiter of Peace and War; and even to ſuppoſe he had that infinitely more difficult Command of his own Paſſions, that he could contentedly relinquiſh ſo vaſt a Revenue, and return to the Condition of a private Nobleman, where the Good of his Country came in Competition with his private Views: And, it ſeems, he had ſo wiſe a Diſtruſt of himſelf, that he took over the young Lord *Townſhend*, of whom the Biſhop gives ſo fine a Character, to be a Check to his natural Propenſions, no doubt, as well as to ſkreen him from vulgar Cenſure.

In ſpeaking of the Battle of *Malplaquet*, or *Blaregnies*, near *Mons*, p. 533, the Biſhop makes the Number of the Slain on each Side twelve thouſand Men, which is double the Number that either the *French* or the Confederates computed them: The Confederates ſay, they had about ſix thouſand Men killed, and twelve thouſand wounded, reckoning, as uſual, two Men wounded for one that was killed: But, if the Biſhop's Account has any Truth

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in it, and there were twelve thouſand killed on one Side, the killed and wounded muſt have amounted to thirty-ſix thouſand on the Part of the Allies; and, as he ſuppoſes the Enemy loſt as many, there muſt have been at leaſt ſeventy-two thouſand Men killed and wounded on that fatal Day. But, tho' this is acknowledged the bloodieſt Battle that was fought during the War, it is manifeſt, this accurate Writer, who has given us his Hiſtory upon Oath, has killed and wounded double the Number of Men we meet with in any other Writer of Credit; tho' it muſt be admitted, that nothing could juſtify the throwing away ſo many Men, as were *really* killed and wounded in this Battle; *Mons*, and half the Towns in the *Netherlands*, would have been but a poor Purchaſe for the eighteen thouſand Men that were loſt in this Engagement, and ſix thouſand more in the Siege of the Place. But this long War ſeems to have harden'd this polite Part of the World, and rendered us perfectly ſavage again; the mangled Carcaſſes of our dead and dying Friends, broken Bones, and ghaſtly Wounds, were then beheld without Emotion, and even with Pleaſure by ſome, who delighted in the bloody Trade: We talk'd of ten thouſand Men with as much Indifference, as if they had been Muſhrooms; and were taught to rejoyce over a Field cover'd with the Blood of our Fellow-Chriſtians: And this not in a defenſive War, for the Preſervation of our Country, but to make Conqueſts for ungrateful Allies, who themſelves would ſcarce bear the Burthen of it with one of their Fingers; while this Nation, which had the leaſt Concern in the Acquiſitions, was fleeced, and even beggar'd to that degree, that it may be difficult to invent Taxes ſufficient for our Defence in any future War, every thing almoſt being already charged

with a Duty, to pay the Intereſt of the vaſt Debt then incurred. I ſhall only obſerve farther, that the Fathers and Divines of our Church, moſt eminent for *Moderation*, and our meek Sectaries, were obſerved to be the moſt zealous for the Continuance of this Trade of Blood and Devaſtation.

The Biſhop, treating of Dr. *Sacheverel*, p. 537 and 538, ſays, *That he was a bold inſolent Man, with a very ſmall Meaſure of Religion, Virtue, Learning, or good Senſe: That his Sermons contained the moſt petulant Railings at Diſſenters and Low-Church-Men, and were wrote without either Chaſtneſs of Style, or Livelineſs of Expreſſion: That all was one unpractiſed Strain of indecent ſcurrilous Language: That he made great Reflections on the Miniſtry; repreſenting, that the Church was in danger, being neglected by thoſe who governed, while they favour'd her moſt inveterate Enemies: That in his Sermon, at* St. Paul's *in* London, *the 5th of* November, *he gave full Vent to his Fury, in the moſt virulent Declamation he could contrive upon theſe Words of St.* Paul's, PERILS FROM FALSE BRETHREN; *in which he let himſelf looſe into ſuch Indecencies, that both the Man and the Sermon were univerſally condemn'd: He pour'd out much Scorn and Scurrility on the Diſſenters; and ſaid, the Church was violently attack'd by her Enemies, and looſely defended by her pretended Friends: That he animated the People to ſtand up for the Defence of the Church; ſaid, he ſounded the Trumpet, and deſired them to put on the whole Armour of God: That the Party that oppoſed the Miniſtry did ſo magnify the Sermon preach'd at* St. Paul's, *that forty thouſand of them were printed and diſperſed over the Nation: That the Queen ſeem'd highly offended at it; and the Miniſtry look'd on it as an Attack made on them, that was not to be deſpiſed: The Lord Treaſurer*

was

was ſo deſcribed (under the Name of Volpone*) that it was next to the naming of him; ſo a Parliamentary Impeachment was reſolved on; tho'* Eyre*, the Solicitor-General, and others, thought the ſhort Way of burning the Sermon, and keeping him in Priſon during the Seſſion, was a better Method; but the more ſolemn Way was unhappily choſen.*

All that I can ſay of the Doctor, of my own Knowledge, is, that he was a tall perſonable Man, and ſpoke gracefully: That no Man read Divine Service better than he did; and that he choſe to do this frequently at the Pariſh of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, of which he was Rector, to create in the People a juſt Veneration for the Service of the Church; and, laſtly, that I have heard ſeveral excellent Diſcourſes from him in the Pulpit (at leaſt as far as I am capable of judging of a Diſcourſe) and that his Voice and Action were exceeding juſt and ſuitable to the Place, as well as to the Audience to whom he preach'd.

The Doctor had a good Reputation at *Oxford*, as to his Parts, Learning and Morals; and had ſome Perſons of Diſtinction under his Tuition at *Magdalen-College*, of which he was a Fellow: And 'tis obſervable, there was nothing immoral proved againſt him at his Trial, after the ſtricteſt Examination had been made into his Life and Converſation. As to the Scurrility the Biſhop mentions in the two Sermons for which he was impeach'd, the World muſt judge for themſelves: But thus much I may venture to obſerve, That theſe Sermons are far from being as ſcurrilous as the Biſhop's Hiſtory, where all Mankind, Friends and Foes, are moſt egregiouſly ſlander'd and calumniated. And, as to the Doctor's Opinion of the Danger of the Church at that time, if he did err, it was with nine parts in ten of the Clergy and Laity of the

Church of *England*, who really apprehended the Conſtitution to be in danger from ſome of the Miniſtry; and we ſee thoſe great Divines, Dr. *Smalridge*, Dr. *Atterbury*, Dr. *Stanhope*, and Dr. *Moſs*, tho' Chaplains to the Queen, ſtood by him at his Trial; and, with the reſt of their Brethren look'd upon Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Cauſe to be the Cauſe of the Church: From whence, and from what has already been ſaid of this Trial, I leave the Reader to make his Inferences.

The Biſhop, ſpeaking of the Doctor's own Defence at the Trial, p. 542, ſays, *It poſſeſs'd thoſe with Horror, who knew the Man and his ordinary Diſcourſe, when they heard him affirm ſo many Falſhoods with ſuch ſolemn Appeals to God:* But all the World muſt allow, that theſe Words are much more applicable to our Author Dr. *Burnet*, who has made ſuch ſolemn Appeals to God for the Truth of a Hiſtory repleniſh'd with notorious Falſhoods and Contradictions, than to Dr. *Sacheverel*.

In this very Relation of the Proceedings againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*, he ſays, *That both the Man and his Sermon were univerſally condemn'd*; and yet, within a very few Lines, he affirms, *That the Party who oppoſed the Miniſtry did ſo magnify this ſame Sermon, that forty thouſand of them were printed and diſperſed over the Nation:* A very notable Proof that the Sermon was UNIVERSALLY CONDEMN'D.

This Son of Truth adds, p. 542, That when the Mob were animated with ſuch a Pitch of Fury, as to pull down Meeting-Houſes, Money was thrown amongſt them, and they were incited to do it by Men of better Faſhion, who followed the Mob in Hackney-Coaches, and were ſeen ſending Meſſages to them; and that, before his (the Biſhop's) own Door, a Man's Skull was ſplit with a Spade, becauſe he would not ſhout for the Church and *Sacheverel*.

That

That there was a Mob that pull'd down the Pulpit, Pews and Galleries in *Burgeſs*'s Meeting-Houſe (and perhaps in ſome few others) and burnt them, I ſhall not diſpute; but our Author's Credit, I muſt confeſs, is ſo very low with me at preſent, that, for ſome Reaſons already mentioned, I cannot believe the reſt of the Story upon his Word, or his Oath: Nor does he ſay who thoſe Men of Quality were that follow'd the Mob in Hackney-Coaches, and threw Money amongſt them; whoſe Names might have been as eaſily known as their Quality, and which he had no Reaſon to conceal, if there were any ſuch: And laſtly, I could never meet with any Man, beſides the Biſhop, that has related theſe Circumſtances, eſpecially the ſplitting the Man's Skull before his own Door; a Fact, that we ſhould not have fail'd to have heard of long before the Biſhop's Hiſtory came out, if there had been any Truth in it: This therefore, I am apt to ſuſpect, was purely a Whiggiſh Improvement, calculated to give a terrible Idea of that High-Church Mob.

The Biſhop proceeds to tell us, p. 543. *That many of the Queen's Chaplains ſtood about Dr.* Sacheverel *at his Trial, encouraging and magnifying him; and it was given out, that the Queen herſelf favour'd him:* But what the Biſhop means by the Queen's Chaplains *magnifying* the Doctor, is not eaſy to conceive; ſince none of them, that ever I heard of, offer'd to ſpeak in his Behalf at the Trial.

In p. 544, the Biſhop informs us, That *Hooper*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and ſome other Biſhops, ſpoke in Behalf of Dr. *Sacheverel*; but that *Talbot* Biſhop of *Oxford*, *Wake* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Trimnel* Biſhop of *Norwich*, and our Author Biſhop *Burnet*, ſpoke on the other Side, and ſhew'd the Falſhood

Falſhood of that Opinion, *That the Church of* England *had always condemn'd Reſiſtance.*

The State of the War in the Campaign of 1710 comes next to be conſidered; and it appears, that, while the *French* and *Dutch* Miniſters were treating of Terms of Peace at *Gertruydenburgh*, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* took the Field, having agreed to unite their Forces, and act in Concert this Campaign in *Flanders*, as they did the laſt: The firſt Enterprize they engaged in was the forcing the *French* Lines, which they effected on the 21ſt of *April*, N. S. at *Pont a Verdun*, meeting with very little Oppoſition from the Enemy; and, two Days after, the Confederate Army inveſted *Douay*, in which the *French* had a Garriſon of ſixteen Battalions, beſides ſeveral Squadrons of Dragoons, and other independent Companies; and in Fort *Scarpe*, which ſtands on the oppoſite Side of the River *Scarpe*, was a Garriſon of three Battalions more, the whole commanded by General *Albergotti*, a brave experienc'd Officer. The Night, between the 4th and 5th of *May*, the Trenches were opened, at two Attacks on the North-ſide of the *Scarpe*, between the Gates of *Ocre* and *Eſquerchion*, the reſt of the Town being covered by Inundations.

In this Siege, the Town made ſeveral briſk Sallies, and killed the Allies abundance of Men; and, on the 29th of *May*, the Marſhal *Villars* paſſed the *Scarpe*, and advanced towards the Allies, with a Reſolution to fight them, as he gave out: Whereupon twenty Battalions from the Siege, and eleven more from the Intrenchments between *Dechey* and *Fierin*, joined the Grand Army; and all other neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made to receive them: but Marſhal *Villars*, having continued for ſome time within Muſket-ſhot of the Confederate Army, thought

thought fit to retire; and the Troops returned to the Siege. The Town held out till the 25th of *June*, N. S. and then the Garriſon beat a Parley, and agreed to ſurrender the Place, together with Fort *Scarpe*, upon honourable Terms, having held out a Siege of near two Months againſt an Army of 100,000 Men; and the Allies, according to their own Account, had above 8000 Men killed and wounded in the Siege, beſides what they loſt by Sickneſs and other Accidents.

On the 25th of *July*, N. S. the Allies inveſted *Bethune*; and, on the 23d, the Trenches were opened at two Attacks: Marſhal *Villars* was ſo far from attempting the Relief of this Place, that he intrench'd himſelf in a very ſtrong Camp, from whence he frequently ſent out Parties to diſturb the Convoys that were coming to the Confederate Army, and ſometimes fell upon their Foragers. In one of theſe Rencounters, on the 24th of *Auguſt*, a great many Men were killed; and, as both Armies ſent freſh Reinforcements to ſupport their Friends, they were very near coming to a general Engagement; but at length the *French* drew off their Men, and retired to their Camp.

Bethune, having no Hopes of Relief, on the 28th of *Auguſt* beat a Parley, and ſurrender'd the next Day upon honourable Terms; and the Garriſon, conſiſting of about 2000 Men, were conducted to *St. Omers*.

On the 6th of *September*, the Towns of *Aire* and *St. Venant* were inveſted by the Allies: The *French* ſurprized a great Convoy of Ammunition that was coming up the *Lys* from *Ghent* on the 19th, killed 200 of the Guard, and made 600 Priſoners; which Loſs very much retarded thoſe two Sieges: However, *St. Venant* ſurrendered on the 30th of *September*, N. S. upon honourable Terms, and the

Garriſon was conducted to *Arras*. *Aire* made a brave Defence; it was the 8th of *November* before they beat a Parley, when they obtained honourable Terms, and the Garriſons was conducted to *St. Omers*. During theſe Sieges, the *French* formed a Deſign of ſurprizing the Confederate Generals in their Quarters, and a thouſand Horſe were detach'd for that purpoſe; but the Guard received them ſo warmly, that they gave an Opportunity to the Piquet of the Army to come to their Aſſiſtance, and the Enemy were beaten off with very great Loſs; 450 of them being killed upon the Spot, and 220 mounted Troopers made Priſoners. There was in *Aire*, at the beginning of the Siege, fifteen Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of Dragoons; which, when they marched out, were reduced to 3628 effective Men, beſides 1500 wounded that were left in the Town: Nor was the Loſs of the Confederates in this Siege leſs than in that of *Douay*. As ſoon as the *French* had evacuated the Place, the *Dutch* appointed Count *Naſſau Wondenburg* to be Governor, who took Poſſeſſion of it with eight Battalions, the *Engliſh* contented themſelves with the Conqueſt. The Fruit of all their Toil and Hardſhips was always reſerved for their good Friends the *Dutch:* No *Engliſh* Officer was ſo unreaſonable to hope to be rewarded with a Government, *England* had ſo inconſiderable a Share in the War, and their Troops were of ſo little Importance, that they could not, with any Aſſurance, demand the Government of one Town in the *Netherlands*; when the *Dutch*, with their uſual Modeſty, ingroſs'd all that the United Forces had acquired.

This Campaign, tho' not ſo bloody as ſome others, did not coſt the Allies leſs than 25000 Men, upon a modeſt Computation; and, if I ſhould

ſhould ſay, it coſt them ten Millions of Money, I might ſpeak within Compaſs. At this Expence we added to the Dominions of the *Dutch* and the Imperialiſts, the Towns of *Douay* and *Aire*, *Bethune* and *St. Venant*; the two firſt are of ſome Note, the other two not ſo conſiderable: But the principal Deſign of the Allies againſt *Arras* miſcarried, that Town being ſo covered by the *French* Army, that they had no Opportunity of inveſting it.

The Armies on the *Rhine*, being weakened by Detachments ſent to *Flanders*, contented themſelves with covering their reſpective Frontiers; and the Elector of *Hanover*, who commanded the Imperialiſts, weary of a Poſt in which he found there was no Honour to be gained, reſigned his Commiſſion, and was ſucceeded by Count *Gronsfelt*.

King *Charles* unwillingly remained on the Defenſive in *Spain*, till ſome Reinforcements arrived from *Italy*: But theſe were no ſooner landed, than he advanced to give his Rival Battle. He came up with the Enemy on the 27th of *July* in the Evening near *Almanara*, where General *Stanhope*, with the Confederate Cavalry, briſkly charged King *Philip*'s Horſe, and defeated them; but it growing dark, the Enemy's Infantry retired by the Favour of the Night: In this Action Count *Frauns* of *Naſſau Auverquerque*, one of the Generals of the Allies, was killed by a Shot from their own Cannon; and the Earl of *Rochford*, another of the Confederate Generals, received a mortal Wound by a Sword. Upon this Defeat, King *Philip* retired with his Foot, under the Cannon of *Lerida*; but, not being able to find Subſiſtance for his Forces there, he continued his March to *Saragoſſa*, near which City he was again overtaken by the Confederate Army, and forced to fight a

ſecond Time; of which Engagement Colonel *Harriſon*, Adjutant-General of her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*, brought the following Account:

On the 19th of *Auguſt*, N. S. at Six o'Clock in the Evening, his Catholick Majeſty drew up his Army, in Order of Battle, within Cannon-ſhot of the Enemy; Marſhal *Staremberg*, accompanied by the reſt of the Generals, went to obſerve their Diſpoſition, and found them poſted with the *Ebro* on their Left, the Town of *Saragoſſa* in their Rear, and their Right Wing of Horſe drawn up upon the Brow of a ſteep Hill, with a Battery of Eight Pieces of Cannon in their Front: The Day being far ſpent, and a great Part of our Foot not come up, it was thought fit to defer the Attack till next Day. On the 20th, at Break of Day, both Armies plaid their Cannon, and General *Stanhope*, who commanded our Left Wing, diſcovered that the Enemy had marched moſt of their Horſe from the Left Wing to their Right; upon which, he obtained of Marſhal *Staremberg* four Battalions of Foot, which he placed at the Left of our Horſe; and ſix Squadrons of *Portugueſe* Horſe, which were brought from our Right, he drew up beyond the four Battalions, in order to ſtretch our Left Wing as far as poſſible towards the Extent of their Right: It is to be obſerved, that the Enemy lay in an oblique Line from the *Ebro* up the Hill; ſo that their Troops on the Hill lay much nearer to us, than thoſe on the Deſcent from it, and on the Plain. At Twelve of the Clock at Noon, our Signal of Battle was made; and our whole Army, being drawn up in two Lines, marched at once to attack the Enemy in full Front; except the four Battalions, which General *Stanhope* had interlined with the Horſe, whom he ordered to advance, and take Poſt on the Brow of the Hill, by which means

means he gained Time for his Wing of Horſe to form after they were got up. Our Left Wing, from their Situation, coming firſt to the Enemy, began the Battle, which increaſed towards the Center, and ſo continued to the Right till the whole were engaged: But, notwithſtanding a Diſpoſition ſo properly made, and the Goodneſs of our Troops, the Enemies, with their ſuperior Numbers and Advantage of Ground, ſeemed at firſt to have the better of the Day; which probably they would have maintained, if our Generals, commanding on the Left, had not ſeaſonably led on freſh Troops, to ſupport and rally ſuch as they ſaw puſhed or diſordered, by which the Advantage ſoon began to incline to the Arms of his Catholick Majeſty. While the Affair was obſtinately diſputed on the Left, our Foot, being deeply engaged, made a great Slaughter of the Enemy; and, at the ſame time, their Left Wing of Horſe, making little Reſiſtance, within the Space of two Hours we gained a compleat and glorious Victory: We have taken all their Cannon, and moſt of their Colours; ſo that out of forty Battalions, not above four thouſand eſcaped; and of ſixty Squadrons about the like Number, all the reſt being killed or taken Priſoners. The King, during the whole Action, gave the neceſſary Orders; and, with his Royal Preſence, continued to encourage the Troops: His Majeſty entered the Town of *Saragoſſa* the ſame Night, where he was received with the Acclamations of the People, and all imaginable Expreſſions of Joy. The ſame Night, the Citadel of *Saragoſſa* capitulated, and the Garriſon ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War.

This Victory coſt the Allies two thouſand Men, and the Enemy at leaſt three thouſand, as was given out; beſides five or ſix thouſand that were made

made Priſoners. The Allies alſo took ſeventy-two Colours and Standards, two and twenty Pieces of Cannon, and part of the Enemy's Baggage. King *Philip* made all the haſte he could to *Madrid*, where he arrived the 24th of *Auguſt*; and, notwithſtanding this Misfortune, the *Caſtilians* gave him ſtill freſh Proofs of their Loyalty and Affection: But, apprehending the Allies would bend their March that Way, he thought fit to ſend the Queen, and the Prince of the *Aſturia*'s, to *Valadolid*, whither all the Grandees and Officers of State attended them, tho' he offered to diſpenſe with their Attendance. Such were the Affections of the *Caſtilians* towards that Prince at this time; to which nothing had more contributed, than the Confederates abandoning them to the Mercy of their Enemies, when they had made their Submiſſion, and declared for King *Charles* on his firſt taking Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*.

King *Charles*, having ſtaid ſome Time at *Saragoſſa* to refreſh his Troops, ſet out for *Madrid*; and, on the 20th of *September*, arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Alcala de la Henares*; and, the next Day, General *Stanhope*, with a Detachment of the Army, took Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*. On the 28th, King *Charles* made his triumphant Entry into that City; and, having performed his Devotions at the Church of *Nueſtra Signora d'Attochia*, his Majeſty took up his Quarters at a Country Seat belonging to the *Conde d'Aquillar*, the City of *Madrid* having agreed to furniſh his Majeſty with a Subſidy of forty thouſand Crowns a Month for the Subſiſtance of his Army. A Detachment was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of *Toledo*; which, lying upon the *Tagus*, was looked upon as an advantageous Poſt, for facilitating the intended Conjunction with the *Portugueſe*: But that People, having had ſuch

ſuch ill Succeſs in their former March to *Madrid*, could never be brought to march that Way again.

Whereupon King *Charles*, after he had continued near *Madrid* till the Beginning of *December*, receiving Advice that the *French* were in Motion on the Side of *Rouſſillon*, in order to invade *Catalonia*, thought fit to return into that Province, taking with him only a Regiment of Dragoons, and another of Foot. His Majeſty arrived at *Barcelona* the 16th Inſtant; which did not however prevent the Duke of *Noailles* penetrating into *Catalonia*, and laying Siege to *Gironne* ſome few Days after: And what was ſtill more unfortunate, was the Enemy's ſurprizing the *Engliſh* Forces, under the Command of General *Stanhope*, in their Retreat towards *Arragon*, and making them Priſoners of War; for which however the Victory, obtained the Day following at *Villa Vicioſa* by General *Staremberg*, made ſome Amends: Of both theſe Actions, that General gave the following Relation, in a Letter to King *Charles*, dated the 12th of *December*.

SIR,

YOUR Majeſty will have been informed, by the Captain of the Catalonian *Guard, of what paſs'd in the Army ſince your Majeſty left it; and that the Want of Proviſions hath obliged us to come near to the Magazines we have in* Arragon: *Whereupon we thought fit to retire between the* Tagus *and the* Tajuna, *which was performed with Succeſs, till we came hear to* Cifuentes, *altho' the Enemy had endeavoured ſeveral Times to attack our Rear; and the Country People in* Caſtille *had taken Arms to fall upon our Troops, and plunder our Baggage; which we prevented on all Sides with the greateſt Care imaginable.*

The

The late Seaſon of the Year, and the Neceſſity of getting Proviſions and Forage for the Troops, obliged us to march in Columns, and by different Ways; the Engliſh *Troops, believing they might find ſome Proviſions in* Brihuega, *and ſubſiſt better there, took that Road, and halted there the* 8*th. The ſame Day, the Enemy came up with their whole Army; and, having ſurrounded them, began to batter the Walls. Before I was informed of this Accident, I had given Orders to all the ſeparate Bodies of Troops to come and join me, as thinking that it was very hazardous to let them march in Columns. As ſoon as I had Notice of the Danger which the* Engliſh *were in, I made the Army march the whole Night of the* 8*th, and all the Day following, to endeavour to relieve them. We arrived the* 10*th, as Night was coming on, within a League of the Town: and I immediately ordered ſome Cannon to be fired, to give Notice to the Beſieged that we were coming to their Relief. We found the Enemy drawn up in Order of Battle: Our Troops, which were ſhut up in* Brihuega, *conſiſted of eight Battalions. I thought I ought not to abandon ſo conſiderable a Body of Men, which was the Reaſon that obliged me to hazard a Battle, altho' the Enemy's Army was much ſuperior to mine, eſpecially in Horſe; beſides that, the Ground was leſs advantageous for us than for the Enemy, we being in a Plain, and under great Difficulty to form ourſelves in a Place which was open on all Sides; but it was not a Time now to think of retiring. I poſted the Left Wing in a Ground which was difficult of Acceſs, and I covered the Right on the Side of the Plain with ſome Battalions. I placed the Horſe behind the firſt and ſecond Line, and ſo made four Lines. In this Poſture I ſtood expecting the Enemy, who came on, and ſcarce gave me Time enough to finiſh my Diſpoſition. In the mean while the Artillery played con-*

continually, and did conſiderable Damage on both Sides. The Enemy began their Attack in good Order, and with great Vigour, having flanked our Right Wing in ſome Places, which however recovered that Diſorder immediately; but, our Left being entirely routed, the Enemy attacked us in the Rear: Whereupon Major-General Contrecour, with three Squadrons of the Portugueſe Horſe, having with him three Battalions of the ſecond Line, one of the Griſons, one of Babylon, and one of Report, advanced ſo ſeaſonably, and in ſo good Order, that he repulſed the Enemy. During that time, our Left Wing rallied again, and the Enemy were routed both on their Right and their Left. We puſh'd them above half a League, purſuing and defeating them entirely. We made ourſelves Maſters of all their Train of Artillery, and of a good Number of Colours and Standards; the Slaughter was very great, and above ſix thouſand of the Enemy lay dead on the Field of Battle.

Our Troops did not trouble themſelves to make Priſoners, but killed all they could meet with; there were none ſpared, but the Marquis of Thouy, ſome Brigadiers and inferior Officers, and a very ſmall Number of Soldiers. The Enemy's Army conſiſted of thirty-two Battalions, and eighty Squadrons; that is to ſay, twenty Battalions which were formed out of the Remains of forty-four, which they had at the Battle of Saragoſſa; and twelve more, which they had drawn from Eſtremadura; and forty-four Squadrons, which had been formed in like Manner out of the Remains of ſeventy, which they had at the ſame Battle; and thirty-ſix others, which they had alſo drawn out of Eſtremadura.

Our Army was compoſed of twenty-nine Squadrons, and twenty-ſeven Battalions; that is to ſay, four Imperial Squadrons, two Spaniſh, one Engliſh, ten

Portugueſe, *ſix* Dutch, *and ſix* Palatines. *The Infantry conſiſted of fourteen Battalions of Imperialiſts, five* Spaniſh, *two* Portugueſe, *two* Engliſh, *two* Dutch, *and two* Palatines. *The moſt part of theſe Corps were much weakened; which could not be otherwiſe, after ſo hard a Campaign, and in the Month of* December. *The Horſe of the left Wing went off quite at the firſt Shock of the Enemy, together with ſeven Battalions; ſo that I found myſelf reduced to fight with twenty Battalions, and ſixteen Squadrons, which was one to three.*

But God gave ſo much Courage and good Conduct to the Officers and Soldiers, that, without being aſtoniſhed at the great Superiority of the Enemy, they repulſed them, and did ſuch Actions as may almoſt paſs for ſupernatural. All of them diſtinguiſh'd themſelves; but more particularly the Lieutenant-Generals Baron de Wetzel, *Count* d'Atalaya, *and Don* Antonio de Villaruel; *the Major-Generals Count* Eck *and* Hamilton, *and Don* Pedro d'Almaida. *Theſe Gentlemen gave ſignal Proofs of their Bravery, Prudence and good Conduct: Theſe were the only Perſons that were able to act during the whole Engagement; we having loſt in the firſt Attack the Generals* Belcaſtel, Frankenberg, Copi, *and* St. Amand.. *The Combat was ſo bloody, that ſeveral Times the Battalions and Squadrons charged by themſelves; their Commanders being obliged to do the Duty of Generals, in repulſing the Enemy on all Sides, as they attacked us.*

I believe I do not exaggerate the Matter, in ſaying that there were above ſix thouſand killed on the Enemy's Side; who, after an Engagement which laſted from three o'Clock in the Afternoon till pretty late at Night, were entirely put to Flight. Having taken their Cannons, we turned them againſt the Enemy, and ſtayed the next Day in the Place to which

which we had purſued them. Having afterwards heard from Priſoners and Deſerters, that the Engliſh *in* Brihuega *were made Priſoners of War, and had marched out in the Morning an Hour before our Arrival, and part of the left Wing being gone ſo far that I have not yet heard any certain Account of it, only that, without ſtopping, they made their Way towards* Arragon; *and the Troops being alſo without Bread, and in Want of all Sorts of Proviſions, in ſo rigorous a Seaſon, I found myſelf neceſſitated to retire that Day, being the* 11th, *and to draw nearer to the Magazines in* Arragon. *Part of our Baggage, on which ſome Squadrons of the Enemy fell, at the Time when our left Wing was in Diſorder, was pillaged by them and the Country People. Beſides theſe Circumſtances which happened on this Occaſion, there was likewiſe another, which was, That all the People belonging to the Artillery had run away with the Horſes of the Train: And, as it was impoſſible to carry off either the Enemy's Cannon, or our own, I was obliged to burn the Carriages and Wheels. This, Sir, is as true and exact an Account as the Shortneſs of the Time will allow me to make to your Majeſty.*

The Count *de Salvaterra*, in a Letter to Don *Jacinto de Pozo Bueno*, which happened to be intercepted by the Allies, in deſcribing this Battle, ſays; General *Staremberg* gained a great deal of Honour, which ought not to be denied him, tho' an Enemy; eſpecially his Foot, which I don't believe, ſays he, the World can match: Whether we conſider their Bravery in fighting, or that gallant Air with which they made their Retreat, the like perhaps never was ſeen before, as all that ſaw them muſt own. As for us, tho' we all endeavoured to do our Duty, yet the chief Part of our Succeſs muſt be attributed to God and the Juſtice of

the King's Cauſe; and, under Heaven, to General *Stanhope*'s ill Conduct: For, if we had not taken that Body under his Command, God only knows what would have become of us.

General *Staremberg* continued his March after the Battle, and arrived at *Barcelona* the Beginning of *February*, with about eleven thouſand effective Men; and ſoon after they received the News there, that *Gironne* ſurrendered to the Duke of *Noailles*, the 31ſt of *January*, N. S. having held out a Siege of above ſix Weeks: And on the 23d of *February*, the Marquis *de Valdecenas* the *Spaniſh* General, advancing to *Balaguer*, the Garriſon Count *Staremberg* left there, conſiſting of two Battalions and a hundred Horſe, abandoned that Place, and retired towards *Barcelona*; ſo that King *Charles*, who a little before looked upon himſelf as Maſter of all *Spain*, had not now in his Poſſeſſion the entire Province of *Catalonia*.

The Retreat of King *Charles* a ſecond Time from *Madrid*, and the Loſs of almoſt all *Spain* that followed it, is generally aſcribed to the Obſtinacy of the *Portugueſe*, in refuſing to join the Confederate Army: But their Generals publiſhed a Defence of their Conduct; in which they endeavoured to ſhew, That the Thing was impracticable, as well on Account of the Badneſs of the Weather and the Roads, as the *Spaniards* advancing to the Frontiers of *Portugal*, and poſting themſelves between the Army of King *Charles* and that of the *Portugueſe*. Certain it is, King *Charles*, and the *Engliſh* Miniſter then at *Liſbon*, preſs'd the *Portugueſe* to advance towards *Caſtile*, and General *Stanhope* marched as far as *Almaraz*, with four thouſand Horſe, to favour that Conjunction; but underſtanding that the *Portugueſe* ſtill employed themſelves in ſome trifling Sieges on their Frontiers,

tiers, and would not ſuffer even the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries in *Portugal* to join him, he returned to the grand Army in *Caſtile*, from whence King *Charles* found it neceſſary to retire towards *Arragon*; which occaſioned the Actions of *Brihuega* and *Villa Vicioſa*, already related.

On the Side of *Dauphiny*, little or nothing was done this Year. The Duke of *Savoy* had recovered all his Territories, and made himſelf Maſter of the Fortreſſes that defended his Frontiers; after which he did very little to deſerve thoſe Supplies of Troops and Subſidies, which the Allies, and particularly the Queen furniſhed him with: And ſurely ſuch Allies, as the *Germans*, *Portugueſe*, and *Italians*, never any Powers were bleſſed with: They expected we ſhould bear the whole Charges of the War, and yet would never enter upon Action, but when they had a View to their particular Intereſts.

The Confederate Fleet in the *Mediterranean* was commanded this Year by the Admirals *Norris* and *Somerſdyke*, who were very active in the Service of the Allies. They convoyed a Reinforcement of Troops from *Italy* to *Catalonia*; and receiving Advice that the *Spaniſh* Admiral the Duke of *Turſis* had made a Deſcent on the Iſland of *Sardinia*, they ſailed with ſome Land Forces for that Iſland, and came ſo unexpectedly upon the *Spaniards*, that they made moſt of them Priſoners of War, and encouraged the Natives to remain faithful to King *Charles*. From thence the Admirals ſailed to execute a Project that had been form'd for the Relief of the *Cevennois*: For Monſ. *Seiſſan*, a Major-General in the *French* Service, having been taken Priſoner at *Tournay* the preceding Campaign, was ſo diſguſted at the Neglect of that Court to exchange him, that he offered to aſſiſt the Allies in making

making a Deſcent in *Languedoc*, and joining the Proteſtants in that Province. Monſ. *de Seiſſan* was himſelf of that Country, and the Eſtate of his Family lay near *Port Ceſte*: Whereupon that Place was pitched upon for the Deſcent; and according to that Reſolution, Land Forces were embarked on board the Fleet, and ſeven hundred of them landed at *Port Ceſte*, without Oppoſition, on the 24th of *July*. From thence they marched to *Adge*, which they alſo made themſelves Maſters of: But the Duke *de Roquelau* aſſembling four hundred Dragoons, and ten thouſand of the *French* Militia on one Side, while the Duke of *Noailles* advanced by ſwift Marches from *Rouſſillon* on the other; and none of the *Cevennois* appearing to join the Troops of the Allies, the Forces were embarked again, with the Loſs only of fifty Men, who were made Priſoners in a little Fort they had poſſeſſed themſelves of. Theſe being the moſt conſiderable Actions we were concerned in abroad, I return now to *England*, in order to relate ſuch domeſtick Occurrences as happened while the Armies were in the Field.

I have already obſerved, that the Whigs remained to have ſuch an Influence at Court, even after the Trial of Dr. *Sacheverel*, that they advanced Sir *Thomas Parker*, the moſt virulent Speaker among all the Managers, to be Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; whereby they might hope to ſerve themſelves againſt any legal Proſecution, if ever they ſhould reduce their Republican Principles to Practice: But notwithſtanding this Promotion, the People were ſtill of Opinion, That her Majeſty was not averſe to a Change either in the Miniſtry or Parliament; and Addreſſes came up from moſt of the Counties and great Towns in *England*, declaring their ſteady Adherence to this Monarchical Govern-

Government, as well as to the eſtabliſhed Church; and aſſuring her Majeſty, that if ſhe was pleaſed to call a new Parliament, they would ſend up ſuch Repreſentatives as were true Friends to both, as well as to the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

In the Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of *London*, preſented *April* 13. 1710. they ſay, That the daring and inſolent Attacks that had been publickly made on our happy Conſtitution (of which her Majeſty's Royal Prerogative was an eſſential Part) by infuſing Republican Notions into the Minds of her Subjects, had juſtly awakened them to a ſerious Conſideration of the fatal Conſequences of ſuch Doctrines to her Majeſty's moſt ſacred Perſon, and to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, *being deſtructive of Monarchy it ſelf.*

The Univerſity of *Oxford*, in their Addreſs, delivered the 28th of *April*, aſſured her Majeſty, That as their Duty would never ſuffer them to call in Queſtion any Title by which her Majeſty held her Crown, particularly that which was hereditary, ſo it would never ſuffer them to give any Countenance to that Popiſh Republican Doctrine of *Reſiſtance of Powers*; the very Mention of which, under the beſt of Queens, ought to be deteſted and abhorred; concluding, that they would take the utmoſt Care always to be repreſented in Parliament by ſuch Members as would inviolably maintain her Majeſty's juſt Prerogative, the Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, the Rights of the Church, and the Liberties of the Subject.

The County of *Oxford*, in their Addreſs, obſerved, That the moſt open Patriots of Reſiſtance were equally Encouragers of Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs; and that the poiſoned Arrows that had been ſhot as well againſt God as his Vice-gerent, had

had come out of the ſame Quiver; concluding with the former, That when to the extreme Joy of her loyal Subjects, her Majeſty ſhould judge it proper to call another Parliament, they ſhould chuſe ſuch as truly repreſent their County, eminent for its Loyalty, by doing all that was in their Power, to ſupport the juſt Prerogative of her Crown, the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſhed, the Welfare of the People, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as ſettled in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*.

In the Addreſs from *Wotton-Baſſet*, preſented by Mr. *St. John*, that Corporation ſay, They ſhould think themſelves unworthy of the *Engliſh* Name, if they ſhould continue ſilent at that Time, amidſt the Crouds of her Majeſty's faithful Subjects, who daily expreſs'd their Indignation againſt ſuch Doctrines as openly denied her Majeſty's *Hereditary Title*, inſolently invaded her juſt Prerogative, and hardly *tolerated the Eſtabliſhed Church*. They begg'd Leave to aſſure her Majeſty, *That they had Hearts and Hands ready to aſſiſt her in oppoſing all her Enemies, both foreign and domeſtick; and in reducing all exorbitant Power, either at home or abroad:* And that they would chuſe ſuch Repreſentatives, as preferred the Crown to a Faction, the Church to a Conventicle, and our antient happy Conſtitution to any new Model which the Wickedneſs of ſome Men, and the Weakneſs of others, might conſpire to advance.

The Biſhop of *London*, with the Clergy of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, alſo attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs, on the 23d of *Auguſt*; which, ſeeming fully to expreſs the Senſe of a great Majority of the Nation, I ſhall give it the Reader *verbatim*.

May



The *BATTLE* of RAMILLIES

Hulett Sculp

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

OUR Hearts have all along accompanied our Fellow-ſubjects, the genuine Sons of the Church of England, *in their dutiful Applications to your Majeſty, from all Parts of the Kingdom. We have with great Satisfaction obſerved the Zeal which they have expreſs'd in Behalf of your Royal Title and Prerogative; and the Indignation which they have ſhewn, at the unprecedented Attempts lately made, to undermine not only our excellent Conſtitution in Church and State, but all Religion and Government.*

We were the leſs eager to lay hold on this Occaſion of approaching your Throne, becauſe we had often and freely declared ourſelves on theſe Heads from the Pulpit, under the Eye of your Majeſty, and in the Face of the whole World.

But the Time is now come, when we can be no longer innocently ſilent, ſince the Acknowledgment of your Majeſty's Hereditary Title and irreſiſtible Authority *is openly and boldly repreſented as a plain Declaration in favour of the Pretender.*

We look upon the Clergy deeply involved in this malicious Calumny; and therefore think ourſelves obliged to expreſs our utmoſt Abhorrence of any ſuch diſguiſed and traiterous Intention, which our Hearts (entirely devoted to your Majeſty) are not capable of harbouring; and which we believe none but the avowed or ſecret Friends of the Pretender would, in order to facilitate their wicked and dark Deſigns, have endeavoured to faſten upon us.

We have ſworn, and are ſtedfaſtly purpoſed to pay all Duty and Allegiance to your Majeſty, as to our rightful and lawful Sovereign, whoſe Title to the Crown, by Deſcent, has been affirmed and recognized by all your Liege People in full Parliament.

We know of no other Perſon who has any Claim to our Obedience; nor will we ever do any thing, either in, or after your Majeſty's Reign (ſhould we be ſo unfortunate as to ſurvive it) which may ſeem in the leaſt to favour ſuch Claims and Pretenſions.

On your Majeſty alone our Eyes are now fixed: All our Wiſhes and Vows are employed for the Length, Peace and Proſperity of your Reign; and, whenever it ſhall pleaſe God, for our Sins, to withdraw ſo invaluable a Bleſſing, without any Alleviation of the Loſs by Iſſue from your Majeſty, we acknowledge the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, *as the next Heirs in the Proteſtant Line, to have the only Right of aſcending the Throne, and indiſputable Title to our Allegiance.*

We thank God, from the Bottom of our Hearts, for the legal Proviſions in this Regard made, to ſecure us from Popery and arbitrary Power; which we once, thro' the Divine Aſſiſtance, vigorouſly and ſucceſsfully withſtood, when they were breaking in upon our Conſtitution: Nor ſhall we fail to manifeſt an equal Zeal againſt them, whenever, and by what means ſoever, they ſhall meditate a Return.

This, we are firmly perſuaded, is the unanimous Senſe and Reſolution of the Clergy, not only in theſe Cities, but of the whole Kingdom; as, we doubt not, will appear to your Majeſty, whenever they have an Opportunity of expreſſing it in Convocation.

In the mean time, we ſhall not ceaſe to bow our Knees to God, and moſt ardently to pray, that he would multiply and increaſe the Succeſſes with which your wiſe and juſt Deſigns have been hitherto attended; and continue to bleſs your Arms and Counſels, till they have effectually ſubdued the reſtleſs Enemies of our Peace, both at home and abroad; defeated the Menaces of the Pretender, and the Devices of

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the Crafty; *and* ſcatter'd all the People that delight in War.

There were indeed ſome Addreſſes of another Strain from the Lieutenancy of *London*, and other Towns and Counties, as well as from the Juſtices of Peace at their Quarter-Seſſions; who were yet moſt of them the Creatures of the Miniſtry.

In theſe the Conduct of the Miniſtry and the Parliament were highly applauded, and the General egregiouſly flattered.

In the mean time, Dr. *Sacheverel* entered upon a Kind of triumphant Progreſs, almoſt from one End of the Kingdom to the other: He had been preſented to a Living in *North-Wales*, it ſeems by an honeſt Tory Friend; and, about the middle of *May*, ſet out from *London*, in order to take Poſſeſſion of it: He was huzza'd, and in a manner ador'd, by the common People wherever he came; and, arriving at *Oxford*, was met and magnificently entertained by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of that Univerſity; as well as by moſt Perſons of Diſtinction in the Neighbourhood of that City: When he approached *Shrewſbury*, he was met by near five thouſand Horſe, and ſaluted with the moſt joyful Acclamations; the People being perſuaded, that the Proſecution of the Doctor was rather intended to condemn the avowed Doctrines of the Church of *England*, which he maintained, than to correct his private Miſtakes.

The Queen, notwithſtanding the Threats of the Faction, had ventured to conſtitute the Duke of *Shrewſbury* Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, on the 19th of *April*, in the Room of the Marquis of *Kent*, whom ſhe made a Duke; which gave the Whigs a terrible Alarm: But ſhe did not proceed to any farther conſiderable Alterations, till ſhe ſaw

how the Nation ſtood affected by their Addreſſes, and the Reception of Dr. *Sacheverell*. There was indeed the following Promotion of General Officers the beginning of *May*; but in this, perhaps Party was not much regarded: However, it is obſervable, the Queen made theſe Promotions in the Abſence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, which ſhe was not uſed to do.

The Lord *Shannon*, the Marquis of *Montandre*, the Lord *Montjoy*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Henry Holt*, Duke of *Northumberland*, *George Carpenter*, —— *Mackartney*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Lord *North and Grey*, and Earl of *Stairs*, were made Lieutenant-Generals.

Thomas Handaſyde, *John Bayne*, *Barth. Ogilby*, *Sher. Davenport*, *Hayman Rook*, *Thomas Whetham*, *John Laveſay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primroſe*, *William Tatton*, *Joſeph Sabine*, *Edward Pearce*, *Roger Elliot*, *Thomas Pearce*, *William Evans*, *Joſeph Wightman*, *John Newton*, *Thomas Crowther*, *Charles Sibourg*, *Richard Holmes*, *George Kellum*, and *John Pepper*, Major-Generals.

John Stewart, Lord *Ikerrin*, *William Patkins*, Earl *de Lorrain*, Lord *Paſton*, *William Breton*, *Richard Sutton*, *Henry Durel*, *Richard Ruſſel*, *Henry Morriſon*, *Samuel Maſham*, *Jacob Borr*, Earl of *Rochfort*, *Hans Hamilton*, Lord *William Hay*, Lord *John Carr*, *Francis Godfrey*, *John Hobart*, *Lewis Mordaunt*, *Thomas Ferrer*, *Nicholas Lepel*, *Thomas Stanwix*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, and *James Nicholſon*, Brigadiers.

Her Majeſty proceeded, on the 14th of *June*, to diſplace the Earl of *Sunderland*, and conſtitute the Lord *Dartmouth* Secretary of State in his Stead: At which the Faction were confounded; and, to deter her Majeſty from making any further Re-

moves,

moves, they ſpirited up the Bank to interpoſe, and endeavour to prevent a total Change of the Miniſtry if poſſible: And accordingly Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Governor of the Bank; *Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor; *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; and Sir *William Scawen*, two of the Directors, being introduced to her Majeſty by the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal, repreſented, that the Publick Credit could not be ſupported, but by the whole Miniſtry: And this Stratagem proving ineffectual, they prevailed on the Imperial and *Dutch* Miniſters to make another Attack on their Sovereign; who, in Purſuance of their Inſtructions, laid before her Majeſty the diſmal Conſequences a Change of her Miniſters would have on her Affairs abroad. Which Affront the Queen highly reſented; and told Mr. *Vryberg*, Envoy of the States, that ſhe was ſurpriz'd his Maſters ſhould take upon them to direct her what Servants ſhe ſhould employ: This was the greateſt Inſult that ever was offered to the Crown of *England* by a foreign Power; and tho' this ſhould not make an abſolute Breach between her and her Allies, they muſt not expect ſhe ſhould alter her Reſolution in her own Affairs. The latter End of the ſame Month, the Earl of *Portmore* was made Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *Portugal*; and, on the 21ſt of *July*, the Earl of *Portland* was made Captain of her Majeſty's firſt Troop of Guards in the Room of the Earl of *Albemarle*. About the ſame time, Sir *William Douglas* was preferred to the Poſt of Lieutenant-General, and Brigadier *Pultney* to that of Major-General. *John* Earl of *Angleſey*, was made Vice-Treaſurer and Pay-maſter of her Majeſty's Forces in *Ireland*, in the Room of the Lord *Coningſby*; and *Matthew Prior*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations.

Some Scholars of *Dublin-College* having defaced King *William*'s Statue in that City, on the 25th of *June* this Year, a Proclamation was iſſued, offering a Reward of an hundred Pounds, for the Diſcovery and apprehending them: Whereupon two of the Students were taken and tried for the Miſdemeanor, and ſentenced each of them to pay a Fine of one hundred Pounds, and to be impriſoned for ſix Months; and were afterwards expelled the College.

Still the Queen went on in diſmiſſing her old Miniſters, and introducing others on whoſe Duty and Affection ſhe could rely: The Earl of *Godolphin* was required to reſign his Treaſurer's Staff, and the Treaſury put in Commiſſion: *John* Earl of *Powlet*, *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Bart. and *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; were conſtituted Lords-Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. Mr. *Harley* alſo was made Chancellor and Under-treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, in the Room of *John Smith*, Eſq; who had the gainful Office of one of the Tellers conferr'd upon him. The Earl of *Rivers* was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to the Court of *Hanover*; and the Lord *Cowper*, being required to reſign the Great Seal, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, *Robert Tracey*, Eſq; and —— *Scroop*, Eſq; one of the Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, were made Commiſſioners of the Great Seal on the 14th of *September*; and, on the 21ſt of the ſame Month, a Proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the Parliament.

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, about the ſame time, was made Preſident of the Council, in the Room of the Lord *Somers*; the Duke of *Bucks*, Lord-Steward of the Houſhold, in the Room of the Duke of *Devon*; *Henry St. John*, Eſq; Secretary of State, in

in the Room of Mr. *Boyle*; the Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*, was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and *John Manley*, Eſq; Surveyor-General: The Earl of *Orford* alſo was left out of the Commiſſion of the Admiralty; and Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Doddington*, Eſq; *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; Sir *William Drake*, Bart. and *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; were conſtituted Lords-Commiſſioners of the Admiralty: And, to put a final Period to the Reign of the Whigs, a Proclamation was publiſhed the 26th of *September*, ſummoning a new Parliament to aſſemble *November* 25, 1710. and another for electing the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland* to ſit in the Houſe of Lords. The next Day, Sir *Simon Harcourt* was made Attorney-General, in the Room of Sir *James Montague*; and, on the 19th of *October*, Sir *Simon* was conſtituted Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal; Sir *Edward Northey*, was made Attorney-General; *Robert Raymond*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General, and knighted at the ſame Time; Lieutenant-General *Webb*, was made Governor, and Captain-General of the *Iſle of Wight*; and the Lord *Windſor*, was made Lieutenant-General: *George Granville*, Eſq; was made Secretary of War, in the Room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; *Arthur Anneſley*, Eſq; and *Henry* Lord *Hyde*, Son of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, had jointly the Place of Vice-Treaſurer and Pay-Maſter of her Majeſty's Forces in *Ireland* conferred upon them, on the Death of the Earl of *Angleſey*: *George de la Val* Eſq; was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*; the Duke of *Ormond* was declared Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the Room of the Lord *Wharton*; Dr. *Robinſon* was nominated Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and Dr. *Biſſe*, Biſhop of *St. David's*; which Alterations and Promotions were very acceptable both to the Clergy and Laity, as

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appeared from their repeated Addreſſes on this Occaſion.

It is Time now to take a ſhort View of the State of *Ireland*, which Kingdom, about this time, expreſs'd a great Inclination to be united with *England*, as *Scotland* had been; and particularly in an Addreſs that Parliament preſented to the Earl of *Wharton* their Lord-Lieutenant: But his Excellency, by his Anſwer, gave them no Hopes of arriving at that Honour: They were not an independent Kingdom as *Scotland* was, and could hope for no ſuch Indulgence in this Parliament. The Lords having adjourned themſelves to an Holiday, the Biſhop of *Raphoe* entered a Proteſt againſt it, as being contrary to the Laws of the Church, and a late Act of Parliament, to ſit on a Holiday; and the Biſhop, refuſing to withdraw his Proteſt, was committed to the Cuſtody of the Black Rod: The Convocation of *Ireland* appears to have been ſummoned at the ſame Time the Parliament ſat; but was prorogued, and not ſuffered to do Buſineſs any more than the *Engliſh* Convocation, under the pious Adminiſtration of the Whigs. This Year it appears, that the Parliament of *Ireland* were required to grant twenty-four thouſand Pounds for the Subſiſtence of the *Palatines* that had been ſent thither; from whence it is highly probable, that *England* was obliged to contribute a much greater Sum, tho' in a more private Manner, to maintain thoſe Wretches, who were certainly the moſt lazy uſeleſs People that ever were introduced among us: Another part of the *Iriſh* Supplies were better applied; namely, in building an Arſenal near *Dublin*, and furniſhing it with Arms and Ammunition; and the ſame Year, her Majeſty was pleaſed to grant the College of *Dublin* the Sum of five thouſand Pounds out of her Privy-

purſe,

purſe, for the Improvement of that Academy. But to return to *England:* The Elections of Members of Parliament run pretty ſtrongly on the Tory Side; the new Parliament met, according to their Summons, on the 25th of *November*; and, her Majeſty having ordered the Commons to chuſe a Speaker, the Choice fell upon *William Bromley*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Univerſity of *Oxford*; who being preſented to the Queen, and approved by her the 27th Inſtant, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have, by calling this Parliament, made appear the Confidence I place in the Duty and Affection of my Subjects; and I meet you here, with the greateſt Satisfaction, having no Reaſon to doubt but that I ſhall find ſuch Returns as will add new Life to our Friends, and entirely diſappoint the Hopes of our Enemies: To this End, I ſhall recommend to you what is abſolutely neceſſary for our common Safety.

The carrying on the War in all its Parts, particularly in Spain, *with the utmoſt Vigour, as the likelieſt Means, with God's Bleſſing, to procure a ſafe and honourable Peace for us and all our Allies, whoſe Support and Intereſt I have truly at Heart: For this Purpoſe, I muſt ask of you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's Service; and let me put you in mind, that nothing will add ſo much to their Efficacy as Unanimity and Diſpatch.*

I cannot, without great Concern, mention to you, that the Navy and other Offices are burdened with heavy Debts; which ſo far affect the publick Service, that I moſt earneſtly deſire you to find ſome way to anſwer thoſe Demands, and to prevent the like for the Time to come; the Juſtice of Parliament, in ſa-

tisfying former Engagements, being the certain Way for preſerving and eſtabliſhing National Credit. I am ſenſibly touch'd with what my People ſuffer by this long and expenſive War; to which, when it ſhall pleaſe God to put an End, the flouriſhing Condition of my Subjects ſhall be as much my Care, as their Safety is at preſent.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Eyes of both Friends and Enemies are upon you: The Way to give Spirit to the one, and to defeat the reſtleſs Malice of the other, is to proceed in ſuch a Manner as becomes a Britiſh *Parliament.*

I ſhall, in the plaineſt Words, tell you my Intentions; and I do this with the greateſt Satisfaction, becauſe I depend upon their being agreeable to you.

I am reſolved to ſupport and encourage the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed; to preſerve the* Britiſh *Conſtitution according to the Union; and to maintain the Indulgence by Law allowed to ſcrupulous Conſciences.*

And, that all theſe may be tranſmitted to Poſterity, I ſhall employ none but ſuch as are heartily for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover; *the Intereſt of which Family no Perſon can be more truly concerned for than myſelf.*

Theſe are my Reſolutions; and your Concurrence with me, in a ſteady Purſuit of them, will beſt manifeſt your Zeal for our Religion, for the Intereſt of our Country, for your own Safety, and for my Honour.

The Commons, ſoon after, falling upon Ways and Means, voted ſix Millions ſix hundred thouſand Pounds, and upwards, for the Service of the enſuing Year; whereof one Million and half was for the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*; and one hundred and three thouſand more for the Relief

Relief of the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Nevis*, which the *French* had almoſt deſtroy'd the preceding Year: The reſt of the Money was for the like Services, as had been provided for in former Years. And the Ways and Means for raiſing this vaſt Sum was, by a Land-tax of four Shillings in the Pound; by the Malt-tax of four Shillings a Quarter; by a Fund given for raiſing of 135,000 *l. per Ann.* for thirty-two Years, to anſwer the Prizes of a Lottery erected for raiſing a Million and half of Money; another Lottery for two Millions, divided into Claſſes; for which another Fund was provided of 186,670 *l. per Ann.* for thirty-two Years, *&c.*

In the mean time, the old Miniſtry had work'd up their Creatures to ſuch a Pitch of infernal Rage, that nothing was more common among them than drinking DAMNATION to the new Miniſters. Her Majeſty received certain Advice, that Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Mackartney*, and Brigadier *Honeywood*, on the 10th of *December*, while they eat her Bread, and were honoured with ſome of the beſt Commiſſions in the Army, drank *Damnation and Confuſion to the preſent Miniſtry, and to all who had any Hand in turning out the old*: Whereupon Mr. *Granville*, Secretary of War, was directed to ſignify to them, that the Queen had no farther Occaſion for their Service. However, ſo exceeding mild was her Majeſty, in puniſhing her Enemies, that, notwithſtanding their inſolent Behaviour, ſhe ſuffered them to ſell their reſpective Regiments.

On the 12th of the ſame Month, Sir *James Wiſheart* and *George Clarke*, Eſq; were made Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, in the Room of Mr. *Methuen* and Mr. *Doddington*; *Charles Whitworth*, Eſq; was appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of *Muſcovy*; the Earl of *Abingdon* was ap-

pointed Lord Chief Juſtice, and Juſtice in *Eyre* of all her Majeſty's Foreſts, South of *Trent*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*; and, on the 22d Inſtant, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, with the Dukes of *Devon* and *Argyll*, were inſtalled Knights of the moſt noble Order of the Garter: On the 26th, *Conſtantine Phipps*, Eſq; who had been Counſel to Dr. *Sacheverel* at his late Trial, was knighted, and made Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; and the Earl of *Peterborough* was appointed to go to *Vienna*, and endeavour to adjuſt the Differences between his Imperial Majeſty and the Duke of *Savoy*, which had occaſioned ſo many unactive Campaigns on the Side of *Dauphiny*.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, returning to *England* in the Holidays, was viſited by the new Miniſters, and did not think fit to quit his Poſt as yet, as his Friends gave out he would; tho' he made a Reſignation of his Dutcheſs's Places (except the Rangerſhip) finding ſhe had rendered herſelf very unacceptable to her Majeſty: On the other ſide, the Queen renewed his Commiſſion, and let him have the Nomination of the Generals who were to ſerve under him.

The Queen, having received Advice of the ill Succeſs of King *Charles*'s Affairs in *Spain*, ſent Meſſages to both Houſes of Parliament to acquaint them with it; and that ſhe had given Directions for ſending and procuring Troops, to repair his Loſſes: Whereupon they addreſs'd her Majeſty; aſſuring her, that they would effectually ſupport her Majeſty in the Proſecution of ſuch Meaſures as ſhe ſhould think proper for retrieving the Loſs in *Spain*.

This put the Lords upon enquiring into the Management of the War in that Kingdom, which ended in an Approbation of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s

rough's good Conduct; for which he received the Thanks of the Houſe; but the Earl of *Galway*, the Generals *Tyrawley* and *Stanhope*, as well as the late Miniſtry, were pretty ſeverely cenſured, as to their Management of that War; as appears by the following Repreſentation, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, *your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do, with all Humility and Thankfulneſs, acknowledge your great Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in ordering to be laid before us* many Letters and Papers relating to the War in *Spain*; by which, and by the Examination of divers Perſons, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Earl of *Peterborough, who by your Majeſty's Permiſſion, informed us, with great Exactneſs, of many Particulars, and gave us a very faithful, juſt and honourable Account of the Councils of War held in* Valencia; *we have been enabled to diſcover ſome of thoſe* many Miſcarriages *which have diſappointed the Hopes your Majeſty and all* Europe *juſtly conceived from the Reſolutions of your Parliament*; *and, had they been purſued with as much Care by thoſe whom your Majeſty intruſted, as they were taken with Zeal and Affection, the Succeſs, by the Bleſſing of God, might have anſwered thoſe Expectations.*

When we conſider, how generouſly your Majeſty engaged in this War, for aſſerting the Liberties of Europe, *and the Rights of the Houſe of* Auſtria *to the* Spaniſh *Monarchy, which had been wreſted from them by the Artifices and Uſurpations of the* French *King*; *when a Prince of that illuſtrious Family came to your Majeſty for Refuge againſt Oppreſſion*; *and that your Majeſty had received him into your Protection, moved thereunto not only by your own innate*

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Goodneſs, but by the Voice of your People too, who were ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Treaſure for the Support of your Majeſty in the Defence of a righteous Cauſe; and when we farther conſider what would have been the happy Fruits of a ſucceſsful War in Spain, *the Honour of your Majeſty, the Safety, Wealth and Proſperity of your own Dominions, and the laſting Peace of* Europe; *we are aſtoniſhed to find, that any employed by your Majeſty ſhould contribute to the Diſappointment of ſo glorious a Deſign, or ſo much as neglect to promote it.*

We were extremely ſurprized to find, by all the Accounts now before us, that, of the 29395 *Men, given by Parliament for the Service of the War in* Spain, *there ſhould be preſent in* Spain, *at the Time of the Battle of* Almanza, *only* 13759.

However the Earl of Galway, *who commanded your Majeſty's Troops at that Time in* Spain, *may have deſerved to be cenſured in other Reſpects, we cannot charge him with the Deficiency of* 1710 *Men, twice reckoned in the Regiments of* Hotham *and* Hill:

Nor of 876 *Men of Lord* Barrimore's *Regiment, reduced by the Earl of* Peterborough, *and was then raiſing in* England:

Nor of 1833 *Men, allowed for Servants of the Officers belonging to the Regiments actually in* Spain, *and not reduced at the Time of the Battle:*

Nor of 151 *of the Widow's-Men, for all the Regiments in* Spain *at that time:*

Nor of 3741 *Men of the Regiments of* Farrington, Hamilton, Mohun, Brudenel, Allen, *and* Toby Caulfield, *that were reduced ſome Time before the Battle:*

Nor of the 622 *Non-commiſſioned Officers and private Men of* Bloſſet's *Regiment, that were reduced by the Earl* Rivers, *and incorporated into* Sybourg's.

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For, whatever Defects there have been, these are most of them justly to be imputed to those who had the Management of your Majesty's Affairs here, whose Duty it was to give the necessary Orders, and to require the due Execution of them, for a Service which the Nation had so much at Heart, as the recovering Spain *out of the Hands of the* French.

And therefore whatever the Reasons may have been for reckoning the Regiments of Hotham *and* Hill *twice in the Estimate, presented to the House of Commons; yet, since the Number of Men, demanded for that Year's Service, was readily agreed to by them, we could not but be of Opinion, That the two Regiments, upon the* Spanish *Establishment, twice demanded and provided for by the Parliament, were not supplied as they ought to have been.*

And, upon Consideration of the other Deficiencies, we have found Reason to resolve, That, by not supplying the Deficiencies of the Men, given by Parliament for the War in *Spain*, the Ministers have greatly neglected that Service, which was of the greatest Importance.

And yet Negligence, and the Profusion of vast Sums of Money *given by Parliament, are not the only Faults we have to lay before your Majesty: We beg Leave to add, that unaccountable Advice given at* Valencia *for an offensive War at that Time in* Spain, *and approved of here,* notwithstanding it was well known how few Troops we had in *Spain*, even with the Addition of those sent with the Earl *Rivers, and the fatal Battle of* Almanza, *which ensued; the Steps that led to it, and the sad Consequences that attended it, under which we still labour.*

The Earl of Galway, *Lord* Tyrawley, *and General* Stanhope, *insisting, in a Conference held at Valencia some time in* January 1706-7, *in the Presence*

of the King of Spain, *and your Majesty's Name being used in Maintenance of their Opinion, for an offensive War*, contrary to the King of *Spain*'s Opinion, and that of all the General Officers and Publick Ministers there (*except the Marquis* das Minas;) and that Opinion of the Earl *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, *being pursued in the Operations of the following Campaign*, was the unhappy Occasion of the Battle of *Almanza*, and one great Cause of the Misfortunes in *Spain*, and of the Disappointment of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Expedition before *Thoulon*, concerted with your Majesty: And it appears, by the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letters, that the carrying on the War offensively in *Spain* was approved and directed by the Ministers, notwithstanding the Design of attempting *Thoulon*, which the Ministers at that Time knew was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*; and therefore are justly to be blamed for contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Disappointment of the Expedition against *Thoulon*.

Before we conclude this humble Address to your Majesty, we think ourselves obliged to acquaint your Majesty, That as the Earl of Galway *has, in yielding the Post of your Majesty's Troops to the* Portuguese in Spain, *acted contrary to the Honour of the Imperial Crown of* Great Britain; *so we find the Earl of* Peterborough, *during the Time he had the Honour of commanding the Army in* Spain, *did perform many great and eminent Services; and, if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at* Valencia *had been followed, it might very probably have prevented the Misfortunes that have since happened in* Spain.

Having laid before your Majesty this faithful Representation of the Managements of those Persons intrusted with your Majesty's most important Affairs, and to whose Councils and Conduct the fatal Miscarriage

carriages of the War in Spain *are, in a great measure, to be imputed; we have an entire Confidence, that your Majesty will give such Orders, and take such Methods, with regard to our present Circumstances, as may retrieve the bad Effects of that unhappy Management, to the Advantage of the common Cause, and to the obtaining a safe and honourable Peace.*

A Petition being preferred by the Inhabitants of *St. Olave, Southwark*, and other adjacent Parishes, about this time, complaining of the great Number of *Palatines* crowded together there; insomuch, that they feared it might occasion some contagious Distemper, and that not having wherewithal to subsist themselves, they were likely to become chargeable to their Parishes: A Committee was appointed to enquire upon what Invitation or Encouragement the *Palatines* came over, and what Monies were expended in bringing them into *Britain*, and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid: And they address'd her Majesty also, for an Account of what Money had been paid the *Palatines*, and by whose Advice they were brought over; but her Majesty, having given her Word not to discover them, concealed their Names: And now the Commons, having finished all their Enquiries, as to the Mismanagement of the War, the Frauds, and Misapplications of the publick Money, and bringing over the *Palatines*, *&c.* they drew up the following Representation to her Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE *your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of* Great Britain *in Parliament assembled, have, with the utmost Zeal*

and Unanimity, applied ourſelves to the Diſpatch of thoſe great and important Affairs, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to recommend to us from the Throne; and we humbly hope, that we have in every Reſpect anſwered your Majeſty's Expectations in calling this Parliament.

In making ſuitable Proviſion for the publick Service, we have met with great Difficulties from the Anticipation of Funds, and the large Sums with which the publick Revenues ſtand charged, for long Terms of Years to come. However, we have not been diſcouraged; but have with greater Diligence carried on our Endeavours to raiſe ſuch Supplies, as we truſt will be effectual, not only for the Service of the preſent Year, but alſo for the Diſcharge of the heavy Debts ſo long and ſo juſtly complained of: And as the abſolute Neceſſity of carrying on the War, and our Reſolutions to ſupport the publick Credit, and to maintain the Honour and Juſtice of Parliament, have obliged us to increaſe the Burden of Taxes upon our Fellow-ſubjects; ſo we are perſuaded, that the ſame Reaſons will induce them to pay thoſe Taxes with Chearfulneſs and Satisfaction.

At the ſame time, we have thought it another Part of our Duty to enquire into the Cauſes of the heavy Debts we labour under, and to trace the Source of that great Evil, as what we thought would in ſome Degree ſatisfy the Minds of your People, and prevent the like Miſchief for the future.

This was a Promiſe and an Aſſurance, which we preſumed to give your Majeſty at the Beginning of this Seſſion; and now, at the Concluſion of it, we beg Leave to lay before your Majeſty the Reſult of our Enquiries; which, we hope, your Majeſty will not judge to be unworthy of your Royal Conſideration.

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In examining into the State of the War, and looking back from the Beginning of it, we find, that in ſeveral Years the Service has been enlarged, and the Charges of it increaſed beyond the Bounds preſcribed, and the annual Supplies granted by Parliament: To this new and illegal Practice, we muſt, in great Meaſure, aſcribe the Riſe and Growth of the heavy Debts that lie upon the Nation; nor does the Conſequences of it end there; for we muſt alſo repreſent it to your Majeſty, as a dangerous Invaſion of the Rights of Parliament.

The Commons muſt ever aſſert it, as their ſole and undoubted Privilege, to grant Money, and to adjuſt and limit the Proportions of it; and when your Majeſty has recommended to them to conſider of Supplies, and they have deliberated upon the ſeveral Eſtimates for the annual Services, and conſidered and determined what the Nation is able to bear; their Proceedings would be very vain and ineffectual, if, after the reſpective Sums are ſtated and granted, thoſe, through whoſe Hands the Diſpoſition of them paſſes, are allowed in any meaſure to alter and enlarge them. This is an Attempt, which very little differs from levying Money without Conſent of Parliament, as will appear to your Majeſty from this one Conſideration, That a Charge of that Kind, once incurred and laid as a Debt upon the Navy, or any other publick Office, is ſo far binding upon Parliament, that how little ſoever they approve of the Means, by which it was contracted, yet the publick Credit being pawned, the Commons cannot, without the Ruin of it, refuſe to provide for it.

This alſo has been an Occaſion, why great Sums of unappropriated Money, ariſing from the Exceedings and Surpluſſages of ſome of the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been applied as they ought to have been, in Aid of the Deficiencies of other Funds. Had

this just Care been observed, the Debts of the Nation could not have increased to so exorbitant an Height; but other Uses were found out, such as were neither voted nor addressed for by Parliament, which therefore we adjudge to have been a Misapplication of publick Money.

With regard to the Debts of the Navy, we find, that one great Discouragement and Burden, which that part of the Service has lain under, has been from a Liberty, that has been used of diverting several Sums issued to that Service, and transferring them to other Purposes, for which they were not intended; particularly, that the Sum of six hundred and six thousand eight hundred and six Pounds, seven Shillings and Seven-pence, belonging to the Navy, has been paid for Provisions supplied to Land-forces sent to Spain *and* Portugal, *and for the Garrison of* Gibraltar; *for which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of those Forces, nor any Part of that Sum re-assigned to the Victualling, notwithstanding the several Acts of Parliament provided, and the many Letters writ, and Representations made to the Treasury in that Behalf. This unjustifiable Proceeding has been a Discouragement to the Seamen; occasioned the paying extravagant Rates upon Contracts, and has very much contributed to sink the Credit of the Navy.*

To this we may add, the many notorious Embezzlements and scandalous Abuses, which appears to have been practised, as well in the Management of your Majesty's Brew-house, as in the Contracts for furnishing the Navy with Beer. We have already presumed to address your Majesty, that several Persons, whom we discovered to have been guilty of those Frauds, should be prosecuted at Law for their Offences; and we entirely rely upon your Majesty's most gracious Assurance, that those Prosecutions shall be effectually

fectually carried on; but we muſt alſo, upon this Occaſion, beg Leave farther to repreſent to your Majeſty, that the Commiſſioners appointed to take Care of the Victualling your Majeſty's Navy, have been guilty of great Negligence and Remiſneſs in their Duty; for the Inſtructions, which go along with that Commiſſion, are ſo well adapted to the preventing thoſe very Abuſes, which have been committed, that nothing but a notorious Miſmanagement in that Office, and an inexcuſable Neglect in purſuing thoſe Inſtructions, could have given Way to the great Loſs the Publick has ſuſtained in that Part of the Service.

The evil Effects of this Miſmanagement in publick Offices, and Miſapplication of parliamentary Supplies, have been increaſed by the very Methods of bringing in the publick Money; for it has appeared to us, that the Receivers of the Land-tax, and of the other Revenues, have not been called upon to pay in the Money they had received, in due Time, as the Law requires. Such has been the extreme Remiſneſs and unaccountable Indulgence of thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to oblige thoſe Receivers to make due and punctual Payments, That on the 8th Day of December 1710, there was an Arrear of the ſeveral Land-taxes for five Years, ending the 24th of March 1709, amounting to the Sum of two hundred ſeventy-two thouſand five hundred ninety-ſix Pounds eight Shillings and eight Pence; ſome Part of which was paid into the Exchequer, after the Commons had ordered an Enquiry into the matter: Yet the Sum ſtanding out at the Beginning of April, was one hundred eighty thouſand four hundred thirty-nine Pounds ſeven Shillings and ſix Pence half-penny. For theſe Omiſſions the Publick remains long under the Load of Intereſt for want of that Money which lies in the Hands of Receivers: So that the Supplies granted to your Majeſty, however large or well proportioned to the Occaſions of the

the War, could never prove effectual to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts, whilst they were neither collected nor disburſed faithfully, according to the Ends and Methods deſigned by Parliament. Thus far have we proceeded in diſcovering ſome of thoſe Cauſes, which have brought ſo great a Weight of Debts upon the Nation, and we might have made a much greater Progreſs in our Enquiries, if the Accounts of the publick Money had been regularly paſs'd; but, to our great Surprize and Concern, we find, that they who of late Years have had the Management of your Majeſty's Treaſury, and ought to have compelled the ſeveral Accomptants duly to paſs their reſpective Accompts, have been guilty of ſo notorious a Breach of Truſt, and of ſo high an Injuſtice to the Nation, that of the Monies granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the publick Service, to Chriſtmas 1710, *there remains unaccounted for the Sum of thirty-five millions three hundred and two thouſand one hundred and ſeven Pounds; for a great Part of which, no Accompts have ſo much as been laid before the Auditors: And for the reſt, tho' ſome Accompts have been brought in, yet they have not been proſecuted by the Accomptants and finiſhed. This has made it impracticable for us to arrive at ſo exact a Knowledge of the State of the Nation, with regard to the publick Money, as we wiſhed, and might have expected; and your Majeſty will pleaſe to conſider, in ſuch an immenſe Sum unaccounted for, how many Embezzlements may be concealed, and how juſtly it is to be ſuſpected, that ſo ſcandalous a Remiſneſs has been allowed with no other Deſign. We humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that you will give immediate and effectual Directions, for the compelling the ſeveral impreſs Accomptants ſpeedily to paſs their Accompts, and in the mean time, we humbly hope, your Majeſty will approve the Reſolutions of your Com-*

mons, that ſuch of the Accomptants, who have neglected their Duty in proſecuting their Accompts, ought no longer to be entruſted with receiving the publick Money.

We cannot omit taking Notice to your Majeſty, of another extraordinary Inſtance, in which the publick Money has been miſapplied, by bringing over the poor Palatines *to inhabit and ſettle themſelves in this Kingdom. This was not only an extravagant and unreaſonable Expence in it ſelf; but many other ways uneaſy and grievous to your People: For as it was viſible, that ſuch Numbers of neceſſitous and uſeleſs Foreigners, muſt unavoidably tend to the Encreaſe and Oppreſſion of the Poor of this Kingdom; ſo, being a Mixture of People* of all Religions, *it was evident how dangerous they might prove to the Quiet of our Government, and the Conſtitution of our eſtabliſhed Church; upon what Encouragement and Invitation they came over, we have not been able to diſcover; but we look upon it as certain, That,* the calling over ſo many Families from a Country ſo remote, could not be brought about without Induſtry and Contrivance; and thoſe, who were concerned in it, ſeemed to have been conſcious of the Evil of their own Deſigns, by the Secrecy with which they purſued them. *Your Majeſty, in your great Wiſdom, will beſt recollect from whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded; and we humbly repreſent it as our Opinion, that the* Authors of it were Enemies to your Majeſty and your Kingdom.

We beg Leave to offer to your Majeſty's Conſideration but one Thing more, which has alarmed your People with juſt Fears: The arbitrary Attempt of new-modelling Corporations, by impoſing a Charter upon the Borough of Bewdley; *a Charter void and illegal, not being accepted by the Corporation then in being; deſtructive of the Conſtitution of Parliaments,*

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in transferring the Rights of Electors to others; and injurious to your Majesty's Subjects, in divesting them of their Franchises and Freeholds, even after they had been affirmed by Judgments upon the rigorous Prosecutions of Quo Warranto's. *We return your Majesty our most humble Thanks, for putting a Stop to so pernicious a Precedent, by ordering the proper Methods to be taken, for repealing the said Charter, and quieting the Borough in the Possession of their ancient Privileges. We are truly sensible of your Majesty's tender Regard to the Rights of all your People; and we cannot without Indignation reflect upon the oppressive Designs of those evil Counsellors, who endeavoured to have brought a Blemish of this Kind, upon your Majesty's most just and gentle Reign.*

From all these evil Practices, and worse Designs of some Persons, who had, by false Professions of Love to their Country, insinuated themselves into your Royal Favour, irreparable Mischief had accrued to the Publick, had not your Majesty, in your great Wisdom, seasonably discovered the fatal Tendency of such Measures; and, out of your singular Goodness to your People, removed, from the Administration of Affairs, those who had so ill answered the favourable Opinion your Majesty had conceived of them, and in so many Instances grosly abused the great Trust reposed in them: Your People could with greater Patience, have suffered the manifold Injuries done to themselves, by the Frauds and Depredations of such evil Ministers, had not the same Men proceeded to treat your sacred Person with Undutifulness and Disregard: But, as the Interests of your Majesty and your People are inseparable, and are by your Majesty, and your good Subjects, inseparably pursued; the Wrong which these Men had done to the Publick drew upon them your Royal Displeasure; and

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their Irreverence towards your Majeſty juſtly expoſed them to the Indignation of your People.

Your Majeſty had, from the Beginning of your auſpicious Reign, expreſs'd a truly Chriſtian Moderation, by Promiſes of Lenity and Protection to all your peaceable Subjects; and of Countenance and Favour to thoſe who ſhould moſt recommend themſelves by their Zeal, for the eſtabliſhed Government in Church and State: But theſe Miniſters framed to themſelves wild and unwarrantable Schemes of ballancing Parties; and, under a falſe Pretence of Temper and Moderation, did really encourage Faction, by diſcountenancing and depreſſing Perſons zealouſly affected to your Majeſty and to the Church, and by extending their Favour and Patronage to Men of licentious and impious Principles, ſuch as ſhake the very Foundation of all Government and all Religion.

Out of our unfeigned Zeal for your Majeſty's Honour and Service, and our faithful Affection to the publick Good, we cannot forbear, with all Humility and Earneſtneſs to beſeech your Majeſty, That you would avoid, as the greateſt Enemies to your Royal Dignity and to your People's Safety, all Perſons who ſhall endeavour to engage you in ſuch pernicious Meaſures; and that you would employ, in Places of Authority and Truſt, ſuch only, as have given good Teſtimonies of their Duty to your Majeſty, and of their Affection to the true Intereſt of your Kingdom.

Theſe are the humble Deſires of your faithful Commons, and theſe we know to be your Majeſty's gracious Intentions, from your tender Concern for this Church and Nation; and from what you lately have done, and are going on to do, for the Happineſs and Satisfaction of your People, we promiſe ourſelves a favourable Acceptance of this our Application; and from our Duty to your Majeſty, and our Fidelity to

our Truſt, your Majeſty may confide in us, that we will, upon all Occaſions, defend and ſupport your Majeſty and our happy Conſtitution, againſt all Enemies and Oppoſers whatſoever.

The Perſons mentioned in this Repreſentation, to be proſecuted for defrauding the Publick, were, *Thomas Ridge*, Eſq; Member for *Portſmouth*; concerning whom the Houſe reſolved, 1. That he was guilty of great Frauds and Abuſes, by having contracted to furniſh five thouſand five hundred and thirteen Tuns of Beer upon his own Account, and two thouſand ſeven hundred and four Tuns of Beer in Partnerſhip with Mr. *Dixon*, and having received Bills for the Whole, altho' he delivered but three thouſand two hundred and thirteen Tuns on the firſt, and but one thouſand two hundred ſixty-nine upon the latter Contract: Whereupon it was reſolved by the Commons, That the ſaid *Thomas Ridge*, Eſq; be, for the ſaid Frauds and Abuſes, expelled the Houſe; and, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Direction to the Attorney-General to proſecute the ſaid Mr. *Ridge* for his ſaid Frauds and Abuſes.

The other Perſons ordered to be proſecuted, were Mr. *Dixon*, for having, in Partnerſhip with Mr. *Ridge*, delivered but 1269 Tuns, inſtead of 2704.

Mr. *Player*, another Brewer at *Portſmouth*, who had delivered but 4164 Tuns, inſtead of 7724 Tuns he had received Bills for.

Mr. *Rolfe*, who for 2782 Tuns had delivered but 1102.

Mr. *Beſt*, who for 455 Tuns had delivered but 331.

Mr.

Mr. *Tyhurſt*, who for 883 Tuns had delivered but 126.

Mr. *Kelly*, who for 1424 Tuns had delivered but 202.

Captain *Whitehall* and Mr. *Wilkins*, Agent-Victuallers; the firſt for diſpenſing with Mr. *Kelly*'s ſwearing the Affidavits on the Delivery of the Beer, and being privy to the Frauds and Abuſes committed by the ſaid *Kelly*; the other, for certifying the Delivery of much greater Quantities of Beer than were delivered.

Stephen Moxley, for being privy to the embezling great Quantities of Beer and Caſks.

Mr. *Horſington*, for giving a Certificate to defraud the Queen of 25 Tuns of Beer.

It ſeems the Beer that was not delivered, was indeed never brewed; but the Captains and Purſers agreed to take ſo much ſhort of what the Government allowed the ſeveral Ships-Companies; in conſideration whereof, the Brewer allowed the Captain and Purſer a Sum of Money, and the reſt he put in his Pocket, and the Purſer gave him a Receipt for the full Quantity of Beer. And this Practice had been wink'd at by all the Whig Miniſtry. Now, either theſe Quantities of Beer were neceſſary for the Seamen, or they were unneceſſary. If they were neceſſary, they certainly underwent great Hardſhips for want of Beer: If they were unneceſſary, the Government threw away ſo much Money, which, one would have thought, was not conſiſtent with that frugal Management of the publick Treaſure ſo much boaſted of.

On the 11th of *January*, *Charles* Earl of *Orrery* was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to the States-General, and to the Council of State in the *Netherlands*: And his Grace the Duke of *Argyll* was appointed

pointed Ambaſſador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* III. and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*: The Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* was made Groom of the Stole, and firſt Lady of the Bed-chamber to her Majeſty; and Mrs. *Maſham* made Privy-purſe, in the Room of the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*: Sir *John Leake* alſo was conſtituted Admiral of the Fleet, in the Room of Admiral *Aylmer*; and Sir *Thomas Hardy* at the ſame Time made Rear admiral of the *Blue*.

The Convocation met this Year about the ſame Time the Parliament aſſembled, but were adjourned to the 17th of *January*, and afterwards to the 24th; when the Queen's Licence, impowering them to enter upon Buſineſs, was read; after which they agreed upon an Addreſs to her Majeſty; wherein they return their moſt humble Acknowledgments for her gracious Licence, and for the pious Zeal and Care her Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs thereby, for the Honour of Religion in general, and particularly for the Doctrine, Diſcipline and Worſhip of the Church of *England*; aſſuring her, they would apply themſelves ſeriouſly, to deliberate upon whatſoever ſhould appear for the Honour and Service of God, and the Good of the eſtabliſhed Church, and with all Reſpect and Duty receive and conſider whatſoever ſhould be ſent to them from her Majeſty.

The Convocation aſſembling again the laſt of *January*, her Majeſty's Letter to his Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Preſident, was read to them; whereby ſhe tranſmitted to them ſuch Matters as ſhe thought proper for their Conſideration; *viz.*

The drawing up a Repreſentation of the preſent State of Religion, with regard to the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity, Hereſy, and Prophaneneſs.

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The regulating the Proceedings in Excommunications, and reforming the Abuſes of Commutation Money.

The preparing Forms for the Viſitation of Priſoners, and particularly condemned Perſons: For admitting Converts from the Church of *Rome*, and ſuch as ſhall renounce other Errors; and for reſtoring thoſe who have relapſed.

She propoſed alſo the reſtoring Rural Deans, and rendring them more uſeful.

The making Proviſion for preſerving and tranſmitting more exact Terriers and Accounts of Glebes, Tithes, and other Poſſeſſions and Profits belonging to Benefices.

For regulating Licences for Marriage, according to the Canon, in order to prevent clandeſtine Marriages.

Which Points they were deſired to conſider and agree upon.

Then the Convocation drew up an Addreſs of Thanks, and appointed a Committee to conſider of the Points.

The Miniſter and Churchwardens of *Greenwich* having preferr'd a Petition to the Houſe of Commons this Seſſion, to enable them to rebuild their Church; the Houſe thereupon appointed a Committee, to conſider of the great Want of Churches in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

This Order was ſo agreeable to the Lower Houſe of Convocation, that they ſent Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*; Dr. *Stanley*, Archdeacon of *London*; Dr. *Smalridge*, Proctor of the Chapter of *Litchfield*, and Dr. *Delaune*, Proctor of the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, to attend the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons with the following Meſſage, *viz.*

That the Lower Houſe of Convocation had, with great Satisfaction, taken Notice of an Inſtruction

ſtruction given by the honourable Houſe of Commons (to the Committee appointed to conſider of rebuilding of *Greenwich* Church) to conſider what Churches were wanting in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof.

That it was their Thoughts to have done what in them lay towards ſetting forwards ſo pious a Deſign; but were glad to find themſelves happily prevented by the Zeal of that honourable Houſe: And they did, in the Name of the whole Clergy of this Province, return their unanimous Thanks to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, for this Inſtance of the affectionate Regard they had ſhewn to the Welfare of the eſtabliſhed Church, and the common Intereſt of Religion.

They alſo ſignified the Readineſs of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, to promote this good Work, by imparting ſuch Lights as they were able to afford, in relation to the extreme Want of Churches in and about theſe populous Cities.

In Anſwer to this Meſſage, the Commons reſolved, That they would receive all ſuch Informations as ſhould be offered to them by the Lower Houſe of Convocation, with relation to the Want of Churches in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof. 2. That they would, in all Matters immediately relating to Religion and the Welfare of the eſtabliſhed Church, have a particular Regard to ſuch Applications, as ſhould, at any Time, be made to them from the Clergy in Convocation aſſembled, according to the antient Uſage, together with the Parliament.

On the 10th of *March* following, Mr. Speaker acquainted the Commons, that the Evening before Mr. Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation (Dr. *Atterbury*) came to him; and, by their Order, delivered him a Scheme of the Number of Churches,

Churches, Chappels, and Meeting-houſes, within twenty-ſeven Pariſhes in and near the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof; where Additional Churches were judged to be moſt wanting; together with a probable Calculation of the Number of Families and Souls within theſe ſeveral Pariſhes: And the ſaid Scheme was referred to the Conſideration of the Committee already appointed to conſider of that Buſineſs.

Mr. Secretary *St. John*, on the 29th Inſtant, communicated the following written Meſſage from her Majeſty to the Commons on the ſame Subject.

Anne R.

HER Majeſty, having received an Addreſs from the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury *in Convocation aſſembled, to recommend to the Parliament the great and neceſſary Work of building more Churches within the Bills of Mortality, is graciouſly pleaſed to approve ſo good and pious a Deſign: And does accordingly very heartily recommend the carrying on the ſame to this Houſe, particularly in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter; *and does not doubt, but effectual Care will be taken in this Matter, which may be ſo much to the Advantage of the Proteſtant Religion, and the firmer Eſtabliſhment of the Church of* England.

And the Commons came to a Reſolution the 6th of *April* 1711, That, in the ſeveral Pariſhes in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, fifty new Churches were neceſſary for the Reception of all ſuch as were of the Communion of the Church of *England*, computing four thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty Souls to one Church: And, on the 9th of the ſame Month, the Commons in a Body attended her Majeſty at *St. James*'s with an Addreſs;

dreſs; wherein they expreſs the utmoſt Satisfaction in her Majeſty's Meſſage, recommending to them the great and neceſſary Work of building new Churches in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*: They were ſenſible, they ſaid, how much the Want of them had contributed to the Increaſe of Schiſm and Irreligion; and ſhould not fail therefore to do their Parts towards the ſupplying that Defect, being entirely diſpoſed to promote every Thing that was for the Intereſt of the Eſtabliſhed Church, and the Honour of her Majeſty's Reign.

Neither the long expenſive War in which they were engaged, they ſaid, nor the Preſſure of heavy Debts, ſhould hinder their granting to her Majeſty whatever was neceſſary to accompliſh ſo excellent a Deſign, which they hoped might be a means of drawing down Bleſſings from Heaven on all her Majeſty's other Undertakings, as it added to the Number of thoſe Places, where the Prayers of her devout and faithful Subjects would be daily offered up to God, for the Proſperity of her Majeſty's Government at home, and the Succeſs of her Arms abroad: And, on the 7th of *May*, the Commons voted a Supply of three hundred and fifty thouſand Pounds for building the ſaid Churches.

Her Majeſty, having directed the Convocation, in the Letter already mentioned, to lay before her an Account of the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity and Hereſy in this Nation, each Houſe entered upon the Conſideration of this Matter, and drew up their reſpective Repreſentations of the preſent State of Religion, and the Reaſons of the Increaſe of Infidelity: But the Lower Houſe aſcribing the Growth of Irreligion chiefly to the Encouragement given to Men of Latitudinarian Principles in the former Reign; and the Upper Houſe looking upon this as a Reflection on ſome of their old Friends,

Friends, they could come to no Agreement on this Article; and thereupon the Matter was dropped: Neither would the Upper Houſe paſs any Cenſure on whimſical *Whiſton* for his Hereſies, under pretence that they had no Power to meddle with ſuch Matters, tho' the Judges delivered it as their Opinion, that the Convocation had Authority to condemn and cenſure the Authors of heretical Opinions. The greateſt Service done to Religion, and the Church, during this Seſſion, was from the Lower Houſe of Convocation, who were very diligent in calculating what Churches were wanting in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and in forwarding the Bill for the building the fifty new Churches; in which the Upper-Houſe did not expreſs an equal Zeal. But to return to ſecular Affairs.

As the Whigs had given out, that all publick Credit would be loſt, if they were diſcarded; we find, they did all that lay in their Power to deſtroy it as ſoon as they were out; but had the Mortification to ſee, that the Miniſtry, which ſucceeded, had as good Credit at leaſt as the former; for the Books were no ſooner opened for ſubſcribing to the Lottery of a Million and a half that was erected this Seſſion, but they were immediately filled, and a great many thouſand Pounds ſent away again; ſo little Effect had the impotent Malice of the Whigs towards deſtroying the publick Credit: And the World was now ſufficiently convinc'd, that the Government could ſubſiſt, tho' the Whigs had loſt their Places. The Queen therefore proceeded to make further Alterations in the Miniſtry; and, among others, the Lord *Raby* was appointed her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General, in the

room of the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who was recalled.

This Winter an Ambaſſador came from the King of *Fez* and *Morocco* to her Majeſty, who, at his firſt Audience, made a notable Harangue; wherein he inform'd her, that his Maſter, *Muly Hamet Iſhmael*, who had Kings for his Slaves, and Soveraign Princes his Tributaries, had ſent him to cultivate a Friendſhip with her Majeſty, and to congratulate her upon the many important Victories and Conqueſts, that her Majeſty's Arms had gained over the two great Followers of the Chriſtian Meſſias, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*.

That it was with Pleaſure he heard of the Fame of her wonderful Atchievements; and he had made Choice of him, who ſat on the third Step of his Footſtool, to concert ſuch Meaſures with her Majeſty as might promote the farther Progreſs of her Arms on the Coaſts of *Spain* and *Barbary*.

That it was for this End his Maſter, who was Lord over infinite Countries, and whoſe Power had no Limits, offer'd her Majeſty his Aſſiſtance; only requeſting, on his part, that her Majeſty would enable him, by her invincible Shipping, to reduce the Fortreſs of *Ceuta*, and other Towns in *Barbary*, to his Obedience.

In Conſideration whereof, his Maſter's Goodneſs prevailed on him to releaſe ſuch of her Majeſty's Subjects, as were in his Poſſeſſion, without Ranſom; and was willing, that ſuch as were in his Subjects Hands ſhould be ſet at Liberty, on ſuch Terms as ſhould be concerted between him and her Miniſtry.

That he was ready to enter into ſuch a Treaty as might increaſe the Grandeur of both Empires; not without Hopes, that his Perſon and Meſſage would be acceptable to a Court that ſhin'd with the brighteſt

brighteſt Refulgencies of all Glories, that could enlighten any Kingdom or Country that was not under the immediate Influence of their Great Prophet.

This Ambaſſador was treated with all imaginable Civility and Reſpect; but did not ſucceed in his chief Project, namely, the forming an offenſive Alliance between the Queen of *Great Britain* and his Maſter againſt *Spain*: No Motives (even the Releaſe of the *Britiſh* Captives) could prevail on her Majeſty to join her Forces with an Infidel againſt a Chriſtian Prince, tho' her declared Enemy.

On the 8th of *March*, the Day of the Queen's Acceſſion, which it was expected would have been ſolemniz'd with the uſual Expreſſions of Joy, an Accident happen'd, which was ſuppos'd to have vented her Majeſty's appearing in Publick.

A *French* Refugee, uſually ſtyled Marquis of *Guiſcard*, who had fled from *France* to avoid being proſecuted for ſome notorious Crimes, had ſo inſinuated himſelf into the Confidence of the Duke of *Savoy*, under pretence of being able to raiſe an Inſurrection in the South of *France*, and join the Malecontents of the *Cevennois*, that his Royal Highneſs had recommended him to the *Britiſh* Court, as one who was able to do great Service to the common Cauſe; and *Guiſcard* was thereupon allow'd a Penſion from this Crown for ſome Years. But, whether his Penſion was leſs than he expected, or he had acted a treacherous Part from the Beginning; certain it is, a Letter was intercepted, the 8th of *March*, going from *Guiſcard* to the Court of *France*, with ſome criminal Intelligence; and a Meſſenger was thereupon immediately ordered to apprehend him, and bring him before a Committee of the Council,

which was then ſitting: Accordingly the Meſſenger took *Guiſcard*, and confined him in a Room near the Council, till he was called for; and here, it ſeems, the Villain furniſh'd himſelf with a Penknife that was left upon one of the Clerk's Deſks, which he concealed till he was brought to his Examination.

The Privy-Counſellors, that met upon this Occaſion, were, the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*; the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Lord Preſident; the Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold; the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal; the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord *Paulet*, Mr. *Harley*, and the three Secretaries of State, namely, the Duke of *Queenſberry*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. Secretary *St. John*.

Guiſcard, being brought before them, while he was under Examination, deſired to ſpeak with Mr. *St. John* in private; and being told that could not be permitted; but, if he had any thing to ſay, he muſt ſpeak in publick; the Villain advanced towards the Table, as if he deſigned to ſay ſomething, and ſtabb'd Mr. *Harley* in the Breaſt with the Penknife he had concealed; but the Penknife ſtriking againſt a Bone, broke about half an Inch from the Handle; which *Guiſcard* not obſerving, repeated his Thruſt, and ſtruck Mr. *Harley* again upon the Breaſt: Whereupon Mr. *St. John* cry'd, *The Villain has murder'd Mr.* Harley; and the Company, drawing their Swords wounded *Guiſcard* in ſeveral Places; but, Mr. *Harley* getting upon his Feet, the Lord *Paulet* deſired they would not kill the Aſſaſſin, but ſee what Diſcoveries he could make firſt; and the Meſſengers and Doorkeepers coming in at the ſame time, ſecured *Guiſcard*; who begged, however, of the Duke of *Ormond* to diſpatch him: But his Grace anſwer'd, *Ce n'eſt pas l' Affaire des honnêtes Gens; c'eſt l' Affaire*

faire d'un autre: 'Tis not the Work of Gentlemen; it is another's Buſineſs.

Mr. *Harley*'s Wound was look'd on at firſt to be deſperate; but he recover'd within five or ſix Weeks. In the mean time, *Guiſcard* was committed to *Newgate*, and examined ſeveral times by a Committee of Council; but would make no Confeſſion: Some thought he deſigned to attempt the Queen's Life the ſame Morning he was taken, having endeavoured to get Admiſſion to her Preſence; and her Majeſty's not appearing in Publick that Day, gave ſome Colour to the Suggeſtion: But however that was, the Aſſaſſin died in a few Days of the Wounds and Bruiſes he received; and, indeed, from the firſt he appeared ſullen, and would not permit the Surgeons to dreſs his Wounds; and, tho' he was perſuaded afterwards to let them ſee ſome of them, it ſeems he conceal'd one in his Back, which gangreen'd and kill'd him.

This bold Attempt having incited the Curioſity of Multitudes to go and ſee *Guiſcard* in *Newgate*, the Turnkey kept his Corpſe in Pickle after he was dead, and ſhew'd him for Money ſeveral Days; which coming to the Queen's Ear, ſhe order'd the Body to be buried: And a Law was made this Seſſion, which made it Felony to aſſault a Privy-Counſellor in the Execution of his Office.

Both Houſes of Parliament, on this Accident, preſented her Majeſty with an Addreſs, the 13th of *March*; wherein they declar'd their Abhorrence of the villanous Attempt made upon the Perſon of Mr. *Harley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, by the Marquis of *Guiſcard*; obſerving, that the Aſſaſſin was a *French* Papiſt: And ſaid, they believed that Mr. *Harley*'s Fidelity and Zeal for her Majeſty's Service had drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of Popery and Faction; and that they would defend her

her Majeſty, and thoſe employ'd by her againſt all open and ſecret Attempts of her Enemies; deſiring ſhe would cauſe all Papiſts to be removed from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and a Proclamation of that Tenor was accordingly iſſued the 15th inſtant.

This Spring, *viz.* the 20th of *March*, died *Clobery Bromley*, Eſq; Son of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and a Member of that Houſe: Whereupon the Commons, in Compaſſion to the Father, were pleaſed to defer all Buſineſs, and adjourn to the 26th inſtant.

The Beginning of the Year 1711 was fatal alſo to ſome greater Men. *Lewis*, the Dauphine of *France*, died on the 14th of *April* of the Small-Pox, in the fiftieth Year of his Age: Whereupon the Title of Dauphine devolved on his eldeſt Son, the Duke of *Burgundy*.

Joſeph Emperor of *Germany* died alſo on the 17th of the ſame Month, and of the ſame Diſtemper: Whereupon the Court of *England* went into Mourning; and, on the 20th of *April* the Queen acquainted both Houſes with the Emperor's Death. Her Majeſty informed them alſo, That ſhe had agreed with the States-General, to uſe all their Intereſt to advance King *Charles* III. to the Imperial Dignity: Whereupon both Houſes attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of Thanks, for endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of *Spain*; and it happen'd, at the very Time of the Emperor's Death, that a Treaty of Pacification was concluded between the Imperial Miniſters and the *Hungarian* Malevolents, which was afterwards ratified by *Charles* the ſucceeding Emperor.

Another great Man died ſuddenly in *England*, the 2d of *May*, namely, *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheſter*,

cheſter, Preſident of the Council; a Nobleman that will ever be remember'd with Gratitude and Honour, by all true Sons of the Church of *England*, for his ſteady Adherence to the Conſtitution in Church and State, in the moſt trying and dangerous Times. He laid down the Poſt of Lord Treaſurer, in the Reign of King *James* II, when he could no longer keep it with a good Conſcience, and retir'd from Court in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, rather than countenance the vile Meaſures of crafty Stateſmen, who were ſetting up for themſelves; but lived, however, to contribute to the Reſtoration of the Friends of the Conſtitution, and to preſide in the Counſels of that glorious Queen (to whom he was nearly allied) after ſhe was deliver'd from Whiggiſh Tyranny.

The ſame Month died the Duke of *Bedford*, and Earl of *Bath*, both of the Small-Pox; the ſame Diſtemper that carried off the Emperor *Joſeph* and the Dauphine of *France*, the preceding Month.

And now I am relating the Deaths of great Men, give me leave to mention that of Sir *Chomley Deering*, Member of Parliament for the County of *Kent*, who was killed by his intimate Friend Mr. *Thornhill*, in a Duel, the ninth of *May*. Theſe Gentlemen, having ſat too long over a Glaſs of Wine, it ſeems, began to make perſonal Reflections on each other, which produced a Challenge; and, I am credibly inform'd, both of them were grieved they had quarrel'd, ſome time before they fought: But, deluded by a falſe Notion of Honour, believing their Courage would be call'd in queſtion if they did not fight, they arm'd themſelves with Swords and Piſtols, and went, without any Malice in the ſame Coach, to the Place where the Matter was to be decided; and on the firſt Diſcharge of the Piſtols,

Piſtols, Sir *Chomley* was mortally wounded, and died a few Days after; lamenting the unhappy Occaſion, that none of their Friends would be ſo good as to endeavour to make up the Matter, before they fought: For, it ſeems, there were ſome Days between the Challenge and the Engagement; nor was Mr. *Thornhill* leſs afflicted than his dying Friend, for the unfortunate Murder which that falſe Notion of Honour had incited him to commit on a Gentleman, in whoſe Defence he would readily have ventur'd his own Life at another time. I have related this the more largely, that Gentlemen, reflecting on this unhappy Adventure, may, when paſſionate Words are let fall, deliberate a little, before they run headlong on their own Deſtruction. It has been obſerv'd, that the *Romans*, the braveſt Men that ever rul'd the World, gave no Encouragement to this Practice of Duelling. They thought there was more Honour in paſſing by an Affront, than reſenting it, eſpecially in ſo outragious a manner. The higheſt Point of Honour among them was the ſaving the Life of a Fellow-Citizen; and amongſt us, no Man is thought brave, till he has murder'd a Friend. And ſhall Chriſtians, whoſe very Characteriſtick is a forgiving, benevolent Temper, become more ſavage than Heathens, encouraging theſe barbarous Encounters? The Parliament, 'tis true, was ſo ſenſible of the Inhumanity of the Practice, that a Bill was brought in this Seſſion, to prevent that infamous Practice of Duelling; but it was unaccountably dropped; and we have yet no Law that ſufficiently reſtrains *Gentlemen* from cutting the Throats of their Friends and Relations; but that abſurd Notion ſtill prevails, *That he is a Scoundrel that refuſes to be a Murderer.*

But

But to return from this Digreſſion, Mr. *Harley* being recover'd of the Wound he received from *Guiſcard*, and coming to the Houſe the 26th of *April*, the Speaker, in the Name of the Commons, congratulated him on his Recovery, and told him, That when that barbarous and villanous Attempt of *Guiſcard*'s was communicated to the Houſe, they immediately declared, That they were moſt deeply affected to find ſuch an Inſtance of Inveterate Malice againſt him: And, obſerving how he had been treated by *ſome Perſons*, they concluded, they had Reaſon to believe, That his Fidelity to her Majeſty, and Zeal for her Service, had drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of *Popery and Faction*; and in this Opinion they were abundantly confirm'd, ſince the Queen and the Peers had concurred with them.

And, on the 24th of *May*, 1711, her Majeſty was pleaſed to create Mr. *Harley* a Peer, by the Stile and Title of Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*: And the 29th of the ſame Month, he was conſtituted Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*; into which Office his Lordſhip was ſworn in the Court of *Chancery*, the 12th of *June*; when the Lord Keeper *Harcourt* made the following Speech on the Occaſion, *viz.*

My Lord Oxford,

THE *Queen, who does every thing with the greateſt Wiſdom, has given a Proof of it in the Honour ſhe has lately conferr'd on you, which is exactly ſuited to your Deſerts and Qualifications.*—— *My Lord*— *The Title which you now bear, could not have been ſo juſtly plac'd on any other of her Majeſty's Subjects. Some of that ancient Blood, which fills your Veins, is derived from the* Veres; *and you*

have ſhewn yourſelf as ready to ſacrifice it for the Safety of your Prince, and the Good of your Country, and as fearleſs of Danger, on the moſt trying Occaſions, as ever any of that brave and loyal Houſe were: Nor is that Title leſs ſuited to you, as it carries in it a Relation to one of the chief Seats of Learning: For, even your Enemies, My Lord, if any ſuch there ſtill are, muſt own, That the Love of Letters, and the Encouragement of thoſe who excel in them, is one diſtinguiſhing Part of your Character.

My Lord------The high Station of Lord Treaſurer of Great-Britain, *to which her Majeſty has call'd you, is the juſt Reward of your eminent Services:* You have been the great Inſtrument of reſtoring publick Credit, and relieving this Nation from the heavy Preſſure and Ignominy of an immenſe Debt *(the Debt of the Navy,* &c.*) under which it languiſh'd; and you are now entruſted with the Power of ſecuring us from a Relapſe into the ſame ill State out of which you have reſcued us.* [He erected the South-Sea Company; whereby the Creditors of the Government had an Intereſt of 6 *per Cent.* ſettled on them, for their reſpective Debts, as will be ſeen in the Acts hereafter recited.] *This great Office, My Lord, is every way worthy of you, particularly on account of thoſe many Difficulties with which the faithful Diſcharge of it muſt be unavoidably attended, and which require a Genius like yours, to maſter them. The only Difficulty, which even you, My Lord, may find almoſt inſuperable, is, how to deſerve better of the Crown and Kingdom after this Advancement, than you did before it.*

The Parliament having now diſpatch'd the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of

of Lords the 12th of *June*, and put an End to the Seſſion; when ſhe made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Pleaſure I tell you at the End of this Seſſion, that you have fully made good all the Aſſurances you gave me at the Beginning of it. This I look upon as a farther Pledge of my Subjects Duty and Affection, which is the firmeſt Support of my Throne. —— *I thank you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, in a particular manner, for what you have done: You have comply'd with my Deſire, in granting a Supply for building many new Churches; and you have not only enabled me to carry on the War, but have made effectual Proviſion for paying thoſe heavy Debts which were almoſt grown an inſupportable Burden to the Publick: And this at a Time when our Enemies every where pleaſed themſelves with the Hopes, that the Supplies for the Service of the current Year could not have been found. You have diſappointed them in all reſpects, and by the great Sums you have rais'd,* the greateſt ever granted to any Prince in one Seſſion, you have reſtored the publick Credit; *which I will take care to preſerve by a frugal Management. The World muſt now be ſatisfied, that nothing can be too difficult for a Parliament fill'd with ſo much Zeal, for the true Intereſt of the Nation, in Church and State.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Satisfaction I take in the Power with which God has entruſted me, is to employ it for the Protection and Good of all my People; whoſe Proſperity I have as much at heart as ever any of my Predeceſſors had. You ſee the happy Effects of a mutual Confidence between me and my Subjects: I ſhall look upon any Attempt to leſſen it, as a Step towards

diſſolving my Government. The Temper you have ſhewn will, I hope, convince thoſe who have the Miſfortune to differ from our Church, that their Liberty is not in Danger. It is needleſs for me to repeat the Aſſurances of my earneſt Concern for the Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, *and of my fix'd Reſolution to ſupport and encourage the Church of* England, *as by Law eſtabliſh'd. You are now returning to your ſeveral Countries, and I expect from you, that you will farther recommend yourſelves to me, by ſtudying to promote the publick Peace and Quiet.*

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of *July*. The moſt material Acts that paſſed this Seſſion, were,

An Act for granting an Aid of four Shillings in the Pound, on Lands.

An Act to oblige Ships to perform Quarentine; *the Plague raging in* Poland *and ſome other Northern Countries, bordering on the* Baltick.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, *&c.* for the Year 1711. *All* Scotiſh *Malt brought into* England, *was hereby oblig'd to pay the Duty of* 6 d. *a Buſhel. A Clauſe of Loan for* 650,000*l.*

An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by farther qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons. This Act requires, that every Knight of a Shire have an Eſtate of 600*l. per Annum* clear of Incumbrances; and that every Citizen and Burgeſs have 300*l. per Annum:* Provided, That the eldeſt Son of a Peer, or of any Perſon qualified to ſerve as Knight of a Shire, ſhall not be incapable of being elected, tho' he have not ſuch an Eſtate; Provided, That the Univerſities may return Members as formerly: The Candidates to ſwear they are qualified accord-

ing

ing to this Act, if required ſo to do at the Election.

An Act for reviving and continuing certain Duties upon ſeveral Commodities exported, and Duties upon Coals; and for granting further Duties upon Candles for thirty-two Years, to raiſe 1,500,000 *l.* by way of Lottery for the Year 1711; and for ſuppreſſing unlawful Lotteries and Inſurance-Offices: The former Duty on Candles was a half-penny a Pound, and this is a half-penny more.

An Act to enable the Bank of *England* to exchange all *Exchequer* Bills for ready Money; and to diſable any Perſon to be both a Director of the Bank and *Eaſt-India* Company.

An Act to repeal the Act 3 and 4 of the Queen, ſo far as it relates to prohibiting the Importation of *French* Wine.

An Act for eſtabliſhing a General-Poſt Office for all her Majeſty's Dominions, and ſettling a weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof for the Service of the War, *&c.* —— By this Act the Charge of Letters, from *London* to any Place diſtant fourſcore Miles from that City, were raiſed from Two-pence to Three-pence; and ſo in proportion for any greater Diſtance: And every Poſt-Maſter is authoriz'd to receive for furniſhing a Poſt-Horſe Three-pence a Mile, and Four-pence for the Guide; but is not to charge any thing for carrying a Bundle not exceeding Eight Pounds; Provided, That the two Univerſities may enjoy ſuch Privileges as formerly, in ſending Letters and Parcels to and from thence by their own Poſts: Out of this Revenue, 700 *l.* a Week is appropriated for thirty-two Years, as a Fund for raiſing Money for the current Year.

An Act for laying Duties upon tanned Leather, and upon Vellum and Parchment for thirty-two Years, for the Service of the preſent Year.

An

An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops, *viz.* Threepence a Pound for all foreign Hops imported, and a Penny a Pound for all Hops of *Britiſh* Growth, for the Service of the War.

An Act for ſtating and examining the publick Accounts. The Commiſſioners appointed by this Act were, *Henry Bertie*, *George Lockhart*, *Salwey Winnington*, *Francis Anneſley*, *Thomas Liſter*, *William Shippen*, and *Henry Campion*, Eſqrs; who were to examine into all Briberies and Corruptions of any Perſons concerned in the Management of the publick Treaſure, and were to have no Place of Profit during the Continuance of their Authority.

An Act for the better preventing of exceſſive and deceitful Gaming. By this Act, all Securities for Money, or other valuable Thing won at Play, or betting; or for repaying any Money knowingly lent for ſuch gaming or betting; or lent at the Time and Place of gaming and betting, ſhall be void: And where ſuch Mortgages and Securities ſhall be made of Lands or Tenements, they ſhall enure to the Benefit of the Perſon who would have been entitled to the ſame, in caſe the Mortgager were actually dead: And all Grants and Conveyances made for the preventing ſuch Perſons enjoying the ſame, ſhall be deemed fraudulent and void: ----- And if any Perſon ſhall loſe at one Time the Value of 10 *l.* and ſhall pay it to the Winner; in ſuch caſe the Loſer may, within three Months after, ſue the Winner for the ſame, and recover the Money with Coſts: And in caſe the Loſer ſhall not bring his Action within three Months, any other Perſon may ſue for the ſame, and ſhall recover it with treble the Value with Coſts of Suit againſt the Winner; one Moiety to himſelf, and the other to the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed: And the Winner ſhall

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be obliged to anſwer upon Oath, any Bill preferr'd againſt him for the Diſcovery of Money, or other Things won at Play: Whoever, by Fraud or ill Practice at Play, ſhall win any Sum of Money, or other Thing; or win at one Time above 10 *l.* and be convicted thereof, on an Indictment or Information, ſhall forfeit five times the Value, to be recovered by any one who will ſue for the ſame; and ſuffer ſuch *corporal* Puniſhment, as is inflicted in Caſes of Perjury: ---- Two Juſtices of Peace may cauſe any Perſon, ſuſpected by them to have no viſible Eſtate, Profeſſion, or Calling to ſupport himſelf, to be brought before them; and, if ſuch Perſon ſhall not make it appear, that the principal Part of his Maintenance is not got by gaming, then they may bind him to his good Behaviour, with Sureties for a Year: And, if he cannot find Sureties, they may commit him till he does: ----- And, if any Perſon ſhall aſſault or challenge another to fight for Money won at Play, and be convicted thereof, on an Indictment or Information, he ſhall forfeit all his Goods and perſonal Eſtate to the Crown, and be committed to the common Jail without Bail for two Years; Provided, That any Perſon may game in *Whitehall* and *St. James's* Palaces for ready Money.

An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Councellor in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy. This Act recites that *Anthony Guiſcard*, on the 8th of *March* 1710, being under Examination, before a Committee of the Privy-Council, for High-Treaſon, had, with a Penknife, ſtabbed *Robert Harley*, Eſq; then Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and a Privy-Councellor; and there being at this time no ſufficient Puniſhment provided by Law, for the aſſaulting or wounding a Privy-Counſellor, it was hereby

hereby enacted, That if any Perſon ſhould attempt to kill, and unlawfully aſſault, ſtrike, or wound a Privy-Councellor in the Execution of his Office, ſuch Offender ſhould be adjudg'd guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

An Act for the Preſervation of Timber for Maſts, *&c.* in the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America.*

An Act to oblige Waggoners to draw only with ſix Horſes.

An Act for rendring Proceedings on Writs of *Mandamus*, and Informations in the Nature of *Quo Warranto*, more ſpeedy and effectual; and for the more eaſy trying the Rights of Officers and Franchiſes in Corporations and Boroughs.

An Act for making good Deficiences, and ſatiſfying the publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South-Seas*; and for the Encouragement of the Fiſhery, *&c.*

An Act for granting ſeveral Duties on Coal, for building fifty new Churches in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof.

An Act for licenſing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and laying further Duties on ſtamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, on Cards and Dice, and on Rock Salt; which, with ſeveral other Duties, were to conſtitute a yearly Fund of 186,670 *l.* for thirty-two Years, to be applied to pay the Adventurers in the Claſs Lottery of two Millions that was erected this Year.

An Act for making more effectual an Act of 5th *Anne*, for the Preſervation of the Game; whereby every Perſon that is not qualified to kill the Game, is made liable to the Forfeiture of 5 *l.* for having Game in his Cuſtody, unleſs given him by a qualified Man.

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An Act to prevent the Combination of Coal-Owners and others, to advance the Price of Coals; and for the better Encouragement of the Coal Trade.

It may be proper to take Notice here, that the Lottery of two Millions, erected this Seſſion, was filled in an Inſtant; and a Commiſſion being granted, to take in Subſcriptions on the South-Sea Act, four Millions more were ſubſcribed in a few Days: So high was the National Credit, notwithſtanding the late Change of the Miniſtry.

During this Seſſion, and near the Cloſe of it, were ſome Promotions that have not yet been mentioned. The Earls of *Orkney* and *Portmore*, and *Thomas Erle*, Eſq; on the 24th of *May*, were conſtituted Generals of Foot: Sir *Thomas Franklin* and —— *Evelyn*, Eſqrs. were made Poſtmaſters: General *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; was made Chancellor and Under-treaſurer of the *Exchequer:* Earl *Powlet* was made Lord Steward of the Houſhold: The Duke of *Bucks*, Preſident of the Council; and *Henry Paget*, Eſq; was made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, in the Room of the Lord *Townſhend:* And ſoon after the riſing of the Parliament, the Lord *Clermont* and his Brother Captain *Middleton*, Sons of the Earl of *Middleton*, who had been taken on board the *Salisbury*, in the Chevalier's Expedition againſt *Scotland*, *Anno* 1707, were admitted to Bail.

I come now to take a ſhort View of Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and the Beginning of 1711. He ſays, p. 547. *During this Winter I was encouraged by the Queen, to ſpeak more freely to her of her Affairs than I had ever ventured to do formerly: I told her what Reports were ſecretly ſpread of her thro' the Nation; as if ſhe favour'd the Deſign of bringing the Pretender to ſucceed to the Crown,*

upon a Bargain that she should hold it during her Life: I was sure those Reports were spread about, by Persons who were in the Confidence of those that were believed to know her Mind. I was well assured, that the Jacobites *of* Scotland *had, upon her coming to the Throne, sent up one* Ogilby *of* Boyne, *who was in great Esteem among them, to propose the Bargain to her. He, when he went back, gave the Party full Assurances,* THAT SHE ACCEPTED IT. *This I had from some of the Lords in* Scotland, *who were then in the Secret with the profess'd* Jacobites. *The Earl of* Cromarti *made a Speech in Parliament, contradicting this; and alluding to the Distinction the* Calvinists *made between the secret and revealed Will of God, assured them, the Queen had no secret Will, contrary to that which she declared: Yet at the same Time his Brother gave the Party Assurances to the contrary. I told the Queen all this, and said, if she was capable of making such a Bargain for herself, by which her People were to be delivered up and sacrificed after her Death; as it would darken all the Glory of her Reign, so it must set all her People to consider of the most proper Ways of securing themselves, by bringing over the Protestant Successors; in which, I told her plainly, I would concur, if she did not take effectual Means to extinguish those Jealousies. I told her, her Ministers had served her with such Fidelity and Success, that her making a Change among them would amaze all the World.* And in the next Page he adds, *This, with a great deal more to the same Purpose, I laid before the Queen: She heard me patiently: She was for the most part silent; yet by what she said she seemed desirous to make me think she agreed to what I laid before her: But I found afterwards it had no Effect upon her; yet I had great Quiet in my own Mind, since I had with an honest Freedom made the best Use I could of the Access I had to her.*

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Is it poſſible for any Man of common Senſe to give Credit to the Narrative of this leaſing Prophet, if he had no other Evidence of the Falſhood of the malicious Tale, than what may be diſcovered from the bare Reading of it? Can any one ſuppoſe, that he charged the Queen to her Face, with entring into a formal Treaty with the Pretender; when ſhe had always declared in publick, that ſhe had nothing more at Heart than the ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*; nay, that he upbraided her Majeſty, *that ſhe had actually made a Contract or Bargain with the Pretender, that he ſhould ſucceed her, ſo early as at her Acceſſion to the Throne?*

But there is this unanſwerable Reaſon, that the Queen had no Thoughts of defeating the *Hanover* Succeſſion, and bringing in the Pretender; That ſhe never attempted it during her whole Reign. The Biſhop has affirmed forty Times at leaſt in his Hiſtory, That the Houſe of Commons, the Clergy, and the Tories, who were nine Parts in ten of the Nation (after the Queen's Acceſſion) were *Jacobites*: And certain it is, the Tories were a very great Majority; and if both the Queen, and ſuch a Majority of her Subjects, had been in a Deſign of altering the Succeſſion from the Beginning of her Majeſty's Reign; what could be the Reaſon, that during ſo many Years they did not effect it? Nay, that there is no manner of Proof at this Day, that either the Queen, or any of the Tories attempted to alter the Succeſſion. Is it poſſible, if ſuch an Alteration was actually agreed on, as he affirms in this Place, that there ſhould be no Traces, no Footſteps of ſuch an Agreement diſcovered in all this Time?

Whoever has read the Biſhop's Hiſtory with any Attention, cannot but obſerve a Thread of moſt

intolerable Vanity, as well as Lying and Perjury, to run through the whole: There is ſcarce a memorable Event, within the Compaſs of forty Years, relating to the State of theſe Nations, but he pretends to have had ſome Share in it; four Crowned Heads ſucceſſively he pretends he was familiar with, and took upon him to reprove, or rather reproach their Conduct to their Faces, and one of them King *Charles* II. before this little forward Divine was turned of twenty: Even at that green Age, he tells us, he ſaid ſuch ſhocking Things to his Prince, as no Man in his Wits would ever have ventured to ſay: But, to give one Inſtance of his Vanity, among others, he, if we may believe him, firſt propoſed the *Hanover* Succeſſion; and he, by his *honeſt Freedom* at this Time, prevented its being defeated, by threatning the Queen with an Inſurrection and Invaſion, and even to depoſe her, if ſhe changed her Miniſtry: He it was, this heroick Prelate and Confeſſor, that ſtood in the Gap, and in his own Words, prevented a Flood of Popery and arbitrary Power breaking in upon us; when not another Man of his Party durſt move either Tongue or Hand to oppoſe the impending Ruin. But, after all, it appears, that the Queen did change her Miniſtry, notwithſtanding the *honeſt Freedom* he pretends to have uſed; and yet no Ruin, no Inſurrection followed: On the contrary, the People were never better pleaſed, nor the *Hanover* Succeſſion never better ſecured, than by that Change of the Miniſtry; which the Event ſufficiently demonſtrated. Our Author appears to have been a falſe Prophet; and his Weakneſs, in being made the Tool of an abandoned Party, is now manifeſt to all the World.

The Biſhop, mentioning the Treaty of *Gertruydenburgh*, firſt takes upon him to aſſure us, that the

French

French were inſincere from the Beginning, and never propoſed any Thing by that Treaty, but to amuſe and divide the Allies; and yet, p. 552, he inſinuates, that the *French* were ſincere, and would have concluded a Treaty with the Allies, if the Miniſtry had not been changed in *England*. This, he ſays, might make them conclude, that we could not be in a Condition to carry on the War. Thus the *French* were inſincere, while he ſuppoſed it was the Intereſt of the Faction they ſhould be thought ſo: And all of a ſudden, when there was a Change of the Miniſtry in *England*, he would have us believe the *French* were ſincere, and only broke off the Treaty becauſe they ſuppoſed we could never carry on the War after a Change in our Miniſtry: And it is true, the Whigs gave out every-where, that we were all ruined, unleſs the Queen retained her old Miniſtry; and, to accompliſh this Prediction, did all that lay in their Power to deſtroy the Publick Credit upon that Change: But it appeared, after all, that the Publick Credit was never higher than when the Alteration of the Miniſtry was made: That never were greater Sums ſubſcribed in ſo ſhort a Time on the publick Funds; never was more done towards the Satisfaction of that great National Debt the Whigs had run the Nation into; nor was there in any Year, ſince the War begun, more Money raiſed to carry it on, than this Year was raiſed by this Tory Parliament and Miniſtry: From whence it ſufficiently appeared, that we were in as good a Condition, and better, for carrying on the War, than in any Year during the Adminiſtration of the Whigs: They endeavoured, 'tis true, to frighten the People at home, and our Allies abroad, with the diſmal Conſequences of a Change in the *Engliſh* Miniſtry: But the People ſoon ſaw through the Artifice; and, indeed, this

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was a Story made for a Day to ſerve a preſent Turn; and the Authors of it never dreamt any Writer would be ſo weak, as to record the Tale in Hiſtory. They had made uſe of Biſhop *Burnet*, in his Life-time, to propagate Calumny, and ſpirit up the Faction into Rebellion, on many ſpecious Pretences; the Fallacy whereof had been diſcovered: After which, they were Men of more Craft and Subtilty than to imagine Poſterity ſhould give any Credit to theſe Stories. Credulous and factious as they knew Biſhop *Burnet* to be, they would never have encouraged him to convert thoſe Tales into Hiſtory, and thereby expoſe their Party to the utmoſt Ridicule.

The Biſhop, p. 554, aſcribes this Change of the Miniſtry *to the great Credit of the new Favourites, and the Queen's perſonal Diſtruſt of the old ones.* He ſays, *the Queen was much delighted with all theſe Changes, and ſeem'd to think ſhe was freed from the Chains the old Miniſtry held her in: She ſpoke of it to ſeveral as a Captivity ſhe had been long under.*

Which Obſervation of the Biſhop's alone is ſufficient to ſhew, that the Queen had been treated with Inſolence by the former Miniſtry, and even brought into a kind of Slavery by them: And this ſurely was a ſufficient Reaſon for a Change, if there had been no other. The Whigs had long affected, in Biſhop *Burnet*'s Phraſe, to talk in Tragical Strains of the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of our Kings: But at length, it ſeems, they aſſumed a more intolerable Tyranny themſelves, to which they would have obliged their Soveraign, as well as their Fellow-Subjects to ſubmit, as appears from this Paſſage in the Biſhop; for the Queen was certainly the beſt judge herſelf, whether ſhe was held in Chains by the old Miniſtry, or not?

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The Biſhop adds, in the ſame Page 554, *That the greateſt Care of the new Miniſtry was the managing the Elections to Parliament; unheard-of Methods were uſed to ſecure them; a vaſt Concourſe of rude Multitudes brought together, who behaved themſelves in ſo boiſterous a manner, that it was not ſafe for any Perſon to come and give his Vote for a Whig: This was ſo general through the whole Kingdom, that it was viſible the thing had been for ſome time concerted, and the proper Methods and Tools had been prepared for it. The Clergy had a great Share in this; for, beſides the Courſe for ſome Months of inflaming Sermons, they went about from Houſe to Houſe preſſing their People to ſhew, on this great Occaſion, their Zeal for the Church, and now or never to ſave it: They alſo told them in what ill Hands the Queen had been kept, as in Captivity; and that it was a Charity, as well as their Duty, to free her from the Power the late Miniſtry exerciſed over her.*

What thoſe unheard-of Ways were, that the new Miniſtry uſed to influence Elections, the Biſhop has not informed us; nor have we heard of any thing but what was common, practiſed by the Tories at thoſe Elections to this Day. He does not ſo much as ſuggeſt, that any Money was iſſued out of the Treaſury to buy Votes; that any Liſts were ſent down from Court, nominating the Perſons they would have elected; that any Perſons were diſplaced for not being governed by the Court; or that Places or Penſions were offer'd to any Man for eſpouſing the Court Intereſt: No; the People were left entirely to themſelves to chuſe their Repreſentatives; and in ſuch Caſes the Tories always have a Majority. He ſays indeed, that vaſt Multitudes aſſembled, as there does at every Election: But, as to any one Inſtance of a Whig's Vote being refuſed, or any one Perſon's

ſon's being threatned or aſſaulted for giving his Vote, ſince he dwells together in Generals, and does not ſhew any particular Miſchief done at theſe Elections; I muſt, according to his own Rule, look upon this tragical Lamentation as a mere Forgery: That the People was overjoyed, and huzza'd without ceaſing, when they ſaw their Soveraign and themſelves delivered out of Captivity, and both Church and State reſtored to their primitive Freedom; and when they ſaw Religion like to flouriſh again, and Infidels and Schiſmaticks baniſh'd the Court, and every-where turned out of Commiſſion; can we wonder, that the People loudly proclaim'd their Joy, or that their Whiggiſh Adverſaries hung down their guilty Heads? And ſhall we not rather credit the almoſt unanimous Suffrages both of the Clergy and People, as to the danger of Religion, than the bold Aſſertion of a Man who was evidently an Enemy to our Conſtitution, a Tool of the Faction, and who proſtituted his Character to the vileſt Purpoſes? imagining, perhaps, that the high Station he was in in the Church, gave him Authority to cenſure and calumniate all Mankind. But ſurely he was extremely weak, if he expected Poſterity ſhould believe him, without any other Evidence than his bare Word or Oath, when the concurrent Teſtimony both of the Clergy and Laity, and, I may add of his own, Party in many Inſtances, appear againſt him. Beſides, a Man that has been guilty of publiſhing notorious and ſcandalous Falſhoods, for a long Series of Years, muſt never expect to be believed, tho' he ſhould ſometimes inadvertently ſtumble upon Truth. But ſuch Thirſt does this Writer diſcover for Slander and Detraction, that he cannot confine himſelf to *Britain:* He endeavours, by the groſſeſt Falſhoods, to detract from the Merit of the moſt illuſtrious Fo-



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Foreigners; of which we have an Inſtance, p. 556; where he tells us, that General *Staremberg* left General *Stanhope* behind him (in his March from *Caſtile* to *Arragon*) and that the latter being ſurrounded in the Town of *Brihcuga* by King *Philip*'s Army, with which he acquainted Count *Staremberg* by an Expreſs, and deſired his Aſſiſtance, *the Count, tho' he might have come time enough to ſave him, moved ſo ſlowly, that it was conjectured he envied the Glory* Stanhope *had got, and was not ſorry to ſee it eclipſed; and therefore made not that Haſte he might and ought to have done.* But ſurely none but this envious Biſhop ever conjectured, that Count *Staremberg* intended to ſacrifice General *Stanhope*, and eight Battalions of the *Engliſh*, to a fooliſh Pique, who is acquainted with this Tranſaction. It appears, from the concurrent Relations of all Writers, but Biſhop *Burnet*, That the Confederate Generals, finding a great Scarcity of Forage and Proviſion in the Winter Seaſon, agreed to divide their Army, and march in diſtinct Columns in their Retreat to *Arragon*: That General *Stanhope* himſelf made Choice of the Route he took, *and was not left behind*, as the Biſhop expreſſes it: That *Staremberg*, who commanded in Chief, upon receiving Intelligence that King *Philip* follow'd him with his whole Army, ſent Expreſſes to all the ſeparate Bodies to join him: But, either *Stanhope* was farther from the main Army than he expected, or he did not receive the Intelligence time enough to join *Staremberg* before he was ſurrounded by the Enemy in *Brihuega*; and the Count, dreading the Loſs of ſo fine a Body of Troops, march'd his Army, tho' it was in the Depth of Winter, all Night to the Relief of the *Engliſh*; but was not ſo fortunate indeed to reach the Town of *Brihuega*

till the Evening of the Day that General *Stanhope* ſurrender'd: He was, however, ſo far advanced, that he found himſelf under a Neceſſity of fighting, after the *Engliſh* were made Priſoners; and, tho' the *Spaniards* were three to one, *Staremberg*, by his admirable Conduct, obtained a compleat Victory; but his Army, by the Loſs at *Brihuega*, and the Numbers that were killed and wounded in this Battle, was ſo weaken'd, that he was forced to continue his March to *Catalonia*. And, if theſe Circumſtances are true, as it is eaſy to demonſtrate they are, what Opinion muſt we have of this unchriſtian Biſhop, that thus unneceſſarily endeavours to rob the Hero of that Honour he ſo juſtly merited, not only on this Occaſion, but in numerous Inſtances before and ſince? To charge him with abandoning a Body of Troops that were the Flower of his Army, and by that means deſperately hazarding the Loſs of all the reſt, as appears from that bloody and obſtinate Engagement that follow'd, where the General was ſo outnumber'd by the Enemy, that, with all his military Skill and Bravery, he was in danger of being cut to pieces with his whole Army? If there was a Pique between the Generals, can it be ſuppoſed that either of them would have hazarded the Loſs of the whole Army, and the Kingdom of *Spain*, to gratify a fooliſh Emulation? Surely none, but a Man who delighted in Calumny, could ever have made the abſurd and ill-natured Suggeſtion. But to proceed:

This Republican Biſhop, who would not ſuffer former Princes to do any thing without the Concurrence and Approbation of the Parliament, appears ſuch an Advocate for Prerogative, p. 558, that he reproaches the Queen for telling the Parliament, that ſhe hoped they would approve the Orders ſhe had

had given upon the Intelligence ſhe had receiv'd of the Misfortune at *Brihuega* in *Spain*. *This* (ſays our once Republican Biſhop) *was a mean Expreſſion from the Soveraign, not uſed in former Meſſages, and ſeemed to be below the Dignity of the Crown: She order'd ſome Regiments to be carried over to* Spain, *&c.* Now, as this Misfortune was not foreſeen, and conſequently not provided for by Parliament, what was more proper, what more uſual, in ſuch Exigencies, than to acquaint the Parliament with a Service that had occaſion'd an extraordinary and unavoidable Expence, that they might make Proviſion for it? *What was there mean in this, or below the Dignity of the Crown?* Nay, how was it poſſible the Service could otherwiſe be provided for? But this is another Inſtance which ſhews that this Chriſtian Biſhop ſeldom let ſlip any Opportunity of ſpeaking Evil of Dignities; or rather, when he had no real Grounds to reproach his Soveraign, he would ſtrain hard to find out ſomething that might give a Colour to his malicious or ſeditious Suggeſtions. He ſeems to admit what the late Miniſtry was ſo often charg'd with, and what was evidently proved upon them, That they ſeldom troubled themſelves to apply to the Parliament, when any unforeſeen and extraordinary Service was to be provided for; but arbitrarily took what was appropriated to one Branch of the War by Parliament, and apply'd it to another: They thought it, in our Author's Phraſe, *beneath the Dignity of the Crown*, or rather of the *Miniſtry*, to deſire the Concurrence of the Parliament on ſuch Occaſions; and accordingly the Biſhop reproaches the Queen with *Meanneſs of Spirit*, in applying to the Parliament: He is pleaſed now to carry the Prerogative ſo high, as to ſuggeſt, that it was *beneath the Dignity of the Crown* to aſk Supplies, or to deſire

their Concurrence in increaſing the Charges of any Branch of the War: Her Majeſty was poſſeſs'd of the public Treaſure, and might have diſpoſed of it (according to him) to what Purpoſes ſhe ſaw fit, as the former Miniſtry had done; tho' ſuch a Conduct, in ſome former Reigns, he would have called arbitrary and illegal, deſtructive of our Conſtitution, and it is well if he had not made it amount to an Evidence of the Prince's Abdication: So very different is this *illuſtrious Writer* (as *Rapin* ſtyles him) from himſelf.

The Biſhop proceeds to tell us, p. 558, *That the Queen's Meſſage to the Lords, concerning the Loſs at* Brihuega, *put their Lordſhips upon examining into the Miſmanagement of the War in* Spain: *That the Earl of* Peterborough *loaded the Earl of* Galway *with all the Miſcarriages in that War; and particularly with adviſing in a Council of War, in* January 1706-7, *the puſhing on an offenſive War that Year, which the Lord* Tyrawley *and* Stanhope *concurr'd with him in, tho' it was contrary both to King* Charles *and his (the Earl of* Peterborough's) *Opinion, and to the Opinion of ſeveral other Generals; and to this Reſolution he imputed all the Misfortunes that followed in* Spain: *That* Stanhope, *giving an Account of the Debates in that Council of War to the Queen, the Earl of* Sunderland, *by the Queen's Order, ſent them an Anſwer, that ſhe approved of their preſſing for an offenſive War; and ordered them* (viz. *the Earl of* Galway, *Lord* Tyrawley *and* Stanhope) *to perſiſt in it; and that the Earl of* Sunderland *ſaid, in that Letter, that little Regard was to be had to the Earl of* Peterborough's *Oppoſition; and that the Earl of* Peterborough, *on the Strength of that Letter, affirmed, that the whole Council of War was againſt an offenſive War (except the three Generals above-mention'd,*

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I preſume:) That the Earl of Peterborough *laid the Blame, not only of the Battle of* Almanza, *and all that follow'd in* Spain, *on thoſe Reſolutions; but likewiſe the Miſcarriage of the Deſign on* Thoulon; *becauſe ſome Troops from* Spain *might have been ſpared for the Expedition againſt* Thoulon, *if they had been upon the defenſive in* Spain. *He adds, that the Lords afterwards ſent for the Earl of* Galway, *and the Lord* Tyrawley, *and examined them; and that they depoſed, that both the* Portugueſe *Ambaſſador and General, and the Envoy of the States, agreed with them in their Opinion for an offenſive War, and named ſome* Spaniards *of the ſame Mind: And that, in all their Reſolutions to the Battle of* Almanza, *the Majority of the Council of War voted every thing that was done: And that they were directed to perſiſt in their Opinions, by Letters wrote to them in the Queen's Name by the Secretaries of State: That as to the Words in the Earl of* Sunderland's *Letter, that ſpoke of them* (Galway, Tyrawley *and* Stanhope) *as the only Perſons that were of that Opinion (for an offenſive War:) Theſe were underſtood by them to relate only to the Queen's Subjects; for the Majority of the Council was of their Mind. However, the Biſhop ſays, the Houſe of Lords was ſo diſpoſed, that the Majority believed every thing that was ſaid by the Earl of* Peterborough; *and it was carried, that his Account was honourable, faithful, and juſt; and that all the Misfortunes in* Spain *were the Effect and Conſequence of the Reſolution taken in January* (for an offenſive War:) *That from cenſuring the Earl of* Galway, *they (the Houſe of Lords) proceeded to that which was principally aimed at, a Cenſure of the Miniſtry; ſo addreſs'd the Queen to free thoſe who were under an Oath of Secrecy from that Tie, that a full Account might be laid before the Houſe; which the Queen having granted,*

granted, the Duke of Marlborough, *the Earls of* Godolphin *and* Sunderland, *and the Lord* Cowper, *ſhew'd, that, conſidering the Force ſent over to* Spain *under the Lord* Rivers, *they thought an offenſive War was adviſable, and even neceſſary; and that, to adviſe a defenſive one, would have made them liable to juſt Cenſure, as deſigning to protract the War: That the Deſign on* Thoulon *was no way intermix'd with the Affairs of* Spain; *and tho' the Earl of* Peterborough *had amuſed himſelf with a Project he had concerted for the Attempt on* Thoulon, *no Troops from* Spain *were to be employed in that Service; nor did it miſcarry for Want of Men: That theſe Lords ſaid, they gave their Opinions in Council according to the beſt of their Judgment: Their Intentions were very ſincere for the Service of the Queen, and to bring the War to a ſpeedy Concluſion. But the Biſhop admits however, that they were cenſured by the Houſe of Peers for adviſing an offenſive War in* Spain; *upon which, the Loſs of the Battle of* Almanza *followed; and that this occaſioned the miſcarrying of the Deſign upon* Thoulon.

The Biſhop, in his Reflections on this Matter, p. 560, obſerves, *That this was a new and ſtrange Precedent of cenſuring a Reſolution in Council, and of deſiring the Queen to order all that had paſſed in Council to be laid before the Houſe; but the Queen was ſo deſirous to have a Cenſure fixed on her former Miniſtry, that ſhe did not enough conſider the Wound that was thereby given to the Prerogative.*

Another Enquiry (he tells us, p. 561.) *was made into the Force we had in* Spain *at the Battle of* Almanza; *it was found not to exceed* 14000 *Men, tho' the Parliament had voted* 29000 *for the War in* Spain, *and tragical Declamations were made upon it; but the Reſolution being paſſed in* January, *and the Battle of* Almanza *fought the* 14th *of* April, *it*

was

was not poſſible to levy and tranſport Men in ſo ſhort a Time: That they were ſent from Ireland, *the Paſſage from thence being the ſafeſt and quieteſt; and it appeared that all the Money, that had been given by Parliament for that Service, had been applied to it. However, the Lords, tho' no Examination had been made, but into that ſingle Point of the Numbers at* Almanza, *came to a general Vote, that the late Miniſtry had been negligent in the Management of the War in* Spain, *to the great Prejudice of the Nation, ordering their Proceedings and Votes to be put in an Addreſs, and laid before the Queen: And, tho' they had made no Enquiry into the Expence of that War, nor into the Application of the Money given by Parliament for it, yet they mentioned the great Profuſion of Money in that: This they thought would touch the Nation ſenſibly, and hoped the Thing would eaſily be believed on their Word. He never ſaw any Thing carried on in the Houſe of Lords ſo little to their Honour, as that was: Some, who voted with the reſt, ſeem'd aſhamed of it; but ſaid, ſomewhat muſt be done to juſtify the Queen's Change of her Miniſtry; and every thing elſewhere had been ſo well conducted, as to be above all Cenſure: So the Misfortune at* Almanza *being a viſible Thing, they reſolved to lay the Load there. The Management of the publick Treaſure was exact and unexceptionable; ſo that the ſingle Misfortune of the whole War was to be magnified. He laments alſo, that the Loſs of the Battle of* Almanza *ſhould be thrown wholly on the brave Earl of* Galway; *and that he ſhould be cenſured for giving the Right to the* Portugueſe *after the Allies were enter'd* Spain.

Notwithſtanding all the Biſhop has ſaid to excuſe the Earl of *Galway* and the Miniſtry, for adviſing an offenſive War: It is evident from his own

own Relation, that this was reſolved upon contrary to the Opinion of King *Charles* himſelf, the principal Perſon concerned in the Event; of moſt of the *Spaniards* in his Intereſt; of all the *Germans*, as well as the *Engliſh* Generals (except *Galway*, *Tyrawley* and *Stanhope*;) and that at a time when we were in no Condition to act offenſively in *Spain*; for the *Engliſh* Forces, by the Biſhop's Confeſſion, did not amount to half the Number they ought to have done, and the Deficiences of the Allies were ſtill greater: The Miniſtry knew, that the Duke of *Berwick* was ſuperior to the Allies the latter End of the Campaign of 1705: That he had driven them from *Madrid*, and even out of *Caſtile*: That daily Reinforcements came to the Duke of *Berwick* from *France*, and not a Man was ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the Allies in *Spain* the whole Winter of 1706 (tho' the Miniſtry knew they were extremely weakened by Sickneſſes as well as by fatiguing Marches and Skirmiſhes) until the Forces, under the Earl of *Rivers*, arrived in *Spain*; and theſe had been kept aboard, under pretence of a deſigned Expedition againſt *France*, eight or ten Months, till above half of them were rotted by the Hardſhips they ſuffered, and did not make five thouſand effective Men at their Arrival in *Spain*, which the Miniſtry could not be entirely ignorant of. Had they ſent theſe ten thouſand Men the preceding Summer directly to *Spain*, with the *Iriſh* Regiments they ordered thither after the Battle of *Almanza*, there might have been ſome Colour for acting offenſively in the Campaign of 1707; tho' even then, 'tis probable, the *French* and *Spaniards* would have been at leaſt equal to them; but to order an offenſive War, when they were conſcious how exceeding weak our Troops were on that Side, was to expoſe them to a Diſ-

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grace, which they could not but foreſee would be a means of prolonging the War. And, indeed, the War was carried on in ſuch a manner on every Side, in the Year 1707, as if it had been intended it ſhould never have been at an End: An Expedition was concerted againſt *Thoulon* that Year, in which ſeventy thouſand Men were to have been employed; and, indeed, a leſs Number could never hope for Succeſs, being to march a great Way into *South-France*, and attack a Town of the utmoſt Importance in the *French* King's Dominions; and yet fifteen or twenty thouſand of theſe Men were detached to *Naples:* After which, it could never be expected, that the remaining fifty thouſand (much leſs thirty thouſand, as the Biſhop calls them) ſhould be able to take the Town of *Thoulon* in the Face of ſo great a Force, as it was natural to preſume the *French* King would draw down to preſerve it. But this was not all; the Duke of *Marlborough*, who commanded a victorious Army in *Flanders*, who had beat the *French* to pieces the preceding Year, and ruined their Veteran Troops, tho' he had ſcarce any but raw, undiſciplin'd, and diſpirited Men to contend with, lay perfectly motionleſs during the whole Campaign of 1707, and did not engage in either Siege or Battle: Whereas, had he preſſed the *French* with his uſual Vigour in *North-France*, as the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* would have done in *South-France*, if their Army had been kept entire, morally ſpeaking, the *French* King King muſt have been obliged to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as the Allies would have impoſed on him: And I would be glad to be informed what Reaſon the Confederates could have for acting ſo unaccountable a Part as they did this Campaign, unleſs ſome of their Miniſters and Generals had a View

to the Continuance of the War for their private Ends? If they did not want Forces to ſubdue *Thoulon*, as the Biſhop affirms, what other Reaſon could there be they did not make themſelves Maſters of it, but becauſe *they would not?* Had they carried this Place, I believe every Man, that underſtands what the State of *France* was at that time, will be of Opinion, that the *French* King muſt have given the Allies a *Chart-blanc*. This was certainly the Opinion of all the World, even of the Generals themſelves when it was concerted. But this, 'tis true, would have render'd Generals uſeleſs for the future: They would afterwards have had fewer Perquiſites, and much leſs Influence on the Affairs of *Europe* in general, as well as on their reſpective Courts in particular; and this is undeniably the Reaſon a Period was not then put to the War. For the Biſhop to ſay, that the Loſs of the Battle of *Almanza* was the only exceptionable Part of the old Miniſters Conduct, is ridiculous; for the Duke's remaining unactive in *Flanders*, and the Allies making that great Detachment from Prince *Eugene*'s Army to *Naples* this very Year, drew ſtill worſe Conſequences after them: And it was with equal Truth that he affirm'd, there had been no Miſmanagement in the Treaſury, when thirty-five Millions remained unaccounted for; and ſuch vaſt Sums had been miſapplied to Uſes they were never deſigned for, which occaſioned thoſe many Misfortunes to our Merchants, as well as to the Queen's Ships, and brought the Government ſo vaſtly in Debt on account of the Navy.

The Biſhop has the Forehead to affirm, that the Earl of *Galway* and the Lord *Tyrawley* depoſed before the Houſe of Peers, that the *Portugueſe* Ambaſſador and General, and the Envoy of the States,

States, were for an offenſive War. Now, as it appears from the Relation already given of the War in *Spain*, that the *Portugueſe* Ambaſſador, as well as the Earl of *Peterborough*, was againſt an offenſive War, it is not at all probable, that *Galway* and *Tyrawley*, who knew this, would affirm the contrary: It is much more likely, that the Biſhop forged this Part of the Story, eſpecially ſince he himſelf acknowledges, p. 559. *That a Majority of the Houſe of Lords believed every thing that was ſaid by the Earl of* Peterborough; *and it was carried, that his Account was honourable, faithful, and juſt; and that all the Misfortunes in* Spain *were the Effect and Conſequence of thoſe Reſolutions taken in* January 1706-7.

It is more than probable, that the Biſhop was prejudic'd, and Proof againſt the ſtrongeſt Convictions, and reported the Matter as he would have it, rather than as it really was; for this was not a Vote that the Houſe of Lords were ſurprized into: They had voted to the ſame Effect three or four Years before, even during the Power and Influence of the old Miniſtry: They had alſo full Time to examine into the Proofs that then were brought before them, and to conſult the Generals and Officers that were upon the Spot the Winter before the Battle of *Almanza*: Nay, it appears, that they called the Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* before them, and heard what they had to offer in Defence of their Opinion for an offenſive War, and heard what the old Miniſters had to ſay for concurring in that Opinion; and yet, after all theſe ſtrict Enquiries and Examinations, the Lords condemn'd a ſecond time the adviſing an offenſive War in *Spain* in the Year 1707, as the Occaſion of all the Misfortunes that followed, even the Miſcarriage of *Thoulon*, as well as the Defeat at *Al-*

manza; which ſhews, that they gave Credit to what the Earl of *Peterborough* affirm'd, and were of Opinion, that, if the Allies had remained on the defenſive in *Spain*, Forces might have been ſpared from thence to have aſſiſted in the Reduction of the important Town of *Thoulon*; which would, in all human Probability, have brought the War to a ſpeedy Concluſion: And tho' we might rely upon the Wiſdom and Juſtice of that illuſtrious Body, the Peers of *Great Britain*, at any time; yet, in this caſe, there is no room to ſuſpect they were influenced in the leaſt by Party or Prejudice; for, according to the Biſhop's own Confeſſion in abundance of other Paſſages of his Hiſtory, they were far from being in the Intereſt of the Tories: There had been very few Peers made ſince the Whigs rode triumphant; and conſequently there could be no Suſpicion of Partiality in this Determination.

But the Biſhop, in order to excuſe the old Miniſtry from having but 14000 Men in *Spain* at the Battle of *Almanza*, when the Parliament had made Proviſion for 29000, obſerves, that the Parliament voted the 29000 Men but in *January*, and the Battle happening in *April*, three Months afterwards, it was impoſſible to raiſe ſuch a Body of Men in ſo ſhort a time; which is another Inſtance of the Biſhop's fallacious and unfair Way of repreſenting Facts: His Readers, who are not acquainted with the Circumſtances of the Caſe, will naturally conclude from hence, that none of theſe 29000 Men were raiſed at the time of that Vote; whereas twenty thouſand of them were then, or would have been, in *Spain* at that very time, if proper Care had been taken to recruit them: The ten thouſand Men, under the Earl of *Rivers* alſo were actually raiſed, and kept on board the Fleet

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eight or ten Months, in the Year 1706, till above half of them periſhed; whereas, had theſe Troops been ſent directly to *Spain* this Campaign, King *Charles* had maintained himſelf at *Madrid*, and been fixed upon the Throne of *Spain* beyond a Poſſibility of being driven from thence: But that Body of Men, as has been obſerved, were kept on board the Fleet good part of the Summer, and almoſt all the following Winter, on pretence of making a Diverſion on the North-weſt Coaſt of *France*, which was however never attempted, when they might have ſecured *Spain* at that time; the very forming a Deſign to employ them elſewhere therefore was the weakeſt and moſt impolitick Project that ever was entertained, if the Reduction of *Spain* was really intended.

But farther, notwithſtanding the Biſhop affirms, that no Part of the Conduct of the old Miniſtry could be cenſur'd, unleſs that one Reſolution for an offenſive War, for which the Misfortune at *Almanza* gave ſome Colour; it is evident, that it was not only impolitick and vaſtly expenſive, to keep ſuch a Body of Troops on Board the Fleet, during the whole Winter, almoſt without Neceſſaries, till the greateſt Part of them periſh'd, when they might have been of ſuch Service in *Spain*; but it was certainly the greateſt piece of Barbarity the Miniſtry could have been guilty of. Had theſe unhappy Men been cut off by the Sword, there would have been a ſhort End of their Miſery; but to ſuffer them thus to rot and periſh by Inches, through pure Hardſhip, by the Extremity of Cold and Wet, and want of Neceſſaries, was ſuch a piece of Negligence, or rather Cruelty, as one would think no Miniſtry could have been guilty of. Had the Troops been relanded, or ſent upon ſome other Expedition, as ſoon as the firſt Project was found

found impracticable, the Miniſtry had ſhewn ſome Compaſſion and Humanity towards their Fellow-Subjects: But when Forces are crouded on Board of Ships in Summer time, for ſome ſudden Expedition, without proper Conveniencies, and forc'd to remain on Board afterwards, till Winter, Storms and Colds deſtroy them, this is never to be excuſed. To ſum up all: Nothing is more manifeſt, than that ſome Miniſters and Generals, either never deſir'd to ſee the War at an End; or reſolv'd, that the General in *Flanders* only ſhould have the Honour of ending it. What elſe could be the Reaſon, that the Deſign on *Thoulon* was defeated, by ſending ſuch a Detachment of Troops to *Naples?* What elſe was the Reaſon that the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Head of a victorious Army in *Flanders*, never made one Motion to moleſt the *French* Army, in 1707, but ſuffer'd them to ſend Detachments from *Flanders* to the Relief of *Thoulon:* And, as been hinted already, to what other Cauſe can we aſcribe the Indolence of the Miniſtry, in keeping ten thouſand Men on board the Fleet, when with theſe they might have fix'd King *Charles* upon the Throne of *Spain:* And laſtly, What Reaſon could be given for their ordering an offenſive War in *Spain*, at a Time when they knew there were not ſufficient Forces there to reſiſt King *Philip*; and it was morally certain they would be defeated. It was manifeſtly very unfortunate for *Great Britain*, that the Duke of *Marlborough's* Province lay in *Flanders*; for this induc'd the Miniſtry to attend chiefly to that War: And here there were ſo many ſtrong Towns and Fortreſſes to ſubdue, that the Command of an Army in *Flanders* has ever been look'd on as a Command for Life. *France* may be penetrated more eaſily on any other Side: And when *Lewis* XIV. found his Enemies ſuperior

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to him in the Field, they could not have done him a greater Pleaſure, than to throw away thoſe fine Armies againſt his ſtrong Towns in *Flanders*, and neglect the other Branches of the War.

The Biſhop indeed pretends, Forces could not be found to ſend to *Spain*, betweeen *January* and the Battle of *Almanza*, which happen'd in *April* following: But ſince the Duke of *Marlborough* was reſolv'd to be upon the defenſive in *Flanders*, in the Year 1707, all the World muſt be of Opinion, he might have ſpared fifteen or twenty Thouſand Men from *Flanders* for that Service; nay, the fifteen thouſand Men that were ſent to *Naples* that Campaign would alone have ſecured the Kingdom of *Spain*, if they had been ſent thither: And, beſides theſe, it appears that there were Forces already rais'd in *Ireland*, which might have been ſent to *Spain* before the Battle of *Almanza*, and actually were ſent thither afterwards.

Thus having fairly ſtated the Facts, I believe I may leave it to the Reader, to form a Judgment on the Conduct of that Miniſtry, which is ſo extravagantly cry'd up by Biſhop *Burnet*. But to proceed —This Prelate's Memory ſeems to have fail'd him very much, when he ſays, p. 561, That never any Reſolutions, taken in Council, were cenſur'd in Parliament before; or, that Privy-Counſellors were never examin'd as to Advice given there. He knew this was falſe, and particularly in the Lord *Strafford*'s Caſe, who had never loſt his Head, if the Privy-Counſellors had not been examin'd againſt him, and depos'd, That his Lordſhip gave ſuch Advice as was then thought deſtructive of the Conſtitution. And, if one Privy-Counſellor was liable to be condemn'd and cenſur'd in Parliament, for the Advice he gave; why not more, and indeed every one, whether the Prince followed the Advice

Advice, or not. And at laſt, it was not the Order of Council, which was properly the Queen's Act, that was cenſur'd in this Caſe; but the pernicious Advice ſome Counſellors gave her, by which ſhe was deceived, and induc'd to conſent to ſuch an Order. Orders of Council loſt nothing of their Authority by this Cenſure of ſome particular Counſellors: No body pretended to diſpute the Validity of ſuch Orders, or render them leſs ſacred than heretofore. Whatever the Biſhop has ſuggeſted to the contrary, the treacherous Advice of a Privy-Counſellor was always liable to Cenſure; and I don't find that this Cenſure of the Lords, who adviſed an offenſive War in *Spain*, intrench'd any more upon the Prerogative, than the examining Sir *Harry Vane* againſt the Earl of *Strafford*, concerning what he had adviſed in the Privy-Council. But it is a little ſurprizing, to find the Biſhop, upon this and ſome late Occaſions, ſo tender of the Prerogative; when he appears, at other times, ſo zealous for deſtroying all the Prerogatives of the Crown, and makes the Prince no more than the Creature of the Parliament. All that I can infer, from this Contrariety of Opinion, is, That when the Prerogative is made uſe of to the Prejudice of himſelf or his Friends, then he is for reſtraining and abridging of it; but when he thinks it may be ſerviceable to the Faction to ſtretch it beyond its ordinary Bounds, he does not care how much it is enlarged.

The Biſhop farther complains, p. 561, That tho' no Examination had been made, but into that ſingle Point of the Numbers at *Almanza*; yet they (the Houſe of Peers) came to a general Vote, *That the late Miniſtry had been negligent in the Management of the War in* Spain, *to the great Prejudice of the Nation.* But if it be true, as the Biſhop ſays in the ſame Page, *That it was made appear, that* ALL *the*

the Money given by the Parliament for that Service was iſſued out and applied to it; then ſomething more muſt have been examined into beſides that ſingle Point of the Numbers at *Almanza*: And indeed it is incredible, that when the State of the War in *Spain* was laid before the Houſe of Lords in the Year 1707-8, when a multitude of Witneſſes and Papers (by the Biſhop's own Confeſſion) were produced by the Earl of *Peterborough*, and others, in relation to the War; and now, in the Year 1711, that this Matter was again brought before the Houſe, and ſtill their Lordſhips ſhould take nothing into their Conſideration, but *the ſingle Point of the Numbers of* Almanza; this, I ſay, is impoſſible to be true, in the nature of the thing, and from what he himſelf has diſcloſed; and, tho' it be intended to caſt a Slur upon that illuſtrious Body, for cenſuring and condemning the Conduct of the old Miniſtry, without examining into their Conduct, the infamous Calumny can never affect the Honour of that Houſe; but will rather draw down the Indignation of Poſterity upon the Forger of that improbable and impudent Charge; which he is not content with affirming once, but frequently repeats and inculcates.

In the very ſame Page 561, he ſays, *That tho' they* (the Houſe of Lords) *made no Enquiry into the Expence of that War* (in *Spain*) *nor into the Application of the Money given by Parliament for it*; *yet in their Addreſs*, (to the Queen) *they mention'd the great Profuſion of Money in that Service.* But as he himſelf affirms, that all the Money given by Parliament for that Service was *made appear* to be iſſued out, and applied to it; this ſurely implies, that the Matter had been examined into, or elſe how could it have been *made appear?* And, if the Biſhop had not himſelf thus evidently ſhewn the Falſhood

of the Calumny, I preſume all the World is by this time ſo well convinced of his Hypocriſy and Partiality, that the Honour of the Houſe of Lords will not be at all effected by the malicious Suggeſtions and Inſinuations of Biſhop *Burnet*.

I ſhall conclude this Point with obſerving, how diſturb'd this Prelate is, that the Houſe of Peers ſhould cenſure his Friend the Lord *Galway* for yielding the Poſt of Honour to that inconſiderable Nation the *Portugueſe*, even when they were out of *Portugal*: But in this, I believe, they had the Concurrence of every *Briton*, who had any Regard to the Honour of his Country; and therefore I think it perfectly unneceſſary to enlarge upon that Head.

Having conſider'd what is moſt remarkable in Biſhop *Burnet's* Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711, I proceed, according to Cuſtom, to take a View of the ſeveral Branches of the War abroad in the Campaign of 1711. It has been intimated already, That every Year, from the Commencement of the War (even in King *William*'s Reign, as well as that of Queen *Anne*) the Whigs continually ſuggeſted every Winter, that the next Campaign would be the laſt, the *French* were in a manner ſubdued, and would be obliged to ſubmit to our Terms; and therefore the People were exhorted to exert themſelves once more, that is, anticipate their Revenues, and ſubmit to a greater Charge than it would have been prudent to have done, if the War was to have had a long Continuance, as the readieſt Way to bring it to a ſpeedy Concluſion: And, by ſuch ſort of Arguments, the Commons was prevailed on to contribute every Year more than the Nation could bear; while the Allies withdrew their Quota's, and threw their Charge alſo upon us: And by this Means we increaſed

creaſed the National Debt to that degree, that this Generation can never expect to ſee it paid off, whatever the next may do; eſpecially if we make no greater Progreſs in it than we have done the laſt twenty Years of full Peace: We were in Debt about fifty Millions at the Concluſion of the War, and how many Millions we are leſs in Debt at this Day every one knows.

The Queen being appriz'd of the ill State of her Finances, and finding the Nation would ſoon be reduced to Beggary, if the War was thus unequally carried on, the Allies withdrawing their Troops every-where, and the Charges of this Kingdom perpetually increaſing, began to reflect upon what Grounds the War was firſt begun, and whether the Enemy was brought low enough to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as were propoſed to be obtained by the Grand Alliance; and finding that theſe, and much more, had been offer'd by *France*, by way of Preliminaries, at ſeveral Treaties, ſhe began to ſhew ſome Diſpoſition towards a Peace, as well to ſave the vaſt Expence of a War, and eaſe her People of the Burthen of their Taxes, as to put an End to that bloody Trade of cutting of Throats, which among Chriſtians ought never to be ſuffer'd, but upon the laſt Neceſſity. However, the former Opinion ſtill prevailing, that *one Campaign more* would induce the *French* to yield up all the *Spaniſh* Dominions, and thereby a glorious End would be put to the War, if her Majeſty would continue the Duke of *Marlborough* in the Command of Generaliſſimo, her Majeſty was prevailed on to try another Campaign; in which, however, ſhe found herſelf as miſerably diſappointed as in any of the former: The *Britiſh* Troops indeed were ready to take the Field, and enter upon Action, as early as could be expected; but they loſt all the Advantages

that might have been expected from their Diligence and Alacrity, by a *universal Failure of all the Allies*, who did not one of them perform their Parts in carrying on the War this Year, tho' much more nearly concern'd in the Event than *Great Britain*. The King of *Prussia*, and several other Princes, who were engaged in the Grand Alliance, insisting that the Arrears of their Subsidies were not paid them by the *Dutch*, refused to march into the Field; while Prince *Eugene*, who was expected to join the Duke of *Marlborough* with the Emperor's Troops, remained at *Vienna* to support the Interest of his Master King *Charles* III, and to concert Measures for his Advancement to the Imperial Throne. However, on the 23d of *May*, the Prince did join the Confederate Army in *Flanders*; but receiving Advice, about the middle of *June*, that the *French* were marching a considerable Body of Troops to the *Rhine*, in order to influence the Electors who were assembled at *Frankfort*; he immediately detatch'd fifty Squadrons of Horse, and twelve Battalions of Foot, from the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, to cover the Frontiers of *Germany*, and soon follow'd them in Person: After which, the Duke of *Marlborough*, by a stolen March, enter'd the *French* Lines; and, having laid Siege to the little Town of *Bouchain*, the 18th of *August*, the Garrison, consisting of two thousand Men, surrender'd Prisoners of War, the 13th of *September*: Whereupon his Grace sent his Army into Winter-Quarters, having lost, 'tis said, fifteen or sixteen thousand Men in the Siege of this little Place.

On the *Rhine*, Prince *Eugene* did nothing more with the Forces he had sent thither, than secure the Electors at *Frankfort* from the Insults of the *French*; and, in *Catalonia* Count *Staremberg* and the

the Duke of *Vendoſme* contented themſelves with looking at each other: The *Portugueſe* alſo remained as unactive as uſual; and indeed it was diſcover'd, not long after, that they were treating of a ſeparate Peace. The Duke of *Savoy* pretended to exert himſelf this Campaign, and invaded *France* on the Side of *Dauphiny*; but his Royal Highneſs and the Duke of *Berwick* prudently took Care to keep the River *Rhone* between them; and no Action happen'd there worth remembring.

Theſe were all the Fruits the Nation reaped at the Expence of ſeven Millions of Money: This was the End of all our great Expectations from the Land-War; and that at Sea was not more ſucceſsful: Sir *Hovenden Walker* had been ſent to *New-England*, with a Squadron of Men of War and Tranſports, in which were five thouſand Landmen, commanded by Brigadier General *Hill*: Theſe were to have been join'd by a Detachment from *New-England*, and have endeavoured the taking of *Quebec*, the Capital of the *French* Settlements in *Canada*, or *North-America*; but the Admiral, having been detain'd by croſs Winds and other unavoidable Accidents, till it was late in the Year, and, meeting with thick foggy Weather, after he had ſailed eighty Leagues up the River of *St. Laurence*, eight of the Tranſports, in a hard Gale of Wind, were ſplit upon the Rocks, whereby eight hundred of the Soldiers and Seamen were loſt: The Admiral therefore made a Signal for the reſt of the Fleet to come to an Anchor; and being inform'd by the Pilots, that the Navigation of this River, which is ſixty Miles over, was very hazardous, ſubject to Fogs and uncertain Currents, which deceived them to that degree, that when they thought themſelves on the North-ſide, they frequently found themſelves on the South-ſhore; and

that

that they uſually met with hard Gales of Wind at this Time of the Year; it was reſolved, in a Council of War, to return to *England*, whither they accordingly ſteered their Courſe, and arrived at *Portſmouth* the 9th of *October*: But, to add to their Misfortune, the Admiral's Ship, (the *Edgar*) was blown up at *Spithead*, with four hundred of the Seamen that were left on Board, beſides ſeveral of their Friends, who came to welcome them home; but moſt of the Officers happening to be on Shore, eſcaped.

At the latter End of this unactive Campaign, King *Charles*, having ſome Aſſurance of being elected Emperor, determined to return to *Germany*, and leave his Queen in *Spain* for the Encouragement of the *Catalans*: Accordingly he embark'd on board the Confederate Fleet at *Barcelona*, the 27th of *September*, and arriv'd at *Vado* in *Italy* the 7th of *October*; from whence purſuing his Journey he came to *Milan*, where, having received Advice of his being elected to the Imperial Dignity the 12th Inſtant, he received the Congratulations of his Holineſs the Pope, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoa*, and of other Princes and States, on that joyful Occaſion. His Imperial Majeſty ſet out from *Milan* the 10th of *November*, and, paſſing through *Inſpruck* and *Augſburg*, arrived at *Frankfort* the 19th of the ſame Month; where he was crown'd with the uſual Solemnity, and on the 23d received the Compliments of the Electors and Princes of the Empire.

The Parliament of *Ireland* meeting this Summer, on the 9th of *July*, was open'd with a Speech by the Duke of *Ormond*, their new Lord-Lieutenant; wherein he gratefully remembers her Majeſty's Bounty to that Church and Kingdom, in granting the Firſt-fruits, *&c.* for purchaſing Impropriations, and

and her Royal Bounty to the College of *Dublin*; and obſerv'd, that the publick Accounts would demonſtrate how careful her Majeſty had been to ſave ſeveral Heads of Expence.

He ſaid, he was commanded to aſſure them that her Majeſty would continue to preſerve the Church of *Ireland*, to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and maintain the Rights and Properties of her Subjects; and recommended to them Unanimity and Diſpatch in the Buſineſs before them.

The Commons thereupon waited on his Grace, with an Addreſs to her Majeſty; wherein they thank'd her for the many Inſtances of her Bounty to that Kingdom, and promiſed to comply with what had been recommended to them.

The Houſe of Peers alſo attended his Grace with an Addreſs to her Majeſty; wherein they aſſure her, that they did, with moſt grateful Hearts, acknowledge the Bleſſings of her Reign; declaring, that her Majeſty's early Care had even prevented their own Endeavours to free the Nation from that Load of Debts, which the bringing over ſuch Numbers of uſeleſs and indigent *Palatines*, and the erecting a ſtately and expenſive Arſenal, had brought upon them: That her Majeſty, by an unparallel'd Bounty, had augmented the Revenues of the Church by leſſening her own; and ſhe had alſo extended her Royal Favour to the College of *Dublin*, *and at ſuch a Juncture, as muſt teſtify to the World, that what her Majeſty beſtow'd was not given to promote thoſe Principles upon which it was firſt applied for, but to encourage Univerſity Education, the Neglect of which had been a great Means and Occaſion of the Growth of Ignorance, Prophaneneſs, Infidelity, and all thoſe looſe and wild Notions and Tenets which had induſtriouſly been ſpread amongſt them, to the endangering of the State, and the undermining the Foundation of all Religion:*

Religion: Concluding, that they would defend and ſupport her Majeſty's Throne, and, to the utmoſt of their Power, contribute to make the Crown, which deſcended to her Majeſty from her Royal Anceſtors, flouriſh on her Head: That they would endeavour to preſerve her Prerogative, and thoſe Powers with which God had intruſted her Majeſty, from being leſſen'd or invaded on any factious Pretences whatſoever.

The Peers in another Addreſs congratulated the Duke of *Ormond* on his Return to his native Country, and his being reinſtated in the Government of that Kingdom.

The Convocation of *Ireland* alſo attended his Grace with an Addreſs; wherein they obſerve, that the Clergy had Reaſon to bleſs Almighty God, and thank her Majeſty, for placing his Grace again over them; to whoſe ſucceſsful Mediation they not only ow'd the Reſtitution of their Right to ſit in Convocation with every Parliament; but in a great meaſure alſo her Majeſty's remitting the twentieth Parts, and granting the Firſt-fruits, to purchaſe Impropriations, as well as that Royal Bounty which had been lately extended to the College of *Dublin*; and pray, that her Majeſty may never want ſo faithful a Miniſter, the Church ſo good a Friend, or that Kingdom ſo acceptable a Governor. About the ſame time, the Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, with his Aſſeſſors, and the other Members of that Houſe, attended the Upper Houſe of Convocation with the following Meſſage:

May it pleaſe your Graces and Lordſhips,

THE Lower Houſe of Convocation preſerving a juſt and due Senſe of your Graces and Lordſhips paternal Care of them, and tender Regards for the Rights of Convocation, ſo often and ſeaſonably

ſhewn

ſhewn ſince their happy Reſtoration and Revival by her moſt gracious Majeſty; and more particularly by your Graces and Lordſhips moſt undaunted and generous Refuſal, to join in an illegal and groundleſs Aſſertion or Opinion, that ſeveral of their Members had acted in Derogation to her Majeſty's Prerogative, and might be proſecuted, by Way of Information or Indictment, for Words inſerted in a Proteſt by them ſigned, and entered into the Books of their Houſe, June *the* 30th 1709; *and alſo for your Graces and Lordſhips vigorous Reſolution to complain to the Lords in Parliament of thoſe Men, who had, in Compliance of the then powerful Faction, given under their Hands the ſaid Aſſertion or Opinion for Law; and likewiſe for your Graces and Lordſhips at the ſame time ordering and impowering two very worthy and Right Reverend Members of your moſt venerable Body, to undertake a dangerous and expenſive Voyage and Journey at a moſt diſcouraging Juncture, to lay the whole Affair in a true Light before her Majeſty; whereby the Rights of Convocation, the Perſons and Fortunes of ſeveral of their Reverend and Worthy Members were preſerved, and the lower Clergy vindicated and ſupported.*

Have commanded me, in their Names, to return your Graces and Lordſhips their moſt ſolemn Thanks; their moſt humble and hearty Acknowledgments for your Graces and Lordſhips great Watchfulneſs, diſintereſted Zeal, and paternal Regard at all Times for the Rights of Convocation; particularly for your Graces and Lordſhips juſt and ſeaſonable Reſolution of Auguſt *the* 5th 1700: *Wherein your Graces and Lordſhips, with a primitive Courage, truly declare, that the Convocation of* Ireland *have a Right to be ſummoned, and meet with every Parliament that is called in this Kingdom; and is truly a parliamentary aſſiſting Body, convened by the Queen's Writ, and*

hath Rights, Powers and Privileges of its own; and that the Members thereof ought, and may freely debate, and give their Opinions in all Matters that ſhall come before them: For all which, and many other Inſtances of your Graces and Lordſhips Juſtice to the Rights of Convocation in general, and of their Houſe in particular; they do, by me, moſt humbly take Leave to aſſure your Graces and Lordſhips, that they will endeavour to demonſtrate to the World, that no Time, no Power, no Management, ſhall ever be able to obliterate or leſſen thoſe moſt dutiful and grateful Sentiments wherewith your Graces and Lordſhips Favour, Patronage, and Protection, have juſtly filled their Hearts.

They alſo returned their Thanks to the Biſhops of Orery *and* Kilaloe, *for ſo chearfully undertaking that dangerous and expenſive Voyage and Journey for the Service of the Convocation, and the Preſervation of ſeveral of their worthy Members from the Ruin threatned them by ill deſigning Men for the reſolute adhering to the juſt and eſſential Rights of their Houſe.*

The Commons of *Ireland*, on the other hand, being highly incenſed at thoſe Words in the Lords Addreſs to the Queen, *That what her Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow on the College of* Dublin, *was given at ſuch a Juncture, as muſt teſtify to the World, that it was not given to promote thoſe Principles upon which it was firſt applied for*, drew up an Addreſs to her Majeſty; wherein they acquaint her, That *the ſound Revolution Principles*, they mentioned, related only to *the late Revolution*; and that they had the utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of all Principles that had any Tendency to any *other Revolution*, or to weaken her Majeſty's undoubted hereditary and parliamentary Right; and they prayed, that her Majeſty would not ſuffer

any wrong Impreſſion of her moſt loyal Commons to take place in her Royal Breaſt.

The Lords, in an Addreſs to her Majeſty, by Way of Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs, obſerve, That however her Majeſty may juſtly approve the Conduct of the College of *Dublin* in the late Revolution, they ſtill humbly conceive, *That her Majeſty did not extend her Bounty to them, to promote in general Revolution Principles; Principles, which as explained by the Pamphlets and Libels publickly avowed, and celebrated by Men of factious and ſeditious Tempers; and particularly by a Sermon preached on the* 30th *of* January, *and dedicated to this very Houſe of Commons, without Cenſure or Animadverſion, do, in great meaſure, maintain and juſtify the execrable Murder of King* Charles *the Firſt, her Royal Grandfather; and on which, might be founded any Rebellion againſt her Majeſty and her Succeſſors*; and they took Leave to ſay, that the Commons, having mentioned the ſteady Adherence of the Provoſt and Fellows of the College to the late Revolution, as one Conſideration of their Application for the five thouſand Pounds, the ſubſequent Motive mentioned in that Vote, *viz.* for the Encouragement of ſound Revolution Principles, cannot, in good Reaſon or Grammar, be referr'd to the late Revolution; ſince Adherence to the late Revolution was a diſtinct Motive of itſelf, and it is the known Nature of Principles to be as well the Rule and Guide of future as of paſt Actions.

On the 18th of *Auguſt*, Alderman *Thomas Quinn*, a troubleſome factious Citizen, who had formerly been Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, being again elected into that Office, the Duke of *Ormond* diſapproved the Election: Whereupon the former Lord Mayor and Aldermen appealed to the Queen, by Petition; which they tranſmitted to *England*: But the Queen

approving the Proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the following Letter was ſent to his Grace,

Whitehall, Sept. 27. 1711.

My Lord,

THE Caſe of the late Election of a Lord Mayor in the City of Dublin, *as ſtated by Mr. Attorney and Mr. Sollicitor General of* Ireland, *and tranſmitted hither by your Grace, as likewiſe the Petition of the City, have been laid before the Queen; and her Majeſty having taken the ſame into her Conſideration, commands me to acquaint you, That ſhe approves of your Grace and her Privy-Council aſſerting the Rights of the Crown, to diſapprove of all Perſons elected Mayors by the Court of Aldermen, when you judge it proper ſo to do.*

I am, &c.

DARTMOUTH.

The Court of Aldermen proceeding afterwards to chuſe Alderman *Watſon*, he was alſo diſapproved of; as was alſo Alderman *Pierſon*; but Alderman *Gore* being choſen, the Government thought fit to approve of him, tho' his Principles were not much ſounder than thoſe of his Brethren who preceded him.

The Reverend Mr. *Francis Higgins* being about this Time put into the Commiſſion of the Peace, and dining with the Juſtices at the *Michaelmas* Seſſion at *Dublin*, the fourth of *October*, the Gentlemen of *Dublin*, to ſhew their Reſpect to the Government, put about ſeveral Whiggiſh Healths; to one of which Mr. *Higgins* added, *And who, when they can't obey, will patiently ſuffer:* For which he was not only inſulted at the Table, but the Grand Jury was prevailed upon the next Day, to preſent him as a common Diſturber of her Majeſty's Peace,

and

and a Sower of Sedition; and they desired the Bench to concur with them, in laying this Presentment before the Lord Chancellor, and in desiring him to turn Mr. *Higgins* out of the Commission of the Peace: But, the Matter having been heard before the Council, Mr. *Higgins* was continued in the Commission of the Peace, to the Satisfaction of her Majesty's loyal Subjects; and on the 9th of *October*, the Lower House of Convocation made the following Declaration in his Favour, *viz.*

Whereas the Reverend Mr. Francis Higgins, *a Member of this House, has lately, in a Paper printed and published, been represented and charged with having behaved himself formerly, in a manner turbulent, and unbecoming the Character of the sacred Function of a Clergyman:*

And whereas he is also in the same Paper charged with the heinous Crimes of being a common Disturber of her Majesty's Peace, and Sower of Sedition and groundless Jealousies among her Majesty's Protestant Subjects:

We the Lower House of Convocation think ourselves obliged, in Justice to the Character of our Member, to declare, That the said Mr. Higgins *has, ever since his being a Member of this House, behaved himself agreeable to the Character of the sacred Function of a Clergyman; and hath, both in his Life and Doctrine, upon all Occasions shewn himself to be a good Christian, and a loyal Subject.*

And now the Parliament of *Ireland* having dispatched the Business that was before them, were prorogued by his Grace to the second of *September*, 1712; and the Convocation was prorogued to the same Time.

Thus

Thus we ſee that there was a Faction in *Ireland*, as well as in *England*, zealous in propagating *Revolution Principles*; not only approving and defending the late Revolution in 1688 (when our whole Conſtitution, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, was upon the Point of being totally ſubverted, and the Prince aſſumed an arbitrary Dominion) but ſuggeſting, that whenever the Adminiſtration was not agreeable to the Taſte of the People, they were at Liberty to reſiſt their Prince, renounce their Allegiance, and bring about another Revolution: That the Queen had no Right to the Crown by Inheritance, but was purely the Officer and Creature of the Populace, her ſoveraign Subjects, who might depoſe, judge, and condemn her, as they did her Royal Grand-father, whenever *they apprehended* ſhe did not conſult the Good of the People. But, if this Principle is admitted, 'tis abſolutely impoſſible that either a Monarchy, or any other Kind of Government, can ſubſiſt many Moons; but their Revolutions will probably be ſwifter than thoſe of that changeable Planet. By this Principle of perpetual Rotation, we ſhould be in a worſe Condition than the *Poles*, ever electing and ever depoſing our Governors, till we are ourſelves deſtroyed in the bloody Conteſt. Theſe Principles therefore ought to be ſtrictly guarded againſt, both by Prince and People, if we have any Regard to the Welfare of either.

'Tis true, ſome unthinking Men may imagine it a great Happineſs to be able to call their Governors to Account, when their Adminiſtration does not pleaſe them: But if they would conſider, that ſuch Notions put Princes upon becoming Tyrants and aſſuming an arbitrary Dominion, which they had never thought of perhaps, if they had not been terrified into it by ſuch Lectures of Rebellion

could any one blame a Prince, who was told, That by the Conſtitution of his Country, the People might call him to an Account, whenever they did not like his Adminiſtration, if he ſhould endeavour to ſecure his Dominion by ſtanding Forces, or any other Means. Self-preſervation is a Principle that operates very ſtrongly, and will be apt to make Men form very partial, and perhaps deſperate, Schemes, to ſecure their Poſſeſſion. I look upon theſe Gentlemen therefore as much better Friends to the People, as well as to the Prince they live under, who are ready to allow their Sovereign his juſt and legal Prerogatives, and not exalt the Power of the People to ſuch a Degree, as to put him upon keeping up ſtanding Armies, and breaking in upon the Conſtitution in other Inſtances, purely to preſerve himſelf: For thoſe pretended Advocates of the People, by a too forward Zeal to preſerve the Conſtitution, do in Reality all that lies in their Power, to deſtroy it; and, with Liberty and Property in their Mouths, may in the End draw down upon us an irreſiſtible Tyranny.

But it is farther obſervable, that thoſe, who are ſuch Libertines in Government, are equally ſo in Religion. They will no more ſubmit to God, than to Cæſar: Every Eccleſiaſtical Inſtitution is looked upon as an Encroachment on their native Rights, and putting Shackles upon Mankind, who were born in a State of Freedom, and ought to be indulged therefore in doing whatever is right in their own Eyes, in Religious as well as Civil Matters: And it is ſurpriſing, to find that ſuch Men ſhould meet with Encouragement from the Fathers and Governors of any Church, or indeed from any Civil Magiſtrate: But to ſuch Extremes do Party-prejudices ſometimes drive unhappy Men, that Infidels, Debauchees, and the moſt profligate

People

People have been looked upon as the beſt Friends to the Government; nay, it has been laid down as a Maxim by ſome lewd Mortals, that the Way to make good Subjects is, to eradicate all Principles of Religion and Virtue, and to countenance Luxury, Irreligion, and Prophaneneſs, by every infernal Artifice: But ſuch abandoned Wretches, ſurely, can be Friends to no Government where the ſacred Oracles of divine Truth are in any Veneration; for there it is declared, *That Righteouſneſs exalteth a Nation*; *and Sin is the Reproach of any People.* And again, *Take away the Wicked from before the King, and his Throne ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Righteouſneſs.* Prov. xxv. 5.

But to return from this Digreſſion; an Accident which befel Mr. *Manning*, her Majeſty's Envoy to the *Griſons*, this Summer, became frequently the Subject of Converſation about this Time. This Gentleman was returning, it ſeems, from the *Bath* of *Pfeffers* to *Coire*, and about five Leagues from the laſt Place, was ſet upon by two Villains on the Top of a high Mountain, which he was climbing up alone, while his Servants, with the Baggage, remained at ſome Diſtance from him: The Aſſaſſins fell upon him on a ſudden, with hideous Cries and drawn Sabres, and gave him five Wounds on his Head, ten in his Body, and others in his Arms and Hands. Whereupon he threw himſelf down a Precipice, where they could not follow him otherwiſe than with Stones, which they threw after him, but miſs'd him. His Servants ſoon after came up; and, finding their Maſter dangerously wounded, conveyed him to a Houſe, where he was dreſſed by a Surgeon; and, tho' his Wounds proved very dangerous, he had the good Fortune to recover, after a long Illneſs.

The Occaſion of this Outrage, 'tis ſaid, was this: Mr. *Maſner*, a Counſellor of the City of *Coire*, and the Emperor's Commiſſary for ſupplying the Troops of the Allies in their Paſſage through this Country (and who had been very inſtrumental in concluding a Treaty between the Confederates and the *Griſon* League) having a Son a Student at *Geneva*; the young Gentleman was decoyed out of that City by one *Mervilleux*, a *Frenchman*, upon Pretence of taking the Air; but was ſeized, and put into the Hands of a *French* Party, who carried him off into the Territories of *France*. *Maſner* the Father thereupon, by Way of Repriſal, ſeized upon another *Mervilleux*, Brother to the former, and Secretary to the *French* Ambaſſador, and kept him cloſe Priſoner in his Houſe, to exchange him for his Son; and an Agreement was ſoon after made, whereby *Mervilleux* was releaſed; but young *Maſner*, notwithſtanding the Ambaſſador's Promiſe to releaſe him, was ſtill detained Priſoner by the *French:* Whereupon *Maſner* the Father, ſeized upon the Grand Prior, Brother to the Duke of *Vendoſme*, as he paſſed from *Venice* to *Paris* through the Country of the *Griſons*, and carried him into the Emperor's Territories. The *French* Ambaſſador hereupon made loud Complaints to the *Griſon* League; and Mr. *Manning*, on the contrary, preſented a Memorial to that State, in favour of Mr. *Maſner*; wherein he ſufficiently expoſed the Violence that had been exerciſed againſt young *Maſner*, and the Ambaſſador's Breach of Faith, in not releaſing him after *Mervilleux* was ſet at Liberty; and this Memorial, being followed by ſeveral more of the like Import, 'tis ſaid, provoked the Ambaſſador to that Degree, as to attempt the getting Mr. *Manning* aſſaſſinated, in the manner as has been related; but he happily eſcaped, and the

French Ambaſſador was obliged to produce young *Maſner* again, before the Grand Prior could obtain his Liberty.

On the 21ſt of *June* 1711, the Czar of *Muſcovy*, having advanced too far into the *Turkiſh* Territories, was ſurrounded by the Infidels; and, after a Battle of three Days, forced to ſubmit to the hard Terms of ſurrendering *Aſoph* to the *Turks*, the which perfectly ruined his Project of having a Fleet on the *Black* Sea.

There were not any other Tranſactions abroad this Summer that much concerned the Allies, unleſs the Expedition of the *French* againſt the *Portugueſe* Town of *St. Sebaſtian* in *Brazil*, which they plundered, and brought away to the Value of ſeven Millions of Livres. I return now therefore to relate ſuch Occurrences as happened in *Great Britain* during the preceding Campaign; where it appears, that about the middle of *June*, Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold; *Charles* Earl of *Winchelſea*, *Henry Paget*, Eſq; *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer; *Thomas* Lord *Raby*, and *William Bromley*, Eſq; were called to the Council-table: On the 6th of *July*, died *James Douglas*, Duke of *Queenſberry* and *Dover*, and one of her Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; and, on the 26th of *Auguſt*, died *Edward Villiers*, Earl of *Jerſey*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and Ambaſſador to the States General: In *September* following, the Lord *Waſhington Shirley*, Baron *Ferrers*, was created Viſcount *Tamworth*, and Earl of *Ferrers*; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was created Baron *Harcourt* of *Stanton-Harcourt*, in the County of *Oxford*; *Thomas* Lord *Raby*, was created Viſcount *Wentworth*, and Earl of *Strafford*, in the County of *York*; *William* Lord *Dartmouth*, was created

created Viſcount *Lewiſham*, in the County of *Kent*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*; and *Charles Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery* in *Ireland*, was created Baron *Boyle*, of *Marſton*, in the County of *Somerſet*; and the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy Seal, happening to be killed by a Fall from his Horſe, as he was hunting, Dr. *Robinſon*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, was made Lord Privy-Seal in his ſtead.

Her Majeſty applied herſelf, in the next Place, to the reſtoring Peace to *Europe*, and putting an End to thoſe bloody Contentions that had ſo long reigned among Chriſtians, that they ſeemed in a manner to be diveſted of all Humanity and Tenderneſs for each other. She had conſented indeed to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s making another Campaign, to try if *France* would be induced, by the grand Efforts it was pretended he would make in *Flanders*, to relinquiſh *Spain* and the *Indies* to the Emperor: But when ſhe ſaw ſo many Men loſt, and ſo vaſt a Treaſure expended, only to purchaſe the little Town of *Bouchain*; when ſhe ſaw all her Allies withdrawing their Quota's of Troops, and throwing the Burden of the War upon *Great Britain*; that the *Portugueſe* were clandeſtinely negotiating a ſeparate Peace, and the *Spaniards* now become as good Troops as the *French*, and confirmed in their Devotion to King *Philip*; ſhe thought it neither imprudent or diſhonourable to liſten to the Propoſals of the *French*, who offered to grant every Article which the Grand Alliance was entered into to procure: She conſented therefore, that a Miniſter ſhould come over from the *French* Court, with Terms of Accommodation; and accordingly Monſieur *Meſnager*, Deputy of their Council of Commerce, arrived in *England* the latter End of *Auguſt* 1711; and, having made ſome Propoſals, returned again to *France*, having firſt obtained Leave,

that Marſhal *Tallard*, who had remained a Priſoner ever ſince the Battle of *Hockſtet* in 1704, might go to *France* for four Months, upon his Parole of Honour: And, on the 9th of *October*, the Offers made by *France* were communicated to Count *Gallas*, King *Charles*'s Envoy, and to the Miniſters of the other Allies; being of the following Tenor, *viz.*

The King being willing to contribute all that lies in his Power to the Re-eſtabliſhment of the General Peace, his Majeſty declares:

I. *That he will acknowledge the Queen of* Great Britain *in that Quality; as alſo the Succeſſion of the Crown, according to the preſent Settlement.*

II. *That he will freely, and* bona fide, *conſent to the taking of all juſt and reaſonable Meaſures for hindering the Crowns of* France *and* Spain *from ever being united on the Head of the ſame Prince; his Majeſty being perſuaded, that this Exceſs of Power would be contrary to the Good and Quiet of* Europe.

III. *The King's Intention is, that all the Parties engaged in the preſent War, without excepting any of them, may find their reaſonable Satisfaction in the Treaty of Peace which ſhall be made: That Commerce may be re-eſtabliſhed and maintained for the future, to the Advantage of* Great Britain, *of* Holland, *and of the other Nations who have been accuſtomed to exerciſe Commerce.*

IV. *As the King will likewiſe maintain exactly the Obſervation of the Peace, when it ſhall be concluded, and the Object his Majeſty propoſes to himſelf being to ſecure the Frontiers of his Kingdom, without diſturbing in any manner whatever the neighbouring States; he promiſes to agree by the Treaty which ſhall be made: That the* Dutch *ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of the fortified Places which ſhall be mentioned*

the Netherlands, *to ſerve hereafter for a Barrier, which may ſecure the Quiet of the Republick of* Holland *againſt any Enterprize on the Part of* France.

V. *The King conſents likewiſe, that a ſecure and convenient Barrier ſhould be formed for the Empire, and for the Houſe of* Auſtria.

VI. *Notwithſtanding* Dunkirk *coſt the King very great Sums, as well to acquire it, as to fortify it; and that it was farther neceſſary to be at very conſiderable Expence for razing the Works: His Majeſty is willing however to engage to cauſe them to be demoliſhed immediately after the Concluſion of the Peace; on condition, that for the Fortifications of that Place, a proper Equivalent, that may content him, be given him; and, as* England *cannot furniſh that Equivalent, the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall be referr'd to the Conferences for negotiating the Peace.*

VII. *When the Conferences ſhall be formed, all the Pretenſions of the Princes and States, engaged in the preſent War, ſhall be therein diſcuſs'd* bona fide *and amicably; and nothing ſhall be omitted to regulate and terminate them to the Satisfaction of all Parties.*

Dated at London *the* 27*th of* September, O. S. *and the* 8*th of* October, N. S. 1711.

Sign'd

(*L. S.*)

MESNAGER.

Theſe Propoſals obtained the Name of Preliminaries, tho' they were ſigned only by the *French* Agent, and contained only the Offers made on the Part of *France*. They were no ſooner publiſhed, than Swarms of Pamphlets appeared, arraigning the Queen's Conduct, and ſaucily directing her how to govern herſelf upon this Occaſion: And ſome of the

the foreign Miniſters (particularly Count *Gallas*, the Emperor's Envoy) were ſo alarmed at the Apprehenſions of an approaching Peace, that they could not contain themſelves within the Bounds of Decency; but let fall ſuch Expreſſions, in Relation to her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, as did not well become a Miniſter, whoſe Maſter had been indebted to the Queen's Bounty for his very Subſiſtance, and that for ſeveral Years: And, tho' her Majeſty could do no leſs than forbid this Miniſter her Court; yet ſhe was ſtill ſo good to his Imperial Majeſty, as to let him know, that any other Miniſter from him would be acceptable to her.

The *Dutch*, however, agreed with her Majeſty, to enter upon a Treaty with *France:* Whereupon the Whigs had Recourſe to their old Expedient of ſpiriting up the Mob, and raiſing an Inſurrection, in order to compel their Sovereign to comply with their Demands.

To this purpoſe they provided themſelves with the Effigies of the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender, to be carried in ſolemn Proceſſion, on the 17th of *November* 1711, being the Anniverſary of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion: But their Deſign was unluckily diſcovered, and their Poppets ſeized on the Evening before they were to have been expoſed; and the *Trained Bands* were ordered to be under Arms, to prevent any Diſturbance.

On the 20th of *November*, Mr. Secretary *St. John* notified to the foreign Miniſters reſiding in *London*, That her Majeſty had pitch'd upon the City of *Utrecht*, for the Place of Congreſs; and that the Conferences would begin on the firſt of *January*, O. S.

To diſſuade her Majeſty from proceeding in this Negociation, the Baron de *Bothmar*, Envoy-Extraordinary from his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover*,

ver, preſented a Memorial; wherein he adviſes her Majeſty not to conſent to any Treaty, unleſs the Demands of all the Allies were firſt granted, by Way of Preliminaries. He tells her, That unleſs a perfect Union was preſerved among the Allies, *Europe* muſt, ſooner or later, fall into Slavery, and eſpecially if *Spain* and the *Indies* were left to King *Philip*.

That the Allies would contribute their utmoſt to procure Satisfaction to *Great Britain*, who had done ſo much for the common Cauſe, and it could never be her Intereſt to treat ſeparately. He ſaid, he could anſwer for it, that the Imperial Court never formed the Deſign imputed to them, of entring into a ſecret Negotiation with *France*, to the Prejudice of the Intereſts of *Great Britain*.

He added, that the *Dutch* Barrier was as much the Concern of *Britain*, as of the States; that ſhe would be in no leſs Danger, if *France* ſhould become Miſtreſs of the *Netherlands*; and whether ſhe inclined to Peace or War, he adviſes her not to be remiſs in her Preparations for a vigorous Campaign: And, to induce her to continue the War, he aſſures her Majeſty, that the Emperor and the *Dutch* will make greater Efforts than ever; and of all Things entreats her, not to conſent to a Ceſſation of Arms: And the laſt Argument he uſed to diſſuade her from Peace, was, the extreme Indigence of *France*, and the Need ſhe had of Peace. This Memorial was dated the 28th of *November*, O. S. 1711.

The Queen having ſet her Heart upon procuring Peace to *Europe*, and putting a Stop to that vaſt Effuſion of Blood which we beheld every Year, almoſt without Emotion or Tenderneſs for our Fellow-Subjects, who were many of them forced into the Service, not to defend their Country, but to gra-

gratify the Covetousness and Ambition of our Allies or Ministers, to the eternal Reproach of Christianity. I say, the pious Queen, moved with a just Sense of the Calamities of her own People, and the rest of the Nations of *Europe*, in this cruel and expensive War, and trusting in the God of Peace, proceeded steadily in her Measures, notwithstanding all the Opposition she met with, both at home and abroad: And the Parliament being assembled the 7th of *December* 1711, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have called you together as soon as the publick Affairs would permit; and I am glad that I can now tell you, that notwithstanding the Arts of those who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace.

Our Allies (especially the States General) whose Interest I look upon as inseparable from my own, have by their ready Concurrence express'd their entire Confidence in me; and I have no Reason to doubt but that my own Subjects are assured of my particular Care of them.

My chief Concern is, that the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Nations may be continued to you, by securing the Succession to the Crown, as it is limited by Parliament, to the House of Hanover.

I shall endeavour, that after a War, which has cost so much Blood and Treasure, you may find your Interest in Trade and Commerce improved and enlarged by a Peace, with all other Advantages which a tender and affectionate Sovereign can procure for a dutiful and loyal People.

The Princes and States, which have been engaged with us in this War, being by Treaties entitled to

have their ſeveral Intereſts ſecured at a Peace; I will not only do my utmoſt to procure every one of them all reaſonable Satisfaction; but I ſhall alſo unite with them in the ſtricteſt Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the general Peace ſecure and laſting.

The beſt Way to have this Treaty effectual, will be, to make early Proviſion for the Campaign: Therefore I muſt aſk of you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's War: And I do moſt earneſtly recommend to you to make ſuch Diſpatch therein, as may convince our Enemies, that if we cannot obtain a good Peace, we are prepared to carry on the War with Vigour.

Whatever you give, will be ſtill in your own Power to apply; and I doubt not but, in a little Time after the opening of the Treaty, we ſhall be able to judge of its Event.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As I have had your chearful Aſſiſtance for the carrying on this long and chargeable War; ſo' I aſſure myſelf, that no true Proteſtant or good Subject, will envy Britain *or me, the Glory and Satisfaction of ending the ſame by a juſt and honourable Peace for us and all our Allies.*

Such a Peace will give new Life to our foreign Trade; and I ſhall do my utmoſt to improve that happy Opportunity to encourage our Home Manufactures; which will tend to the eaſing of my Subjects in that exceſſive Charge they now lie under, in maintaining the Poor, and to correct and redreſs ſuch Abuſes as may have crept into any Part of the Adminiſtration during ſo long a War.

I cannot conclude without earneſtly recommending to you all, Unanimity; and that you will carefully avoid every Thing which may give Occaſion to the Enemy to think us a People divided among ourſelves,

and conſequently prevent our obtaining that good Peace, of which we have ſuch reaſonable Hopes, and ſo near a View.

I pray God direct your Conſultations to this End; that, being delivered from the Hardſhips of War, you may become a happy and a flouriſhing People.

On the 17th of *December*, the Commons reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions, that the Treaty, whereby her Majeſty was obliged to furniſh forty thouſand Men, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies in the *Low Countries*, might be laid before the Houſe: And on the 20th, Mr. Secretary *St. John* reported, That her Majeſty had given Directions accordingly, and that, purſuant unto ſuch Direction, Search had been made, but no Footſteeps could be found of any Convention made for that Purpoſe. Then the Houſe addreſs'd her Majeſty, that an Account might be laid before them, of the Quota's and Proportions of her Majeſty's and her Allies, by Sea and Land, during the preſent War (including Subſidies) and what Agreement or Conventions had been made for the ſaid Quota's and Proportions, and alſo how the ſame had been obſerved: And, on the 21ſt, Mr. *Lockhart*, from the Commiſſioners for taking the publick Accounts, made the following Report of ſome Practices, which they had diſcovered in their Examinations, relating to the Affairs of the Army, *viz.*

YOUR Commiſſioners humbly repreſent, That though they have uſed their utmoſt Application, in taking and examining the publick Accounts, yet they are unprepared to offer any perfect State of the particular Branches of the Revenue to the Houſe; but will

will endeavour to lay before you, after the Receſs, a general Account of the Receipts and Iſſues of her Majeſty's Exchequer, for the preſent Year 1711; *which, they hope, is all that will for the preſent be expected from them; as well in regard of the Shortneſs of Time they have engaged in this Work, as of the great Variety and Extent of it.*

In Obedience therefore to your Order, on Tueſday *the* 11*th inſtant, your Commiſſioners here preſent a State of ſeveral Facts, which, with their Circumſtances and Proofs, they humbly offer to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the Houſe.*

Your Commiſſioners, having Ground to believe that there had been ſome Miſmanagements in making the Contracts for the Uſe of the Army, ſummoned and examined Sir Solomon de Medina, *the Contractor for the Bread and Bread-waggons in the* Low Countries, *who, after expreſſing much Uneaſineſs of the Apprehenſions he had of being thought an Informer, and of accuſing a great Man, did depoſe on Oath.*

That for the Years 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, *and* 1711, *he had been ſolely, or in Partnerſhip, concerned in the Contracts, for ſupplying Bread and Bread-waggons to the Forces in the* Low-Countries, *in the Queen of* Great Britain's *Pay; and that he gave to the Duke of* Marlborough, *for his own Uſe, on each Contract, the ſeveral Sums following; part of which was paid at the Beginning, and part at the end of each reſpective Contract, in Bills or Notes delivered by the Deponent into the Duke's own Hands;* viz.

For the Year 1707, *Sixty-ſix thouſand, and ſix hundred Guilders.*

For the Year 1708, *Sixty-two thouſand ſix hundred and twenty five Guilders.*

For the Year 1709, *Sixty-nine thouſand five hundred ſeventy eight Guilders, and fifteen Stivers.*

For the Year 1710, *Sixty ſix thouſand eight hundred and ten Guilders, nineteen Stivers and eight Penings: Total, two hundred ſixty five thouſand ſix hundred and fourteen Guilders, fourteen Stivers, and eight Penings.*

For the Year 1711, *Twenty one thouſand Guilders; which Sum is in Part of a like Sum with thoſe above mentioned, intended to be paid at the End of the Contract for this Year.*

That he was obliged to allow yearly, during the Time of his being Contractor, twelve or fourteen Waggons gratis *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

That during the Time of his being Contractor, as aforeſaid, he gave, on ſealing each Contract, a Gratuity of five hundred Gold Ducats, to Mr. Cardonnel, *Secretary to the Duke of* Marlborough.

That for all the Money he received of Mr. Sweet, *Deputy Pay-maſter at* Amſterdam, *he was obliged to pay* 1 per Cent. *That the former Contractor* Machado *did the ſame; and that he acquainted the Duke of* Marlborough *with this Deduction of one* per Cent.

He further depoſeth, That it appeared by the Accounts of Antonio Alvarez Machado, *who had been a Contractor before him, and ſupplied the Bread and Bread-waggons to the Forces in the* Engliſh *Pay, for the Years* 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, *that he the ſaid* Machado *had paid as large yearly Sums to the Duke of* Marlborough, *during the Time of his being Contractor, as this Deponent has ſince done.*

From whence it appears, that the Duke of Marlborough *has received, on account of the Bread and Bread-waggons, Contracts from Sir* Solomon de Medina (*admitting the Sum already paid, and what is intended to be paid for this preſent Year* 1711, *to be the ſame with that of the preceding Year* 1710) *three hundred thirty-two thouſand four hundred twenty five Guilders, and fourteen Stivers; from* Antonio Alvarez

varez Machado, *during the five Years he was Contractor, the like Sums; which together make six hundred sixty four thousand eight hundred fifty one Guilders, and eight Stivers, and computed at ten Guilders ten Stivers to the Pound* Sterling, *amount to sixty-three thousand three hundred nineteen Pounds, three Shillings and seven Pence.*

Some time after this Evidence was given by Sir Solomon de Medina, *your Commissioners received a Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough, *by the Hands of* James Craggs, *Esq; wherein the Duke desires your Commissioners, that, when they make their Report, they would lay some Facts before the Parliament in a true Light: And this Justice they think they cannot better do, than in his Grace's own Words.*

Hague, Nov. 10. 1711.

Gentlemen,

"HAving been informed, on my Arrival here, "that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has acquainted "you with my having received several Sums of "Money from him; that it might make the less "Impression on you, I would lose no Time in let-"ting you know, that this is no more than what "has been allowed as a Perquisite to the General, "or Commander in chief of the Army, in the "*Low Countries*, even before the Revolution and "since; and I do assure you, at the same Time, "that whatever Sums I have received on that Ac-"count, have been constantly employed for the "Service of the Publick, in keeping secret Cor-"respondence, and in getting Intelligence of the "Enemies Motions and Designs; and it has fallen "so far short, that I take Leave to acquaint you "with another Article that has been applied to the "same Use, and which arises from her Majesty's "Warrant, whereof the incloſed is a Copy, tho'

" this

" this does not properly relate to the publick Ac-
" compts, being a free Gift of the foreign Troops.
" You will have obſerved, by the ſeveral Eſtabliſh-
" ments, that before the late King's Death, when
" the Parliament voted forty thouſand Men for the
" Quota of *England* in the *Low-Countries*, twenty
" one thouſand ſix hundred and twelve were to be
" Foreigners, and the reſt *Engliſh*. For theſe laſt
" they gave ten thouſand Pounds a Year for Intel-
" ligence, and other Contingencies, without Ac-
" compt. But his Majeſty being ſenſible, by the
" Experience of the laſt War, that this Sum would
" not any ways anſwer that Service, and being un-
" willing to apply for more to the Parliament, he
" was pleaſed to order, that the foreign Troops
" ſhould contribute two and a half *per Cent.* to-
" wards it; and, being then his Ambaſſador and
" Commander in chief Abroad, he directed me to
" propoſe it to them, with an Aſſurance that they
" ſhould have no other Stoppage made from their
" Pay. This they readily agreed to; and her
" Majeſty was afterwards pleaſed to confirm it by
" her Warrant, upon my acquainting her with the
" Uſes it was intended for; and it has been accord-
" ingly applied, from Time to Time, for Intelli-
" gence and ſecret Service, with ſuch Succeſs, that,
" next to the Bleſſing of God, and the Bravery of
" the Troops, we may, in a great meaſure, attri-
" bute moſt of the Advantages of the War in this
" Country to the timely and good Advices pro-
" cured with the Help of this Money. And now,
" Gentlemen, as I have laid the whole Matter fair-
" ly before you, and that I hope you will allow I
" have ſerved my Queen and Country with that
" Faithfulneſs and Zeal which becomes an honeſt
" Man; the Favour that I intreat of you is, that
" when you make your Report to the Parliament,

" you

" you will lay this Part before them in its true " Light: So that they may ſee this neceſſary and " important Part of the War has been provided " for, and carried on, without any other Expence " to the Publick, than ten thouſand Pounds a " Year. And I flatter myſelf, that when the Ac- " counts of the Army in *Flanders* come under your " Conſideration, you will be ſenſible the Service " on this ſide has been carried on with all the " Œconomy and good Husbandry to the Publick " that was poſſible. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

Anne R.

" RIght truſty, and right well-beloved Couſin " and Counſellor, we greet you well: " Whereas, purſuant to the Direction you have re- " ceived in that Behalf, you have agreed with the " Perſons authorized to treat with you, for the tak- " ing into our Service a certain Number of foreign " Troops, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of " our Allies, that there be reſerved two and a half " *per Cent.* out of all Monies payable to, and for " the ſaid Troops, as well for their Pay and En- " tertainment as on any other Account, towards " defraying ſuch extraordinary contingent Expences " relating to them, as cannot otherwiſe be provid- " ed for. Now we do hereby approve, and con- " firm, all ſuch Agreements as you have made, or " may hereafter make, for reſerving the ſaid two " and a half *per Cent.* accordingly; and do like- " wiſe hereby authorize, and direct the Pay-maſter

" General

" General of our Forces for the Time being, or his " Deputy, to make the ſaid Deduction of two and " a half *per Cent.* purſuant thereunto, out of all " Monies he ſhall be directed to iſſue for the Uſe " of the foreign Troops in our Pay; and thereupon " to pay over the ſame, from Time to Time, ac- " cording to ſuch Warrants, and in ſuch Propor- " tion as you ſhall direct: For which this ſhall be " to you, and to all others whom it may concern, " a ſufficient Warrant and Direction.

Given at our Court at St. James's *this ſixth Day of* July 1702, *and in the firſt Year of our Reign.*

By her Majeſty's Command,

C. Hedges.

Your Commiſſioners having thought themſelves obliged to recite this Letter and Warrant at large, humbly conceive it will be expected, that they ſhould make ſome Obſervations upon them: As to what therefore relates to the Evidence of Sir Solomon de Medina, *his Grace has been pleaſed to admit it in general; but with this Diſtinction, that he claims the Sums received as Perquiſites to the General in the* Low-Countries.

On which your Commiſſioners obſerve, that ſo far as they have hitherto been capable of informing themſelves in the Conſtitution of the Army, the great Sums which appear to have been annually paid to the Duke, on account of theſe Contracts, can never be eſteemed legal or warrantable Perquiſites.

For they do not find, by the ſtricteſt Enquiry they can make, that any other Engliſh *General in the* Low Countries, *or elſewhere, ever claimed or received ſuch Perquiſites; but, if any Inſtance ſhould be pro-*

produced, they humbly apprehend it will be no Juſtification of it; becauſe the Publick, or the Troops, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer in Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite; and how agreeable this Practice is to that Œconomy and good Huſbandry, with which the Service in Flanders *is ſaid to be carried on, remains yet to be explained. By the Aſſurance his Grace is pleaſed to give, that this Money has been conſtantly employed for the Service of the Publick, it muſt be either allowed, that he relinquiſhes his Right to this pretended Perquiſite, or that he has been wanting to himſelf in concealing ſo great an Inſtance of his own Generoſity to the Publick.*

The great Caution and Secrecy with which this Money was conſtantly received, gives Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a juſtifiable Perquiſite; for Mr. Edward Cardonnel, *the Duke's Secretary and Auditor of the Bread-accompt, has declared on Oath, that he never knew, or heard of any ſuch Perquiſite, till the late Rumour of Sir* Solomon de Medina's *Evidence before your Commiſſioners. By the Contracts for Bread and Bread-waggons, the General appears to be the ſole Checque on the Contractors: He is to take Care, that the Terms of the Contracts are duly performed: He is to judge of all Deductions to be made, from an Allowance to the Contractors; and whether, in ſuch Circumſtances, he can receive any Gratuity or Perquiſite from the Contractors without a Breach of his Truſt, your Commiſſioners preſume not to determine. The General may, with equal Reaſon, claim a Perquiſite for every other Contract relating to the Army, as for theſe of the Bread and Bread-waggons: But his Grace being ſilent as to this, your Commiſſioners ought to ſuppoſe he has not received any ſuch Allowance, unleſs they ſhall underſtand otherwiſe, when they come to examine into thoſe Contracts, which hitherto they have not been able to do, by reaſon the*

Contractors are Forcigners, and conſtantly reſident in Holland.

As to what his Grace is pleaſed to ſay in the ſecond part of his Letter, concerning the Deduction of two and a half per Cent. *from the foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay; your Commiſſioners can only offer ſuch Remarks as occur to them, on comparing what is urged in the Duke's Letter with the Tenor of the Warrant, and with the Method of accounting for other Payments to the Army: Your Commiſſioners, in the firſt place, take Leave to obſerve, that this Warrant has been kept dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction concealed ſo long from the Knowledge of the Parliament; for which, in their humble Apprehenſion, his Grace has not aſſigned ſufficient Reaſons.*

He is pleaſed to ſay, that this two and a half per Cent. *is a free Gift from the foreign Troops, and that it does not belong to the publick Accompts: But the firſt of theſe Aſſertions ſeems inconſiſtent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which ſuppoſes and expreſſes an Agreement; but with that Part of his Grace's Letter which takes Notice, that he, being Ambaſſador and General, ſtipulated for this very Stoppage by the late King's Order: Your Commiſſioners therefore muſt be of Opinion, that a Deduction ſo made is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for in the ſame manner as other publick Money is.*

His Grace is further pleaſed to obſerve, that the ten thouſand Pounds granted yearly, for the Contingencies of the Army, is without Account, and for the Uſe of the Britiſh *Forces only; whereas this Money was at firſt intended by Parliament, as your Commiſſioners with great Submiſſion apprehend for the Service of the forty thouſand Men without Diſtinction; and they find it is ſo far from having always been thought exempt from Account, that in a Privy-Seal, dated the fifth Day of* March 1706, *for paſſing Mr.* Fox's

Accompts,

Accompts, there is a Clauſe to releaſe, and diſcharge the Duke of Marlborough, *his Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, from a Sum of ſeven thouſand, four hundred ninety nine Pounds, nineteen Shillings and ten Pence, part of this Money, which ſuppoſes his Grace would otherwiſe have been accountable for it: But your Commiſſioners no where meet with any Mention of this Deduction of two and a half* per Cent. *and muſt therefore preſume the Reaſon, why it has never been brought to an Account, is what his Grace is pleaſed to ſuggeſt, that he never conſidered it as publick Money.*

Your Commiſſioners muſt ſubmit it to the Houſe, whether the Warrant produced, to juſtify this Deduction, be legal, and duly counterſign'd; or whether, admitting it to be ſo, the Stoppage, or the Payment of it, has been regularly made.

The Warrant directs, that it ſhould be ſtopt in the Hands of the Pay-maſter, or his Deputy, and iſſued thence by the Duke's Order only; but this Method does not appear, by the Pay-maſter's Accompts, to have been at all purſued; ſo far otherwiſe, that the Payments to the foreign Troops are always made compleat, and their Receipts always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

When any part of the above mentioned ten thouſand Pounds contingent Money is drawn out of the Pay-maſter's Hands, for any ſecret Service, the General's Warrant, and his Secretary's Receipts, are the Pay-maſter's Vouchers: But Mr. Cardonnel, *as he declares on Oath, never gave any Receipt for any Part of this two and a half* per Cent. *or did Mr.* Bridges, *as he alſo declares on Oath, ever ſee any Warrant for that Purpoſe, or knew any Thing, as Pay-maſter General, of this Deduction.*

If Mr. Sweet *at* Amſterdam *has taken upon himſelf to tranſact the Diſpoſition of his two and a half*

per Cent. *with the Duke of* Marlborough, *your Commiſſioners are humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have tranſmitted conſtant Accompts of it to Mr.* Bridges, *whoſe Agent he only is; and not to have negotiated ſo large Sums of publick Money in ſo clandeſtine a manner.*

By the Warrant, this Deduction is reſerved for the defraying extraordinary contingent Expences of the Troops from whom it is ſtopt; and if the whole has been employed in ſecret Correſpondence and Intelligence, there muſt have been ſome Neglect of the other Services for which it was originally deſigned; and ſuch Diſpoſition being in no ſort authorized by the Warrant, is a Miſapplication of it; beſides, your Commiſſioners apprehend, that the Article for ſecret Service, to which this Deduction is pretended to have been applied, was always included in the ten thouſand Pounds above mentioned for the Contingencies of the Army; and if ſo, the whole remains to be accounted for; which, on a Computation made from the whole Sum of eleven Millions, two hundred ninety four thouſand, ſix hundred and fifty nine Pounds, four Shillings and a Penny halfpenny, paid per Britain, *to and for all the foreign Forces, ſince the* 13*th of* December 1701 *(according to the Returns of the Auditor and Pay-maſter) amounts to two hundred eighty two thouſand, three hundred ſixty Pounds, nine Shillings and ſeven Pence.*

On a Computation made from the Sum of ſeven Millions, one hundred ſeven thouſand, eight hundred ſeventy three Pounds, eighteen Shillings and eleven Pence halfpenny, paid to and for the foreign Forces ſince the Time aforeſaid (excluſive of Italy, Spain *and* Portugal*) amounts to one hundred ſeventy ſeven thouſand, ſix hundred ninety five Pounds, ſeventeen Shillings and three Farthings.*

Your

Your Commiſſioners humbly lay before you ſome Facts relating to the Forage-contracts for the Troops in North Britain, *made by* Robert Walpole, *Eſq; late Secretary at War, purſuant to a Power given him by* Sidney *Earl of* Godolphin, *then Lord High Treaſurer of* Great Britain.

By the Rate allowed in theſe Contracts, it appearing that her Majeſty had been put to an extraordinary Expence above the Pay of the Soldiers, your Commiſſioners thought it their Duty to enquire, whether in this part of the Service ſufficient Care had been taken to procure the moſt advantageous Terms for the Publick; and being informed that John Montgomery, *Eſq; was concerned in theſe Contracts, they examined him, and he declared upon Oath, that Colonel* George Douglas *and himſelf were aſſumed Partners with Sir* Samuel Macklellan, *and Mr.* John Campbell, *in the Contract made by Mr.* Walpole, *to provide Forage from the middle of* May 1709, *to* May 1710, *for all the Troops in* North Britain, *at three Pence halfpenny an Horſe for green, and nine Pence for dry Forage, each twenty four Hours.*

That the ſaid Colonel George Douglas, *and he the ſaid Mr.* Montgomery, *were alſo aſſumed Partners with Mr.* John Campbell, *in a ſubſequent Contract commencing in* May 1710, *and ending in* May 1711, *made likewiſe by Mr.* Walpole, *and at the ſame Rate with the former.*

That the firſt of theſe Contracts was made by Mr. Walpole *in* London *with Sir* Samuel Macklellan, *who, before he went into* Scotland, *told the ſaid* Montgomery, *that Mr.* Walpole, *in making the Contract, reſerved a Share for a Friend of his, who was to have a Benefit of the fifth Part, if not redeemed by the Contractors with a Sum of Money; and Sir* Samuel *ſoon after, on his Death-bed at* Edinburgh, *declared the ſame; whereupon Colonel* Douglas

and

and Mr. John Campbell *directed him the ſaid* Montgomery *to pay five hundred Guineas to Mr.* Walpole, *and accordingly he delivered into Mr.* Walpole's *own Hands a Note for that Sum, payable to Mr.* Walpole *or Order; and the ſaid* Montgomery *afterwards paid the Sum of five hundred Guineas to one Mr.* Man *(Mr.* Walpole's *Agent) who gave him up the Note, with the Receipt on the back of it ſigned by Mr.* Walpole.

That the ſecond Contract was made by Mr. Walpole *with Mr.* John Campbell, *who thereupon directed the ſaid* Montgomery *to give a Note for five hundred Guineas, or Pounds (he could not remember which) to Mr.* Walpole; *which he accordingly did, and made it payable to Mr.* Walpole *or Order, and delivered it into his own Hands.*

The ſecond Note was left with the ſaid Mr. Man, *of which the ſaid* Montgomery *hath paid about four hundred Pounds.*

He further declared upon Oath, that two hundred Guineas were given by the Contractors to Sir David Dalrymple, *in Conſideration that his Son-in-law, Sir* Alexander Murray, *was propoſed, but not admitted to be a Partner in the firſt Contract.*

That the Earl of Leven, *Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in* North Britain, *had one hundred Guineas each Year from the Contractors for regulating the Quarters of the Troops.*

That one hundred Pounds a Year were paid to Mr. Meril, *Deputy to Mr.* How, *for receiving the Queen's Bounty-money, and keeping an Account of it between the Queen and the Officers.*

That the ſaid Mr. Montgomery *gave a Note for fifty Pounds to Mr.* Taylor, *chief Clerk to Mr.* Walpole, *which is not yet paid.*

Your Commiſſioners cannot exactly ſtate the Loſs the Publick has ſuſtained by theſe Contracts; but find that

if

if the Forage had been furniſhed in the Years 1709 *and* 1710, *at the Rates ſettled by the Contract for the preſent Year, there had been ſaved to the Government more than nine thouſand five hundred Pounds, which is near a fourth part of the whole Charge.*

They do not apprehend that this Difference has ariſen altogether from the Scarcity of Forage in the two laſt Years; for Captain William Preſton *of Colonel* Ker's *Regiment, had declared before them on Oath, that he agreed with the Contractors to furniſh great Forage for his own Troops in thoſe Years at two Pence halfpenny an Horſe for twenty four Hours (which coſt the Government three Pence halfpenny) with an Addition only of ſeven Pounds each Year, for providing extraordinary Forage for the Officers Horſes belonging to that Troop; and that the Contractors aſſured him, they had made the ſame Agreement with other Officers.*

How far theſe Practices have been injurious to the Publick, is humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Houſe.

On the 30th of *December*, the Queen declared in Council, That her Majeſty being acquainted, that an Information againſt the Duke of *Marlborough* was laid before the Houſe of Commons, by the Commiſſioners of the publick Accounts; her Majeſty thought fit to diſmiſs him from all Employments, that that Matter might take an impartial Examination; and the next Day, her Majeſty ſent his Grace a Letter, written with her own Hand, ſignifying her Royal Pleaſure to reſume all the Employments ſhe had intruſted him with.

According to a modeſt Computation, the Places which his Grace and his Dutcheſs enjoyed, amounted to at leaſt the Sum of ſixty two thouſand three hundred and twenty five Pounds a Year, beſides what

what he made by the Contracts for the Soldiers Bread, the two and a half *per Cent.* deducted out of the Pay of the foreign Troops; and beſides the Preſents he had from the Emperor, the States-General, the King of *Pruſſia*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes, and by Safe-guards and other Means, and without reckoning *Blenheim-Caſtle* and the Eſtate at *Woodſtock* ſettled upon him by Act of Parliament.

On the 24th of *January*, the Commons reſolv'd, That the taking Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the Contractors for furniſhing Bread and Bread-waggons for the Army, was unwarrantable.

And it was further reſolved, That the two and a half *per Cent.* deducted from the foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for.

And on the 28th of *January*, the Speaker, with the whole Houſe, laid the ſaid Reſolutions before the Queen, who was pleaſed to give them the following Anſwer; *viz.*

Gentlemen,

I Have a great Regard for whatever is repreſented to me by my Commons, and will do my Part to redreſs what you complain of.

It had been alſo reſolved, upon the ſaid Report of the Commiſſioners of publick Accounts, That *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; a Member of that Houſe, in receiving the Sum of five hundred Guineas, and in taking a Note for five hundred Pounds more, on Account of two Contracts for Forage of her Majeſty's Troops quartered in *North Britain*, made by him when Secretary of War, purſuant to a Power granted him by the late Lord Treaſurer,

was

was guilty of a high Breach of Truſt, and notorious Corruption. *Secondly*, That the ſaid *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; be for the ſaid Offence committed Priſoner to the Tower of *London*: And, *Thirdly*, That he be for the ſaid Offence expelled the Houſe. And Mr. *Robert Man*, Mr. *Walpole*'s Agent, refuſing to deliver a Copy of the ſaid 500 *l.* Note to the Commiſſioners, or to be further examined, the Houſe ordered, That the ſaid Mr. *Robert Man*, for having contemptuouſly refuſed to be further examined before the Commiſſioners of Accounts, be taken into the Cuſtody of a Serjeant at Arms; and the *Borough* of *King's-Lynn* afterwards proceeding to re-elect Mr. *Walpole* a Burgeſs for that Borough, it was reſolved, That he was incapable of being elected a Member to ſerve in that Parliament, and that the Election was void; and a new Writ was iſſued, for the electing a Burgeſs for the *Borough* of *King's-Lynn*, in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq;

The Sum of the Charge againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Commiſſioners for publick Accounts was, *firſt*, his taking of ſixty three thouſand three hundred and nineteen Pounds, and upwards, of the Perſons he contracted with for the Soldiers Bread. *Secondly*, his receiving two and a half *per Cent.* out of the Pay of the foreign Troops, amounting to the Sum of 460,061 *l.* which he had never accounted for to the Publick, but all along induſtriouſly concealed. *Thirdly*, the allowing his Secretary Mr. *Cardonnel*, to receive five hundred gold Ducats on every Contract; and *Fourthly*, for ſuffering Mr. *Sweet*, the Deputy Pay-maſter, to deduct one *per Cent.* for all the Money he paid the Contractors for Bread.

His Grace, in his Letter to the Commiſſioners, admits the Receipt of theſe Sums; and as to thoſe

he received of the Contractors for Bread, he ſaid, it was a Perquiſite always allowed to the General of the Army, and that he had conſtantly applied it for the Service of the Publick, in keeping ſecret Correſpondence, and getting Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Deſigns; as he had alſo the two and a half *per Cent.* deducted out of the Pay of the foreign Troops; and as to the latter, he had the Queen's Warrant for applying it for that Uſe.

To this the Commons replied, That the great Sums, which appeared to have been annually paid to the Duke, on account of the Contracts for Bread, could never be eſteemed legal or warrantable; for they could not find, that ever any *Engliſh* General had ever claimed ſuch Perquiſites: But, if any Inſtance ſhould be produced, it would not juſtify the Practice, becauſe the Publick, or the Troops, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer in Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite: And, if it was a Perquiſite of the Duke's, and he had notwithſtanding applied it to the Service of the Publick, he had been wanting to himſelf, in concealing ſo great an Inſtance of his Generoſity.

But the great Caution with which this Money was conſtantly received, gave Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a juſtifiable Perquiſite; and the General might with equal Reaſon claim a Perquiſite for every other Contract relating to the Army.

They obſerve alſo, That the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent.* and the Warrant for it, has been concealed theſe nine Years from the Parliament; for which, they thought, his Grace had not aſſigned ſufficient Reaſons: And it appearing by his Grace's Letter, that this Deduction was ſtipulated for by the late King's Order, they muſt be of Opinion, that it ought to be accounted for in the

ſame

ſame manner as other publick Money; eſpecially ſince the 10000 *l. per Annum*, firſt allowed by the foreign Troops, appeared to be publick Money, by a Privy-Seal diſcharging the Duke of *Marlborough* of Part of it.

They obſerve alſo, That the ſaid Warrant was not duly counterſigned, or the Payments made purſuant thereto; and that the Receipts given by the foreign Troops, are always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

The Commons afterwards reſolved, That the taking five hundred gold Ducats annually, from the Contractors for Bread and Bread-waggons, by *Adam Cardonnel*, Eſq; Secretary to the General, and a Member of that Houſe, was unwarrantable and corrupt; and, that the ſaid *Adam Cardonnel*, Eſq; be for the ſaid Offence expelled the Houſe; and that the one *per Cent.* received by Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-maſter at *Amſterdam*, of the Contractors for furniſhing Bread and Bread-waggons, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for.

Duke *Hamilton*, one of the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland*, having been created Duke of *Brandon* in *England*, his Right of ſitting in the Houſe of Peers, as a Peer of *Great Britain*, was queſtion'd; and, Council having been heard of all Sides, it was reſolved upon the Queſtion, That *Scots* Peers, created Peers of *Great Britain* ſince the Union, have no Right to ſit in the Houſe of Peers, as Peers of *Great Britain*.

About the latter End of *December*, *James* Lord *Compton*, eldeſt Son to *George* Earl of *Northampton*, and *Charles* Lord *Bruce*, were called by Writ to the Houſe of Peers; and Patents were ſigned for creating the following Gentlemen Peers of *Great Britain*; viz,

George Hay, Esq; one of the four Tellers of the Receipt of her Majesty's Exchequer, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Hay*, of *Bed-warden*, in the County of *Hereford*.

Thomas Lord Viscount *Windsor*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Mountjoy* of the *Isle of White*, in the County of *Southampton*.

The Right Honourable *Henry Pagett*, Esq; Son and Heir apparent of the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Pagett*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Burton*, in the County of *Stafford*.

The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Mansell* of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, Bart. by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Mansell* of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan* aforesaid.

Sir *Thomas Willoughby* of *Woolaton*, in the County of *Nottingham*, Bart. by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Middleton* of *Middleton*, in the County of *Warwick*.

The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knt. Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of *Common-Pleas*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham*, in the County of *Bedford*.

George Granville of *Stow*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Lansdown* of *Biddiford*, in the County of *Devon*.

Samuel Massam of *Oates*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Massam* of *Oates*, in the County of *Essex* aforesaid.

Thomas Foley of *Witly*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminster*, in the said County of *Worcester*; And,

Allan

Allen Bathurſt of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford* aforeſaid.

This Seſſion, the Bill for preventing Occaſional Conformity was brought into the Houſe of Peers by the Earl of *Nottingham* again, and met with a quick Paſſage through both Houſes, tho' it had met with ſuch Oppoſition in former Parliaments.

On the 18th of *January*, a Faſt was kept for imploring God's Bleſſing on the Treaty of Peace.

Upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace, the Duke of *Ormond* was made Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces, within the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and of thoſe employed abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of the Allies; the Duke of *Northumberland* was appointed Captain of the ſecond Troop of Horſe-guards; the Earl of *Rivers* was made Maſter of the Ordnance; and the Duke of *Beauford*, Captain of the Band of Penſioners, in the Room of the Duke of *St. Albans*; Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the Lady *Maſham*, was made Lieutenant of the Tower, in the room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; the Duke of *Somerſet* was removed from his Place of Maſter of the Horſe; and the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, and the Lady *Rialton*, two of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Daughters, reſigned their Places of Ladies of the Queen's Bed-chamber.

About this time, the *Scots* Peers preſented to the Queen a Repreſentation againſt the late Judgment of the Houſe of Lords, in the Caſe of Duke *Hamilton*'s Patent, whereby he was created Duke of *Brandon*.

The Queen told them, ſhe was ſorry there ſhould be any Occaſion given for this Repreſentation; that ſhe was reſolved to preſerve the Union be-

between the two Kingdoms, and to do her utmoſt Endeavour to find out the moſt reaſonable Method for their Satisfaction.

On the 17th of *January*, the Queen ſent the following Meſſage to both Houſes.

Anne R.

HER *Majeſty, not having recovered Strength enough, ſince the Return of the Gout, to be preſent this Day in Perſon, and being unwilling that the publick Buſineſs ſhould receive any Delay, thinks fit to communicate to this Houſe the Subſtance of what ſhe intended to have ſpoke.*

At the Opening of this Seſſion, her Majeſty acquainted her Parliament, that both Time and Place were appointed for the Meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of all the Confederates, to treat with thoſe of the Enemy concerning a general Peace; and alſo expreſs'd the Care which ſhe intended to take of all her Allies, and the ſtrict Union in which ſhe propoſed to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guarantee and ſupport it when obtained.

Her Majeſty can now tell you, that her Plenipotentiaries are arrived at Utrecht; *and have begun, in Purſuance of their Inſtructions, to concert the moſt proper Ways of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with Relation to* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies.

You may depend on her Majeſty's communicating to her Parliament the Terms of Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded.

The World will now ſee how groundleſs thoſe Reports are, which have been ſpread abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to ſerve the worſt Deſigns, as if a ſeparate Peace had been treated of; for which there has not been the leaſt Colour given.

Her

Her Majesty's Ministers have Directions to propose, that a Day may be fixed for the finishing, as was done for the Commencement of this Treaty; and, in the mean time, all the Preparations are hastening for an early Campaign.

The Zeal, which this House has already express'd, is a sure Pledge that they will proceed in giving the necessary Dispatch to the Supplies which have been asked of them.

Her Majesty finds it necessary to observe, how great Licence is taken in publishing false and scandalous Libels; such as are a Reproach to any Government: This Evil seems to be grown too strong for the Laws now in Force; it is therefore recommended to you to find a Remedy equal to the Mischief.

St. James's, 17*th* Jan. 1711-12.

The same Message was sent to the House of Lords, only instead of the seventh Paragraph about the Supply, the following Words were inserted, *viz. There is one Thing, in which her Majesty's Subjects of the* North *Part of this Kingdom are extremely concerned; the Distinction such of them, who were Peers of* Scotland *before the Union, must lie under, if the Prerogative of the Crown is strictly barred against them alone: This is a Matter which sensibly affects her Majesty; and she therefore lays it before this House, earnestly desiring their Advice and Concurrence, in finding out the best Method of settling this Affair to the Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom.*

In Answer to which, the House of Lords waited on her Majesty with the following Address, *viz.*

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to express our extreme Concern for the Continuance of your Majesty's ex-

Indiſpoſition, by which we were deprived of the Honour of your Royal Preſence; and at the ſame Time beſeech your Majeſty to accept of the moſt humble Thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious Meſſage on the 17th inſtant: Wherein your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs your juſt Care for all your Allies, and the ſtrict Union in which your Majeſty propoſes to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guarantee and ſupport it when obtained; and for the Inſtructions your Majeſty has given to your Plenipotentiaries, to concert the moſt proper Way of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majeſty, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with Relation to Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies, *which are of ſo great Concern to the Safety and Commerce of your Majeſty's Kingdoms.*

We think ourſelves obliged more eſpecially to return our humble Acknowledgments for your Majeſty's great Condeſcenſion, in acquainting this Houſe with the Steps already taken in relation to the Peace; and for the Aſſurance your Majeſty is pleaſed to give of communicating to this Houſe the Terms of the Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded. Your Majeſty's Declaration, that there has not been the leaſt Colour given for thoſe falſe and ſcandalous Reports which have been ſpread, that a ſeparate Peace had been treated, muſt be the higheſt Satisfaction to all your People; and we readily embrace this Opportunity to aſſure your Majeſty, that we entirely rely upon your great Wiſdom in ſettling the Terms of Peace.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Return you moſt hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, and for the Confidence you place in me, which will better enable me to obtain ſuch Terms as may be

ſafe

ſafe and honourable for my own Subjects and all our Allies.

The Commons alſo waited on her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, in Anſwer to her late Meſſage, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Soveraign,

WE, *your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of* Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, appear before your Majeſty with the greateſt Satisfaction, to return our moſt humble Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage.*

Your Majeſty has, on all Occaſions, ſhewn ſuch a Tenderneſs and Regard to the Welfare of your People, and ſuch a generous and diſintereſted Concern for the Support and Advantage of your Allies, in ſo many Inſtances, during the Proſecution of the preſent War, that we have no Reaſon to doubt your Majeſty's Care of both in a Treaty of Peace; and that the moſt proper Ways will be concerted of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majeſty, according to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly with Relation to Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies. *However, we think ourſelves obliged, with the greateſt Gratitude, to acknowledge your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in promiſing to communicate to your Parliament the Terms for a general Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded. And this, if any Thing can, muſt entirely ſilence thoſe ſeditious Reports, that have been induſtriouſly and maliciouſly ſpread abroad to the Diſhonour of your Majeſty, that a ſeparate Peace has been treated of; which can have been raiſed only by ſome factious Incendiaries, who, to cover their own Diſaffection to the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Adminiſtration, and ſuch Deſigns as they have not dared publickly to own, endeavour to diſtract your Subjects*

with unreaſonable and groundleſs Diſtruſts and Jealouſies.

Your Majeſty's Approbation of the Zeal your faithful Commons have already expreſs'd, for raiſing the neceſſary Supplies, will engage them to continue their Application, and to give all poſſible Diſpatch thereunto.

We are very ſenſible how much the Liberty of the Preſs is abuſed, by turning it into ſuch a Licentiouſneſs, as is a juſt Reproach to the Nation; ſince not only falſe and ſcandalous Libels are printed and publiſhed againſt your Majeſty's Government, but the moſt horrid Blaſphemies againſt God and Religion. And we beg Leave humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will do our utmoſt to find out a Remedy equal to this Miſchief, and that may effectually cure it.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

I Have received ſo many Proofs of the Loyalty of this Houſe of Commons, and of their Love of our Country, that the beſt Anſwer which I can return to this moſt dutiful Addreſs is, to give you my hearty Thanks for it, and to repeat not only that good Opinion which I have of my Commons; but alſo my Aſſurances, that the Confidence, which you place in me, ſhall be anſwered by my utmoſt Endeavours to promote the Safety and Advantage of all my Subjects.

A Bill being brought into the Houſe of Commons this Seſſion, to prevent the diſturbing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in *Scotland*, in the Exerciſe of their Religious Worſhip, and in the Uſe of the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and for repealing an Act paſs'd in *Scotland* againſt irregular Baptiſm and Marriages: The Commiſſioners of the late general Aſſembly drew up a Repreſentation

ſentation to the Queen: Wherein they ſet forth, that the ſixth Act of Parliament 1707, for ſecuring the *Proteſtant Religion* and *Preſbyterian Government*, whereby all the other Acts, in favour of the ſame, are ratified and approved, is declared to be an eſſential and fundamental Condition of the Treaty of Union, without any Alteration thereof, or Derogation thereto, in any Sort, for ever, even beyond the Reach of Parliament; that they could but expreſs their Surprize, and deep Affliction, to hear of a Bill offered for ſuch a large and almoſt *boundleſs Toleration*, not only threatning the Overthrow of their Church, but giving a large Licence, almoſt to all Errors and Blaſphemies, and throwing up all good Diſcipline to the Diſhonour of God, and the Scandal and Ruin of the true Chriſtian Religion, and the infallible Diſturbance of the Quiet, and to the Confuſion of that Church and Nation; and therefore, with all Humility, but with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, they did beſeech, nay obteſt her Majeſty, by the ſame Mercy of God that reſtored that Church and raiſed her Majeſty to the Throne, to interpoſe for the Relief of that Church, and the Maintenance of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, againſt ſuch a manifeſt and ruining Encroachment, in ſuch manner as in her Royal Wiſdom and Juſtice ſhe ſhould think needful.

But her Majeſty being of Opinion, that a Toleration of Epiſcopacy in the North was at leaſt as reaſonable as a Toleration of Preſbytery in the South Part of *Britain*, they met with a very cold Reception from her.

On *Monday*, the 4th of *February*, the Commons taking into Conſideration the State of the War, came to the following Reſolutions.

I. *That the States General have been deficient in their Quota's for Sea-Service, in Proportion to the*

Number of Ships provided by her Majesty, some Years, two thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota.

II. *That, towards the carrying on the War in* Spain, *in order to reduce that Monarchy to the House of* Austria, *neither the late Emperors, nor his Imperial Majesty, have ever had any Forces on their own Account there till the last Year, and then only a Regiment of Foot, consisting of two thousand Men.*

III. *That the Forces supplied and paid by her Majesty, for carrying on the War in* Spain, *from the Year* 1705 *to the Year* 1711 *inclusive, amounted to fifty seven thousand, nine hundred seventy three Men, besides thirteen Battalions and eighteen Squadrons, for which her Majesty has paid a Subsidy to the Emperor.*

IV. *That the Forces supplied by the States-General for the Service of the War in* Spain, *from the Year* 1705 *to the Year* 1708, *both inclusive, have amounted to no more than twelve thousand two hundred Men: and that, from the Year* 1708 *to this present Time, they have sent thither no Forces at all.*

V. *That her Majesty has not only furnished her Proportion of twelve thousand Men, according to the Treaty entered into for the Service of the War in* Portugal, *but has taken upon her the Emperor's Proportion, by furnishing two Thirds, when the States only furnished one Third for that Service.*

VI. *That, by the Treaty with the King of* Portugal, *there was to be furnished twelve thousand Foot and three thousand Horse at his own Expence; and, in Consideration of a Subsidy to be paid him, eleven thousand Foot and two thousand Horse more; notwithstanding which, it appears that the King of* Portugal *did not furnish thirteen thousand Men in the whole.*

VII. *That*

VII. *That since the Year* 1706, *when the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *marched into* Caſtile, *and returned no more into* Portugal, *her Majeſty has replaced more than her Share, according to her Proportion; and the States-General have not had any Troops in* Portugal.

VIII. *That the firſt Proportion of three Fifths to two Fifths, agreed upon between his late Majeſty King* William *and the States-General for the Service of the War in* Flanders, *has not been obſerved by the States-General.*

IX. *That the States-General, during the Courſe of the War, have furniſhed leſs than their Proportion in* Flanders, *twenty thouſand eight hundred thirty ſeven Men.*

X. *That the Condition for prohibiting all Trade and Correſpondence between* Holland *and* France, *on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in* 1703, *and afterwards continued, has not been obſerved by the States-General.*

XI. *That at the Beginning of this War, the Subſidies were paid in equal Proportions by her Majeſty and the States-General; but her Majeſty has ſince paid more than her Proportion, three Millions one hundred fifty five thouſand Crowns.*

It will hardly be believed by Poſterity, that our good Allies could have the Confidence to impoſe upon us at this Rate; much leſs that our Miniſtry could ſuffer it for ſo many Years together: But to proceed.

In the Beginning of *January* Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* arrived in *England*, to divert, if poſſible, the Queen's proceeding in the Treaty of Peace. In one of his Memorials he puts her Majeſty in mind, that it was the Houſe of *Auſtria* that begun, and main-

maintained the War againſt *France* and *Spain* for above a Year alone; and that when the Allies entered into it, his Imperial Majeſty proſecuted it with the ſame Vigour in *Italy*, having beſides a conſiderable Army in the Empire: And tho' the Affairs of *Bavaria*, and the Rebellion of *Hungary*, carried the War into all his Hereditary Countries, he not only continued his Troops, and did all that lay in his Power for the Common Cauſe, but even exerted himſelf ſo far, that he had ſcarce a Garriſon left to place in his Capital, which was threatened with a Siege: So that it was plain, no Prince in the World could have ſhewn more Firmneſs and Zeal for the Common Cauſe.

That this Year he was ready to redouble his Efforts, and would have 103900 Men of his own Troops in the Field; that the States-General had declared they would keep the ſame Number of Troops in *Spain* they did at preſent, and that they would ſend four Battalions more thither, as they ſtipulated the laſt Year: That his Imperial Majeſty propoſed to have 30000 Men of his own Forces in *Spain*: And, whereas the Charge of that Service would amount to four Millions of Crowns, he would take one Million upon himſelf, which was the moſt his Imperial Majeſty could do; and if the two Maritime Powers made the like Efforts, as in the preceding Years, they might hope to put a ſpeedy and happy End to this War, and to oblige *France* to a ſafe and good Peace.

Prince *Eugene* was highly careſs'd by the Miniſters and the Nobility in Favour and out of Favour, and was preſented with a Sword by her Majeſty, of the Value of five thouſand Pounds; but did not meet with that Succeſs in his Negotiations as he expected: We had too much Experience of Imperial Promiſes, to rely upon them, or alter our Mea-

Meaſures on ſuch Engagements. The Prince, having finiſhed his Negotiations, on the 17th of *March* embarked for *Holland*.

On the 14th of *February* the Commons reſolved, that in the Treaty between her Majeſty and the States-General, for ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for the ſettling a Barrier for the States-General againſt *France*, there were ſeveral Articles deſtructive to the Trade and Intereſt of *Great Britain*, and highly diſhonourable to her Majeſty. 2. That it appeared the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who negotiated and ſigned, and all thoſe who adviſed the ratifying the ſaid Treaty, were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.

Her Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the Commons the 14th of *March*, informing them that the Collections for building the *Engliſh* Church at *Rotterdam*, were not ſufficient to compleat the Charge of that Work, but that about 2500 *l.* were wanting to compleat it, which ſhe earneſtly recommended to that Houſe to make Proviſion for: Whereupon the Commons reſolved that an Addreſs of Thanks be returned her Majeſty for her gracious Meſſage, expreſſing her Concern for the building a Church at *Rotterdam*, and to aſſure her, that they would enable her Majeſty to compleat the building the ſame.

And now the Commons proceeded to draw up the following *Repreſentation of the State of the War*, which they preſented to her Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Soveraign,

WE *your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of* Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, have nothing ſo much at Heart, as to enable your Majeſty to bring this long and expenſive*

penſive War to an honourable and happy Concluſion, have taken it into our moſt ſerious Conſideration, how the neceſſary Supplies to be provided by us may be beſt applied, and how the Common Cauſe may in the moſt effectual manner be carried on by the united Force of the whole Confederacy: We have thought our ſelves obliged in Duty to your Majeſty, and in Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in us, to enquire into the true State of the War, in all its parts: We have examined what Stipulations have been entered into between your Majeſty and your Allies; and how far ſuch Engagements have on each ſide been made good: We have conſidered the different Intereſts which the Confederates have in the Succeſs of this War, and the different Shares they have contributed to its Support: We have, with our utmoſt Care and Diligence, endeavoured to diſcover the Nature, Extent, and Charge of it; to the end, that by comparing the Weight thereof with our own Strength, we might adapt the one to the other in ſuch meaſure, as neither to continue your Majeſty's Subjects under a heavier Burden than in Reaſon and Juſtice they ought to bear; nor deceive your Majeſty, your Allies, and our ſelves, by undertaking more than the Nation, in its preſent Circumſtances, is able to perform.

Your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed, upon our humble Applications, to order ſuch Materials to be laid before us, as have furniſhed us with the neceſſary Information upon the Particulars we have enquired into; and when we ſhall have laid before your Majeſty our Obſervations and humble Advice upon this Subject, we promiſe to our ſelves this happy Fruit from it, that if your Majeſty's generous and good Purpoſes, for the procuring a ſafe and laſting Peace, ſhould, through the Obſtinacy of the Enemy, or by any other means be unhappily defeated, a true Knowledge and Underſtanding of the paſt Conduct of the War

will

will be the beſt Foundation for a more frugal and equal Management of it for the Time to come.

In order to take the more perfect View of what we propoſed, and that we might be able to ſet the whole before your Majeſty in a true Light, we have thought it neceſſary to go back to the Beginning of the War, and beg Leave to obſerve the Motives and Reaſons upon which his late Majeſty King William *engaged firſt in it. The Treaty of the Grand Alliance explains thoſe Reaſons to be for ſupporting the Pretenſions of his Imperial Majeſty, then actually engaged in a War with the* French *King, who had uſurped the entire* Spaniſh *Monarchy for his Grandſon the Duke of* Anjou; *and for the aſſiſting the States-General, who, by the Loſs of their Barrier againſt* France, *were then in the ſame, or a more dangerous Condition, than if they were actually invaded. As theſe were the juſt and neceſſary Motives for undertaking this War, ſo the Ends propoſed to be obtained by it, were equally wiſe and honourable; for, as they are ſet forth in the eighth Article of the ſame Treaty, they appear to have been* the procuring an equitable and reaſonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majeſty, and ſufficient Securities for the Dominions, Provinces, Navigation, and Commerce of the King of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, and the making effectual Proviſion that the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never be united under the ſame Government; *and particularly, that the* French *ſhould never get into the Poſſeſſion of the* Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, *or be permitted to ſail thither upon the Account of Traffick, or under any Pretence whatſoever; and laſtly, the ſecuring to the Subjects of the King of* Great Britain *and the States-General all the ſame Privileges and Rights of Commerce, throughout the whole Dominions of* Spain, *as they enjoyed before the Death of* Charles II. *King of* Spain, *by*

virtue of any Treaty, Agreement, or Cuſtom, or any other way whatſoever. For the obtaining theſe Ends, the three Confederated Powers engaged to aſſiſt one another with their whole Force, according to ſuch Proportions as ſhould be ſpecified in a particular Convention afterwards to be made for that Purpoſe: We do not find that any ſuch Convention was ever ratified; but it appears, that there was an Agreement concluded, which, by common Conſent, was underſtood to be binding upon each Party reſpectively; and according to which, the Proportions of Great Britain *were from the Beginning regulated and founded. The Terms of that Agreement were, That for the Service at Land, his Imperial Majeſty ſhould furniſh ninety thouſand Men; the King of* Great Britain, *forty thouſand; and the States-General, one hundred and two thouſand: Of which there were forty two thouſand intended to ſupply their Garriſons, and ſixty thouſand to act againſt the common Enemy in the Field; and with regard to the Operations of the War at Sea, they were agreed to be performed jointly by* Great Britain *and the States-General; the Quota of Ships to be furniſhed for that Service being five Eighths on the Part of* Great Britain, *and three Eighths on the Part of the States-General.*

Upon this Foot, the War began in the Year 1702, *at which Time the whole yearly Expence of it to* England, *amounted to three Millions, ſeven hundred and ſix thouſand four hundred ninety-four Pounds; a very great Charge, as it was then thought by your Majeſty's Subjects, after the ſhort Interval of Eaſe they had enjoyed from the Burden of the former War, but yet a very moderate Proportion, in Compariſon with the Load which hath been ſince laid upon them: For it appears, by Eſtimates given into your Commons, that the Sums neceſſary to carry on the Service for this preſent year, in the ſame manner as it was performed*

the

the laſt Year, amount to no more than ſix Millions, nine hundred and ſixty thouſand Pounds, beſides Intereſt for the publick Debts, and the Deficiencies accruing the laſt Year; which two Articles require one Million, one hundred and forty three thouſand Pounds more: So that the whole Demands upon your Commons are riſen to more than eight Millions for the preſent annual Supply. We know your Majeſty's tender Regard for the Welfare of your People, will make it uneaſy to you, to hear of ſo great a Preſſure as this upon them; and as we are aſſured it will fully convince your Majeſty of the Neceſſity of our preſent Enquiry; ſo we beg Leave to repreſent to you, from what Cauſes, and by what Steps this immenſe Charge appears to have grown upon us.

The Service at Sea, as it has been very large and extenſive in it ſelf, ſo it has been carried on through the whole Courſe of the War, in a manner highly diſadvantageous to your Majeſty and your Kingdom: For the Neceſſity of Affairs requiring that great Fleets ſhould be fitted out every Year, as well for the maintaining a Superiority in the Mediterranean, *as for oppoſing any Force which the Enemy might prepare, either at* Dunkirk, *or in the Ports of* Weſt-France, *your Majeſty's Example and Readineſs in fitting out your Proportion of Ships for all Parts of that Service, have been ſo far from prevailing with the States-General to keep Pace with you, that they have been deficient every Year to a great Degree, in Proportion to what your Majeſty hath furniſhed, ſometimes no leſs than two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota. From hence your Majeſty has been obliged, for the preventing Diſappointments in the moſt preſſing Service, to ſupply thoſe Deficiencies by additional Reinforcements of your own Ships; nor hath the ſingle Increaſe of ſuch a Charge been the only ill Conſequence that attended it; for by this Means*

the Debt of the Navy hath been inhanced, ſo that the Diſcounts ariſing upon the Credit of it, have affected all other Parts of the Service, from the ſame Cauſe. Your Majeſty's Ships of War have been forced in greater Numbers to continue in remote Seas, and at unſeaſonable Times of the Year, to the great Damage and Decay of the Britiſh *Navy. This alſo hath been the Occaſion that your Majeſty hath been ſtreightened in your Convoys for Trade: Your Coaſts have been expoſed, for Want of a ſufficient Number of Cruiſers to guard them; and you have been diſabled from annoying the Enemy in their moſt beneficial Commerce with the* Weſt-Indies, *from whence they received thoſe vaſt Supplies of Treaſure, without which they could not have ſupported the Expences of this War.*

That Part of the War which hath been carried on in Flanders, *was at firſt immediately neceſſary to the Security of the States-General, and hath ſince brought them great Acquiſitions, both of Revenue and Dominion; yet even there the original Proportions have been departed from, and during the Courſe of the War, have been ſinking by Degrees on the Part of* Holland; *ſo that in this laſt Year, we find the Number in which they fell ſhort of their three Fifths, to your Majeſty's two Fifths, have been twenty thouſand eight hundred and thirty ſeven Men. We are not unmindful, that in the Year* 1703, *a Treaty was made between the two Nations, for a joint Augmentation of twenty thouſand Men, wherein the Proportions were varied, and* England *conſented to take half upon itſelf. But it having been annexed as an expreſs Condition to the Grant of the ſaid Augmentation in Parliament, that the States-General ſhould prohibit all Trade and Commerce with* France; *and that Condition having not been performed by them, the Commons think it reaſonable, that the firſt Rule of three to two ought to have taken Place again, as well in that,*

that, as in other ſubſequent Augmentations, more eſpecially when they conſider, that the Revenues of thoſe rich Provinces which have been conquered, would, if they were duly applied, maintain a great Number of new additional Forces againſt the common Enemy; notwithſtanding which, the States-General have raiſed none upon that Account, but make Uſe of thoſe freſh Supplies of Money, only to eaſe themſelves in the Charge of their firſt eſtabliſhed Quota.

As in the Progreſs of the War in Flanders, *a Diſproportion was ſoon created to the Prejudice of* England; *ſo the very Beginning of the War in* Portugal *brought an unequal Share of Burden upon us: For although the Emperor and the States-General were equally Parties with your Majeſty, in the Treaty with the King of* Portugal; *yet, the Emperor neither furniſhing his third Part of the Troops and Subſidies ſtipulated for, nor the* Dutch *conſenting to take an equal Share of his Imperial Majeſty's Defect upon themſelves, your Majeſty hath been obliged to furniſh two Thirds of the entire Expence created by that Service, nor has the Inequality ſtopped there: For ever ſince the Year* 1706, *when the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *Forces marched out of* Portugal *into* Caſtile, *the States-General have entirely abandoned the War in* Portugal, *and left your Majeſty to proſecute it ſingly at your own Charge; which you have accordingly done, by replacing a greater Number of Troops there, than even at firſt you took upon you to provide. At the ſame time your Majeſty's generous Endeavours for the Support and Defence of the King of* Portugal, *have been but ill ſeconded by that Prince himſelf: For notwithſtanding that by his Treaty he had obliged himſelf to furniſh twelve thouſand Foot, and three thouſand Horſe, upon his own Account, beſides eleven thouſand Foot, and two thouſand Horſe more, in Conſideration of a Subſidy paid him; yet, according to the*

beſt

beſt Information your Commons can procure, it appears, that he hath ſcarce at any Time furniſhed thirteen thouſand Men in the whole.

In Spain, *the War hath been yet more unequal and burthenſome to your Majeſty, than in any other Branch of it: For, being commenced without any Treaty whatſoever, the Allies have almoſt wholly declined taking any Part of it upon themſelves. A ſmall Body of* Engliſh *and* Dutch *Troops were ſent thither in the Year* 1705, *not as being thought ſufficient to ſupport a regular War, or to make the Conqueſt of ſo large a Country; but with a View only of aſſiſting the* Spaniards *to ſet King* Charles *upon the Throne, occaſioned by the great Aſſurances which were given of their Inclinations to the Houſe of* Auſtria. *But this Expectation failing,* England *was inſenſibly drawn into an eſtabliſhed War, under all the Diſadvantages of the Diſtance of the Place, and the feeble Efforts of the other Allies. The Account we have to lay before your Majeſty, upon this Head, is, That altho' the Undertaking was entered upon, at the particular and earneſt Requeſt of the Imperial Court, and for a Cauſe of no leſs Importance and Concern to them, than the reducing the* Spaniſh *Monarchy to the Houſe of* Auſtria; *yet neither the late Emperors, nor his preſent Imperial Majeſty, have ever had any Forces there on their Account till the laſt Year, and then only one Regiment of Foot conſiſting of two thouſand Men: Tho' the States-General have contributed ſomething more to this Service, yet their Share alſo hath been inconſiderable; for in the Space of four Years, from* 1705 *to* 1708, *both incluſive, all the Forces they have ſent into that Country have not exceeded twelve thouſand two hundred Men; and from the Year* 1708 *to this Time, they have not ſent any Forces or Recruits whatſoever. To your Majeſty's Care and Charge, the Recovery of that Kingdom hath been in a manner wholly left, as*

if

if none elſe were intereſted or concerned in it. And the Forces which your Majeſty hath ſent into Spain, *in the Space of ſeven Years, from* 1705 *to* 1711, *both incluſive, have amounted to no leſs than fifty ſeven thouſand nine hundred ſeventy three Men, beſides thirteen Battalions, and eighteen Squadrons; for which your Majeſty hath paid a Subſidy to the Emperor. How great the eſtabliſhed Expence of ſuch a Number of Men hath been, your Majeſty very well knows, and your Commons very ſenſibly feel: But the Weight will be found much greater, when it is conſidered how many heavy Articles of unuſual and extraordinary Charge have attended this remote and difficult Service; all which have been entirely defrayed by your Majeſty, except that one of tranſporting the few Forces which were ſent by the States-General, and victualling of them during their Tranſportation only. The Accounts delivered to your Commons ſhew, that the Charge of your Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels employed in the Service of the War in* Spain *and* Portugal, *reckoned after the Rate of four Pounds a Man* per *Month, from the Time they ſailed from hence till they returned, were loſt, or put upon other Services, hath amounted to ſix Millions, five hundred and forty thouſand, nine hundred and ſixty ſix Pounds, fourteen Shillings. The Charge of Tranſports on the Part of* Great Britain, *for carrying on the War in* Spain *and* Portugal, *from the beginning of it till this Time, hath amounted to one Million, three hundred thirty ſix thouſand, ſeven hundred and nineteen Pounds, nineteen Shillings and eleven Pence; that of Victualling Land-forces for the ſame Service, to five hundred eighty three thouſand, ſeven hundred ſeventy Pounds, eight Shillings and ſix Pence; and that of Contingencies, and other Extraordinaries for the ſame Service, to one Million, eight hundred and forty thouſand, three hundred fifty three Pounds.*

We

We ſhould take Notice to your Majeſty of ſeveral Sums paid upon Account of Contingencies, and Extraordinaries in Flanders, *making together the Sum of one Million, one hundred and ſeven thouſand, ninety ſixty Pounds: But we are not able to make any Compariſon of them, with what the States-General have expended upon the ſame Head, having no ſuch State of their extraordinary Charge before us. There remains therefore but one Particular more for your Majeſty's Obſervation, which ariſes from the Subſidies paid to foreign Princes: Theſe, at the Beginning of the War, were borne in equal Proportion by your Majeſty and the States-General; but in this Inſtance alſo, the Ballance hath been caſt in Prejudice of your Majeſty: For it appears, that your Majeſty hath ſince advanced more than your equal Proportion, three Millions, one hundred fifty five thouſand Crowns, beſides Extraordinaries paid in* Italy, *and not included in any of the foregoing Articles, which arrive to five hundred thirty nine thouſand, five hundred fifty three Pounds.*

We have laid theſe ſeveral Particulars before your Majeſty in the ſhorteſt manner we have been able; and by an Eſtimate grounded on the preceding Facts, it does appear, that over and above the Quota's on the Part of Great Britain, *anſwering to thoſe contributed by your Allies, more than nineteen Millions have been expended by your Majeſty, during the Courſe of this War, by Way of Surpluſage, or exceeding in Ballance, of which none of the Confederates have furniſhed any Thing whatſoever.*

It is with very great Concern, that we find ſo much Occaſion given us, to repreſent how ill an Uſe hath been made of your Majeſty's and your Subjects Zeal for the Common Cauſe; that the Intereſt of that Cauſe hath not been proportionably promoted by it, but others only have been eaſed at your Majeſty's and your Subjects Coſt, and have been connived at, in lay-

having their Part of the Burden upon this Kingdom, altho' they have upon all Accounts been equally, and in moſt reſpects much more nearly concerned than Britain *in the Iſſue of the War. We are perſuaded your Majeſty will think it pardonable in us, with ſome Reſentment to complain of the little Regard which ſome of thoſe, whom your Majeſty of late Years entruſted, have ſhewn to the Intereſt of their Country, in giving way, at leaſt, to ſuch unreaſonable Impoſitions upon it, if not in ſome meaſure contriving them. The Courſe of which Impoſitions hath been ſo ſingular and extraordinary, that the more the Wealth of this Nation hath been exhauſted, and the more your Majeſty's Arms have been attended with Succeſs, the heavier hath been the Burden laid upon us; whilſt, on the other Hand, the more vigorous your Majeſty's Efforts have been, and the greater the Advantages which have redounded thence to your Allies, the more thoſe Allies have abated in their Share of the Expence.*

At the firſt Entrance into this War, the Commons were induced to exert themſelves in the extraordinary manner they did, and to grant ſuch large Supplies as had been unknown to former Ages, in hopes thereby to prevent the Miſchiefs of a lingering War, and to bring that, in which they were neceſſarily engaged, to a ſpeedy Concluſion: But they have been very unhappy in the Event, whilſt they have ſo much Reaſon to ſuſpect, that what was intended to ſhorten the War, hath proved the very Cauſe of its long Continuance; for thoſe, to whom the Profits of it have accrued, have not been diſpoſed eaſily to forego them. And your Majeſty will from thence diſcern the true Reaſon why ſo many have delighted in a War, which brought in ſo rich an Harveſt yearly from *Great Britain.*

We are far from deſiring, as we know your Majeſty will be from concluding, any Peace, but upon ſafe and honourable Terms; and we are far from intend-

ing to excuſe our ſelves from raiſing all neceſſary and poſſible Supplies, for an effectual Proſecution of the War, till ſuch a Peace can be obtained: All that your faithful Commons aim at, all that they wiſh, is an equal Concurrence from the other Powers engaged in Alliance with your Majeſty; and a juſt Application of what hath been already gained from the Enemy, towards promoting the Common Cauſe. Several large Countries and Territories have been reſtored to the Houſe of Auſtria; *ſuch as the Kingdom of* Naples, *the Dutchy of* Milan, *and other Places in* Italy; *others have been conquered, and added to their Dominions; as the two Electorates of* Bavaria *and* Cologn, *the Dutchy of* Mantua, *and the Biſhoprick of* Liege; *theſe having been reduced in great meaſure by our Blood and Treaſure, may, we humbly conceive, with great Reaſon be claimed to come in Aid towards carrying on the War in* Spain: *And therefore we make it our earneſt Requeſt to your Majeſty, that you will give Inſtructions to your Miniſters to inſiſt with the Emperor, that the Revenues of thoſe ſeveral Places, excepting only ſuch a Portion thereof as is neceſſary for their Defence, be actually ſo applied; and as to the other Parts of the War, to which your Majeſty hath obliged your ſelf by particular Treaties to contribute, we humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed to take effectual Care that your Allies do perform their Parts ſtipulated by thoſe Treaties; and that your Majeſty will, for the future, no otherwiſe furniſh Troops, or pay Subſidies, than in Proportion to what your Allies ſhall actually furniſh and pay. When this Juſtice is done to your Majeſty, and to your People, there is nothing which your Commons will not chearfully grant, towards ſupporting your Majeſty in the Cauſe in which you are engaged: And whatever farther ſhall appear to be neceſſary for carrying on the War, either at Sea or Land, we will*

effectually

effectually enable your Majesty to bear your reasonable Share of any such Expence, and will spare no Supplies which your Subjects are able, with their utmost Efforts, to afford.

After having enquired into, and considered the State of the War, in which the Part your Majesty has borne appears to have been not only superior to that of any one Ally, but even equal to that of the whole Confederacy; your Commons naturally inclined to hope, that they should find Care had been taken of securing some particular Advantages to Britain, *in the Terms of a future Peace; such as might afford a Prospect of making the Nation amends, in Time, for that immense Treasure which has been expended, and those heavy Debts which have been contracted, in the Course of so long and burthensome a War. This reasonable Expectation could no way have been better answered, than by some Provision made for the further Security, and the great Improvement of the Commerce of* Great Britain: *But we find ourselves so very far disappointed in these Hopes, that in a Treaty not long since concluded between your Majesty and the States-General, under a Colour of a mutual Guarantee, given for two Points of the greatest Importance to both Nations, the Succession and the Barrier; it appears the Interest of* Great Britain *hath been not only neglected, but sacrificed; and that several Articles in the said Treaty are destructive to the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom, and therefore highly dishonourable to your Majesty.*

Your Commons observe, in the first place, that several Towns and Places are, by Virtue of this Treaty, to be put into the Hands of the States-General, particularly Newport, Dendermond, *and the Castle of* Ghent, *which can, in no Sense, be looked upon as a Part of a Barrier against* France, *but, being the Keys of the* Netherlands *towards* Britain, *must make*

the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects in those Parts precarious, and whenever the States think fit, totally exclude them from it. The pretended Necessity of putting these Places into the Hands of the States-General, in order to secure to them a Communication with their Barrier, must appear vain and groundless; for the Soveraignty of the Low-Countries *being not to remain to an Enemy, but to a Friend and an Ally, that Communication must be always secure and uninterrupted; besides that in case of a Rupture, or an Attack, the States have full Liberty allowed them to take Possession of all the* Spanish Netherlands, *and therefore needed no particular Stipulation for the Towns above mentioned.*

Having taken Notice of this Concession made to the States-General, for seizing upon the whole ten Provinces; we cannot but observe to your Majesty, that in the manner this Article is framed, it is another dangerous Circumstance which attends this Treaty; for, had such a Provision been confined to the Care of an apparent Attack from France *only, the avowed Design of this Treaty had been fulfilled, and your Majesty's Instructions to your Ambassador had been pursued; But this necessary Restriction hath been omitted, and the same Liberty is granted to the States, to take Possession of all the* Netherlands, *whenever they shall think themselves attacked by any other neighbouring Nation, as when they shall be in Danger from* France; *so that if it should at any Time happen (which your Commons are very unwilling to suppose) that they should quarrel even with your Majesty, the Riches, Strength, and advantagious Situation of these Countries, may be made use of against yourself, without whose generous and powerful Assistance they had never been conquered.*

To return to those ill Consequences which relate to the Trade of your Kingdoms: We beg Leave to observe

to

to your Majesty, that tho' this Treaty revives, and tenders your Majesty a Party to the 14th and 15th Article of the Treaty of Munster, *by Virtue of which, the Impositions upon all Goods and Merchandizes brought into the* Spanish Low-countries *by the Sea, are to equal those laid on Goods and Merchandizes imported by the* Scheld, *and the Canals of* Sass *and* Swyn, *and other Mouths of the Sea adjoining; yet no Care is taken to preserve that Equality upon the Exportation of those Goods out of the* Spanish *Provinces, into those Countries and Places, which, by Virtue of this Treaty, are to be in the Possession of the States; the Consequence of which must in Time be, and your Commons are informed, that, in some Instances, it has already proved to be, the Case, that the Impositions upon Goods, carried into those Countries and Places by the Subjects of the States-General, will be taken off, while those upon the Goods imported by your Majesty's Subjects remain: By which means,* Great Britain *will entirely lose this most beneficial Branch of Trade; which it has, in all Ages, been possess'd of, even from the Time when those Countries were governed by the House of* Burgundy, *one of the most ancient, as well as the most useful Allies to the Crown of* England.

With regard to the other Dominions and Territories of Spain, *your Majesty's Subjects have always been distinguished in their Commerce with them, and both by antient Treaties, and an uninterrupted Custom, have enjoyed greater Privileges and Immunities of Trade than either the* Hollanders, *or any other Nation whatsoever. And that wise and excellent Treaty of the Grand Alliance, provides effectually for the Security and Continuance of these valuable Privileges to* Britain, *in such a manner, as that each Nation might be left, at the End of the War, upon the same Foot as it stood at the Commencement of it: But this*

Treaty

Treaty we now complain of, inſtead of confirming your Subjects Rights, ſurrenders and deſtroys them; for altho' by the 16th and 17th Articles of the Treaty of Munſter, *made between his Catholick Majeſty and the States-General, all Advantages of Trade are ſtipulated for, and granted to the* Hollanders, *equal to what the* Engliſh *enjoyed; yet the Crown of* England *not being a Party to that Treaty, the Subjects of* England *have never ſubmitted to thoſe Articles of it, nor even the* Spaniards *themſelves ever obſerved them; but this Treaty revives thoſe Articles in Prejudice of* Great Britain, *and makes your Majeſty a Party to them, and even a Guarantee to the States-General for Privileges againſt your own People.*

In how deliberate and extraordinary a manner your Majeſty's Ambaſſador conſented to deprive your Subjects of their ancient Rights, and your Majeſty of the Power of procuring to them any new Advantage, moſt evidently appears from his own Letters, which, by your Majeſty's Directions, have been laid before your Commons: For when Matters of Advantage to your Majeſty, and to your Kingdom, had been offered, as proper to be made Parts of this Treaty, they were refuſed to be admitted by the States-General, upon this Reaſon and Principle, That nothing foreign to the Guaranties of the Succeſſion, and of the Barrier, ſhould be mingled with them: Notwithſtanding which, the States-General had no ſooner received Notice of a Treaty of Commerce concluded between your Majeſty and the preſent Emperor, but they departed from the Rule propoſed before, and inſiſted upon the Article, of which your Commons now complain; which Article your Majeſty's Ambaſſador allowed of, altho' equally foreign to the Succeſſion, or the Barrier; and altho' he had for that Reaſon departed from other Articles, which would have been for the Service of his own Country.

We

We have forborn to trouble your Majesty with general Observations upon this Treaty, as it relates to, and affects the Empire and other Parts of Europe: *The Mischiefs which arise from it to* Great Britain, *are what only we have presumed humbly to represent to you, as they are very evident, and very great: And as it appears, that the Lord Viscount* Townshend *had not any Orders, or Authority for concluding several of those Articles, which are most prejudicial to your Majesty's Subjects; We have thought we could do no less than declare your said Ambassador, who negotiated and signed, and all others who advised the ratifying of this Treaty, Enemies to your Majesty and your Kingdom.*

Upon these faithful Informations and Advices from your Commons, we assure ourselves your Majesty, in your great Goodness to your People, will rescue them from those Evils, which the private Councils of ill-designing Men have exposed them to; and that, in your great Wisdom, you will find some means for the explaining and amending the several Articles of this Treaty, so as that they may consist with the Interest of Great Britain, *and with real and lasting Friendship between your Majesty and the States-General.*

Her Majesty's Answer.

THIS Representation is a further Instance of that dutiful Affection to my Service, and Concern for the publick Interest, which this House of Commons has always shewn.

You may be assured that I will give such Orders, as shall effectually answer what you desire of me in every Particular.

Pursuant to this Representation of the Commons, the Earl of *Strafford* notified to the States, that the Queen

Queen of *Great Britain* having taken into her Pay, beſides the 40000 Men which ſhe had in the Beginning of this War, and the additional 10000 Men taken afterwards, a further Number of 15178 Men, to act in the *Netherlands*, upon Condition, as to the latter, that the States ſhould make an Augmentation of their own, according to the Proportions of three Fifths to two Fifths; which having not been complied with, her Majeſty expected that they would now make that Augmentation, or elſe that ſhe would be obliged to reduce Part of the ſaid 15178 Men, ſo as to bring them to the Proportion of thoſe of the States. The States ſent Orders to Monſieur *de Borſelle*, their Envoy-Extraordinary to the Court of *Great Britain*, to repreſent, that they could not admit the Suppoſition on which that Declaration was grounded; and deſired that her Majeſty would not leſſen her Troops in the preſent Conjuncture, nor inſiſt that the States ſhould augment theirs, which the Condition of their Affairs did not permit.

And accordingly Monſieur *Borſelle* preſented a Memorial to her Majeſty, from his Maſters the States-General, upon this Subject; wherein they inſiſt, that by the Grand Alliance, the Confederates were to employ *all their Strength, and all their Forces by Sea and Land*, againſt the Enemy; and that no certain Quota's or Proportions were agreed on by that, or any other Treaty *now ſubſiſting*. They ſay, that as *England* was more powerful than their State, it ought to bear a greater Share of the Burden of the War: That the States had employed their whole Strength, and conſequently had fulfill'd their Engagements: That they had been exhauſted by former Wars with the *French*, when *England* was in Peace; and that their Debts were greater in Proportion, and their Taxes more numerous and heavier

heavier than thoſe of *England*; and that, in Proportion to their Strength, they had exerted themſelves more than any of the Allies.

And they inſiſt, That *England* was as much intereſted in the War as themſelves; that the *French* had ſet up a Competitor to the *Britiſh* Throne, and our Trade in the *Levant* and the *Indies* was in Danger of being loſt.

They ſay further, That there never was any certain Quota of Shipping agreed on, and that *England* employed more Ships than there was occaſion for, both in the *Channel* and the *Mediterranean*; for, that ſince the Deſtruction of the *French* Ships at *Vigo*, and the Sea-Fight off of *Malaga*, the *French* had never been able to put a Fleet to Sea; and that the States had employed ſeveral Men of War in the North Seas, which were not conſidered in the *Engliſh* Eſtimate.

They ſay further, That the States maintained a greater Number of Troops in the *Netherlands* than *England*, tho' the *Engliſh*, in Proportion to their Strength, ought to have furniſhed five to three every where; and they deny they left 40000 Men in their Garriſons when the Armies took the Field.

They acknowledge, that the Queen did make greater Efforts than the States in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*; but that this did not make up her Deficiency in the *Netherlands*, according to the Proportion of five to three, which they again inſiſt ſhe ought to have furniſhed; and ſay, That the States maintained 110,000 Men in the *Netherlands*, when the *Engliſh* had but 64000 Men there.

They acknowledge, that on the Entrance into this War, King *William* did ſend a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them with a Convention that had been made; *viz. That the Emperor ſhould furniſh* 90000 *Men*; England 40000, *and the*

States-General 102,000; *of which* 42000 *were to ſupply their Garriſons, and* 60000 *to act againſt the Enemy:* But they ſay, that this was but a verbal Agreement, and never intended *by them* to remain in Force above a Year.

They ſay further, That when *England* agreed to augment their Troops in the *Netherlands*, upon Condition the States ſhould prohibit all Commerce with *France*, they never intended that Prohibition ſhould laſt above a Year; for that this Augmentation was no more than the *Engliſh* were obliged to by the Grand Alliance. And they ſay further, *That the* Engliſh *Miniſtry never inſiſted on their forbearing to trade with* France *afterwards.*

As to their maintaining their Troops out of the Revenues of the conquered Countries, they ſay, they were ſo ruined, that they could not ſubſiſt their Garriſons, and repair their Fortifications.

As to the Queen's taking upon her the Emperor's Quota in *Portugal*, and charging herſelf with two Thirds of the Subſidy to the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. ſhe did it voluntarily, and therefore it could be no Cauſe of Complaint againſt them.

To this Memorial, Mr. Secretary *St. John*, by her Majeſty's Command, return'd a very ſhort Anſwer, (dated the 8th of *May*, 1712.) He ſaid, Her Majeſty was ſurprized to find, inſtead of their Acknowledgments for the great Efforts ſhe had made in *Spain* and *Portugal*, two Theatres of the War that had been abandoned by the States for ſo many Years, the ſaid Efforts ſhould be looked upon only as Quota's which the Queen was obliged to furniſh, for which there was not the leaſt Foundation: And ſhe obſerved, that according to the Principles advanced by the *Dutch*, Great Britain *could never contribute enough, or the United Provinces too little.*

That the States lay it down as a Maxim, that the Power

Power of each of the Allies, is the only Rule and Meaſure of the Efforts they are to make; and then ſet up themſelves for Judges, as well of the Power of *Great Britain*, as their own State; and 'twas not difficult to perceive, how far this Sort of Logick might carry us. But her Majeſty, far from being obliged by the Reſolutions of the States, had thought fit to renew the Declarations which the Earl of *Strafford* had made by her Order, and in her Name: That they were not Points which the Queen propoſed as a Subject of Negotiation, but a Communication to her Allies of a Reſolution ſhe had taken, and of a Rule laid down, that they might thereupon concert their Meaſures: That the Houſe of Commons, who were competent Judges of what Burden the People were able to bear, had only granted Subſidies for that current Year, according to the Proportions, and under the Conditions which had been imparted to the States-General: And her Majeſty had declared to the Houſe, That ſhe thought thoſe Conditions reaſonable, and had given her Orders according to that Plan; in which, by conſequence, there was not the leaſt Alteration to be expected.

That the Queen looked upon an Union between herſelf and the States, as the ſtrongeſt Support of the Common Cauſe; and for that Reaſon had done all that ſhe could to traverſe the Deſigns of thoſe factious Spirits, who endeavoured to break that Union; and the Propoſals, which had been made by her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries to the Miniſters of the States, did uncontrovertibly manifeſt the Queen's Deſire, to enter into a good Correſpondence and ſtrict Union with the States; and her Majeſty flattered herſelf that they would have the Effect ſhe ought to expect from them; and that they would diſſipate all thoſe vain Fears and ill-

grounded Jealouſies, which had been diſperſed with ſo much Induſtry throughout the Seven Provinces. But however that was, her Majeſty would have this Comfort, that ſhe had neglected nothing in her Power to contribute towards the Satisfaction of the States-General, without abandoning the Intereſt of her own Kingdoms.

But to conſider the *Dutch* Memorial a little more particularly: Admitting that the Allies were to aſſiſt each other with their whole Force; this muſt be intended of ſuch Forces as they are able to raiſe annually, and not by anticipating their Revenues, and mortgaging their Country in the Quarrel beyond any Poſſibility of Redemption, as *Britain* ſubmitted to do when ſhe took upon her to ſupply the Deficiencies of the other Confederates.

And farther, the States acknowledge, that in order to induce the *Engliſh* to enter into this War, King *William* did acquaint the Parliament of *England*, that as well the Emperor as the *Dutch* had agreed each of them to furniſh above double the Number of Land-Forces they required of *Great Britain*. But this the *Dutch* inſinuate was only to wheedle us into the War, and that they never intended to abide by this Agreement. And they tell us too, that when *England* augmented her Troops in *Flanders*, upon Condition that the *Dutch* ſhould not carry on a Trade with *France*, they never intended to part with that Trade above a Year; and that they conſented to it only to ſerve a preſent Turn. And our Miniſtry, they ſay, were ſo extremely eaſy, that they did not inſiſt on the Prohibition continuing longer. Nor can any one alive gueſs what made our Miniſtry ſo eaſy in this Matter. One would be tempted almoſt to think, that their Friends, the *Dutch*, belied them. They pretend alſo, that there never was any Quota of Ships

agreed

agreed on between the two Nations; but the Lords of the Admiralty of *England*, in the Account they prepared to be laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the Quota's of her Majeſty's Ships, and thoſe of her Allies, and the Agreements and Conventions that had been made for the ſaid Quota's, and how the ſame had been obſerved, did report, That by the Treaties between the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States-General, their Proportion of the Ships of the Line of Battle, to act in Conjunction with thoſe of this Kingdom in the *Channel*, and in and about the *Mediterranean*, ought to be three to our five.

That ſince the Commencement of this preſent War, not only Sir *David Mitchell*, but Sir *James Wiſheart* had been appointed, by her Majeſty's Command, to go to *Holland*, and to adjuſt with the States General, or their Deputies, the Quotas of their Ships of War, to act in Conjunction with thoſe of her Majeſty aforeſaid; and what was done in Purſuance of thoſe Treaties, was ſent to her Majeſty's principal Secretary of State; to which they refer.

And as to the Number of Ships of the Line of Battle, which the States-General had each Year, during the War, joined to her Majeſty's, on the aforementioned Service, the ſame, they ſaid, would appear by the following Account, which had been computed with as much Exactneſs as the Nature of the Thing would bear, *viz.*

In the Year 1702, her Majeſty had 44 Ships employed in the Channel and Soundings of the Line of Battle, and 30 in and about the *Mediterranean*, making in the whole 74; and they were joined with no more than 33 of the States General, whereas there ſhould have been 44.

1703,

1703, Seventy Nine of her Majeſty's Ships were employed in the aforeſaid Services, and but 22 of the States General, which ſhould have been 44.

1704, There were 74 of the Queen's Ships, and 18 *Dutch*, which ſhould have been 44.

1705, Seventy Nine of her Majeſty's Ships were employed as aforeſaid, and 20 *Dutch*, inſtead of 47.

1706, There were but 15 Ships of the States General acted in Conjunction with 78 of the Queen's Ships, whereas they ſhould have been 46.

1707, To 72 Ships of her Majeſty's, there were no more than 27 of the States General, inſtead of 43.

1708, The States General join'd 25 Ships of the Line, to 69 of her Majeſty's, inſtead of 43.

1709, No more than 11 Ships of the States were joined to 67 of the Queen's Ships, inſtead of 42.

1710, Her Majeſty had 62 Ships employed on the aforeſaid Services, and the States General appointed no more than 13 to act in Conjunction with them, inſtead of 37.

1711, There were no more than 12 *Dutch* Ships, inſtead of 35 appointed to act with 59 of the Queen's Ships, which, as well as thoſe in preceding Years, were employed in the *Mediterranean*, and not ſo much as one Ship allotted by the States General, to act in Concert with thoſe of her Majeſty's, againſt the Enemy's Ships before *Dunkirk*, and in the Channel.

Sign'd by *James Wiſheart*,
George Byng,
William Drake,
George Clarke.

Admiralty-Office,
21 Jan. 1711-12.

Sign'd *John Burchett*.

Upon

Upon this Report it was, that that Part of the Repreſentation of the Commons, relating to the *Quota's* of Shipping, and the Deficiencies of the *Dutch*, was founded; and I may refer it to the Whigs themſelves, whether we ought to credit Sir *James Wiſheart*, Sir *George Byng*, and the reſt of the Lords of the Admiralty of *England* in this Point, or the *Dutch* Envoy's Memorial, whoſe Buſineſs it was to prevaricate and caſt a Miſt before our Eyes at that Time; though he would never have attempted it in that Manner, if he had not obſerved ſome People here ſo ſtrongly biaſs'd in Favour of his Maſters, that any Thing, how groſs ſoever, would go down with them.

But to proceed: The *Dutch* will have it we were equally concerned in the Event of the War, and therefore, *&c*, But they can't ſay we were ſo *immediately concerned*; for the Enemy were at their Doors, while we had the Sea between us and them: And had the War continued no longer than their Barrier might have been obtain'd, the Queen acknowledged, and our Trade ſecured, it had ended ſix Years ſooner; nay, it was ſo long ſince the *French* King offered to abandon his Grandſon, and leave him to defend his Crown himſelf, and to contribute with his own Treaſure towards dethroning him; he only deſired they would excuſe his aſſiſting with his Troops, to drive him from that Throne he had aſſiſted him to mount. The States ſay further, that they maintained more Forces than the *Engliſh* in the *Netherlands*. It may be anſwered in the firſt Place, this was no more than they ſtipulated to do. 2. We made it up abundantly in other Places, if it was ſo. And laſtly, unleſs we add the *Dutch* Garriſons in the Towns we took for them to the Account, I queſtion whether the Troops of *England* did not exceed thoſe of the States.

It may be gathered alſo from the Memorial of the *Dutch* Envoy, that the conquered Towns, how much ſoever they had been ruined, maintained the Garriſons put in them, and therefore certainly thoſe Garriſons ought not by any means to be looked upon as Part of the *Dutch* Quota againſt the Enemy.

And if they did bubble the *Engliſh*, and make them ſupply the Emperor's Deficiencies, and their own, as they acknowledge, one would think, for the Sake of their Friends the *Whigs*, who were then in the Miniſtry, they ſhould have forborn to laugh at our good Nature, and tell us, we did it voluntarily, even without being deſired: And when we ſent our Ships to the *Mediterranean*, to ſupply what they had ſtipulated for, and left our own Merchants expoſed for want of Convoys, to tell us, when we did all this without Grumbling, that we did more than we need to have done; What can be more provoking? Indeed, nothing ſeems neceſſary in their Opinion, during the whole Courſe of the War, but the enlarging their own Dominions. The War in *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Portugal*, was in a manner, abandoned by them; thoſe Conqueſts they knew would be of little Advantage to their State, or they had been proſecuted in another manner: But whether it was for want of Penetration, Supineſs, or Corruption, or altogether, that induced our Whigs to concur with them, in Meaſures ſo deſtructive to that Country, I ſhall not take upon me to determine. But to proceed,

The Miniſters of *Great-Britain* and *France*, of the States General, and the Duke of *Savoy*, arriving at *Utrecht* about the 20th of *January* 1711, a Regulation was agreed on for opening and holding the Congreſs. And on the 29th of *January*, the firſt Conference was held: It was opened by the Biſhop of *Briſtol* Lord Privy-Seal, who addreſs'd him-

himſelf to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, in the following Words.

Gentlemen,

WE are this Day met together, in the Name of God, to lay the Foundation of a General Peace between the High Allies, and the King your Maſter: We bring ſincere Intentions, and alſo poſitive Orders from our Principals, to concur in every Thing on their Parts, which may tend to the Furtherance and happy Concluſion of ſo Beneficial and Chriſtian-like a Work.

On the other Hand, we are in Hopes, Gentlemen, that you are of the ſame Mind, and that your Inſtructions are ſo full, as to enable you to anſwer, without Loſs of Time, the Expectation of the High Allies, in explaining your ſelves clearly, and roundly, upon the Points which are to be ſettled in theſe Conferences; and that you will do it in ſo plain and particular a manner, that all and every of the Confederate Princes, and States, may find a juſt and a reaſonable Satisfaction upon their reſpective Pretenſions.

The Mareſchal *d'Huxelles*, firſt Plenipotentiary of *France* anſwered, that it could not be doubted, but his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had a ſincere and ardent Deſire to procure Peace to *Europe*; adding, that with this View his Majeſty had furniſhed his Plenipotentiaries with ample Inſtructions, and a full Power to come to the Concluſion of ſo beneficial a Work, which was ſo earneſtly deſired by all *Europe*. After this, the Abbot *d' Polignac* made a Speech, wherein he declared on the Part of the King his Maſter, that the ſeven Propoſitions, which his Colleague Monſieur *Meſnager* ſigned at *London*, were obligatory to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty only, and not to any of the Allies, adding,

that upon this Foot, the Miniſters of the ſaid Allies might repair to *Utrecht*, aſſiſt at the Conferences, and produce their Demands and Pretenſions, and that Endeavours ſhould be uſed to give them a reaſonable Satisfaction.

The other Plenipotentiaries alſo made Speeches ſuitable to the Occaſion.

On the 4th of *February*, N. S. the Count *de Metternich*, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Pruſſia*, arrived at *Utrecht*; and on the 8th, Monſieur *d' Elorne*, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Poland*: The next Day, Count *Sinzendorf*, and Monſieur *Cronsbruck*, two of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries arrived; and a Conference being held the 11th, the Plenipotentiaries of *France* delivered their Propoſals in Writing, which being but Propoſals, the Recital of them is not material: The ſame Day arrived the Miniſters of *Portugal*, and ſeveral Miniſters of the *German* Princes, ſo that now there was a pretty full Congreſs. Upon the 5th of *March*, the Miniſters of the Allies delivered to the Miniſters of *France*, their reſpective Specifick Demands: And the Allies inſiſted, that the Miniſters of *France* ſhould give in a Specifick Anſwer in Writing, to their Specifick Demands; but the *French* Miniſters ſaid, their Inſtructions were only to treat verbally; that they had already given each other their Pretenſions in Writing, and they did not conceive themſelves obliged to give any further Anſwer in Writing, but were ready to enter into a Negotiation with all the Allies, in the uſual manner obſerved at other Treaties: But it appearing very plainly, that the Imperial and *Dutch* Miniſters had no Inclination to treat at all, and refuſing abſolutely to enter into any Meaſures with the *Britiſh* Miniſters, they found themſelves under a Neceſſity of carrying on the Treaty without them; and the *Dutch*,

to

to ſhew their Averſion to Peace, ordered a Faſt to be proclaimed in *April*, for the Succeſs of the War, which was obſerved with unuſual Strictneſs: While their General, the Earl of *Albemarle*, opened the Campaign with burning and deſtroying the Magazines of *Arras*.

On the 21ſt of *May*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, aſſembled the Army between *Douay* and *Marſhienes*, which upon a Review was found to conſiſt of 295 Squadrons, and 143 Battalions, amounting in the whole to 122250 Men: With theſe Forces the Generals marched towards the Enemy. But the Duke of *Ormond* declared to Prince *Eugene*, that the Queen having a proſpect, that the Negotiations of Peace would prove ſucceſsful, had given him Orders not to act offenſively againſt the Enemy: Of which Declaration, the Prince, and the Deputies in the Army, ſoon ſent Advice to the *Hague*: Whereupon the Deputies of the States complained to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, that theſe Orders were given without their Concurrence: But his Excellency told them, her Majeſty had much more Reaſon for complaint, ſince notwithſtanding all the Advances ſhe had made from Time to Time to the States, in order to engage them to enter with her upon a Plan of Peace, their High Mightineſſes had not anſwered her as they ought, and as her Majeſty hoped they would. And therefore, *They ought not to be Surprized, if her Majeſty did now think her ſelf at Liberty to enter into Separate Meaſures, in order to obtain Peace*: However, her Majeſty, in hopes that at Length the Confederates would be wrought upon by her Goodneſs, to join with her in procuring a general Peace, did condeſcend to permit the Duke of *Ormond*, to concur with them in a Siege, and the Confederates thereupon ſat down before *Queſnoy*.

Great Efforts were made in the Houſe of Lords, to procure the Cenſure of that Illuſtrious Aſſembly, upon the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*, *not to act Offenſively*; but the impotent Attempts of the Faction were baffled here; and a Motion of the ſame Nature being made in the Houſe of Commons, it was not only rejected by a great Majority, *viz.* 203 Voices againſt 37, but they came alſo to this Reſolution, namely, That this Houſe hath an entire Confidence in her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Promiſe, to communicate to her Parliament the Terms of the Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded; and *they will Support her Majeſty in obtaining an Honourable and Safe Peace, againſt all ſuch Perſons, either at Home or Abroad, who have endeavoured, or ſhall endeavour to obſtruct the ſame.*

This Reſolution being laid before her Majeſty the 30th of *May*, ſhe ſaid, Gentlemen, I thank you moſt heartily for this Reſolution, which is dutiful to me, honeſt to our Country, and very ſeaſonable at this Time, *when ſo many Artifices are uſed to obſtruct a good Peace, or to force one diſadvantageous to* Britain.

In the Debate in the Houſe of Lords, concerning the Orders given the Duke of *Ormond*, *not to act Offenſively*, it being ſaid by a Relation of the Duke's, that he was concerned for the Duke of *Ormond*'s Reputation, that he ſhould be made the Inſtrument in ſuch a Proceeding: A certain Earl anſwered, That no Body could doubt the Duke of *Ormond*'s Bravery, but *that he was not like a certain General, who led Troops to the Slaughter, that a great Number of Officers might be knocked on the Head in a Battle, or againſt Stone Walls, in order to fill his Pockets, by diſpoſing of their Commiſſions.*

This ſevere Reflection met with no Anſwer in the Houſe; but it was not many Days before a noble

noble Lord ſent the Author of it a Challenge by the Lord *Mohun*, imagining it was intended againſt him. Indeed by the Mediation of Friends, and her Majeſty's Authority, the matter was made up: But I remember the Town was very merry, that our intrepid General ſhould pitch upon a Man, that could not ſee the Point of his Sword to wreak his Vengeance on.

The Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, in a Preface to ſome of his Sermons, reflecting upon her Majeſty's Change of the Miniſtry, and the Advances that had been made towards a Peace; the Commons, upon reading it in their Houſe, reſolved, *1ſt*, That the ſaid Preface is malicious and factious, highly reflecting upon the preſent Adminiſtration of publick Affairs under her Majeſty, and tending to create Diſcord and Sedition among her Subjects. *2d*, That the ſaid Preface be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman in the Palace-Yard, *Weſtminſter*; and that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* do aſſiſt the Serjeant at Arms, in the Execution thereof; *which was performed accordingly*.

The States General alſo ſent over a Letter, directed indeed to the Queen, but calculated chiefly to raiſe the Paſſions of the Mob, and give them ill Impreſſions of her Majeſty, and the Treaty ſhe was carrying on; which they procured to be printed, and diſperſed in *England*, at the very Inſtant, if not before it came to her Hands.

In this Letter they acquaint her Majeſty, That they are ſurprized, and afflicted at the two Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond* and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*: That after her Majeſty had aſſured them her Troops ſhould act with the uſual Vigour, it was very difficult for them to conceive how an Order ſhould be obtained againſt their acting offenſively; and they hoped they had given no Occaſion,

by

by their Conduct, for that Declaration made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*; namely, *That ſhe held herſelf to be diſengaged from every Obligation with Regard to them.* They acknowledged indeed, That her Majeſty's Miniſters had demanded to know of theirs, if they were furniſhed with full Powers to treat of Peace, (which it ſeems they were not;) and that they had refuſed to come into her Majeſty's Plan, leaſt the Emperor ſhould have taken Umbrage at it: But,

They ſaid, If they had ſhewn ſome Backwardneſs to act in Concert with her Majeſty, they hoped ſhe would attribute it only to an Exceſs of Prudence and Caution in them; and if they had really acted contrary to their Treaties and Engagements with her Majeſty, ſhe ought not immediately to look upon herſelf as *diſengaged from all Obligations*, 'till ſhe had repreſented wherein they had fail'd, and they had refuſed to have given Redreſs. That all the Difference between her Majeſty and them, was no more, if rightly conſidered, than a Diſparity of Sentiments; and if for ſuch a Cauſe, Confederates, united by the ſtrongeſt Ties, might quit their Engagements, no Engagements could be relied on for the Time to come.

The Houſe of Commons, upon the publiſhing this Letter in *England*, addreſs'd her Majeſty, and aſſur'd her, they had a juſt Senſe of the Indignity offered her Majeſty, by printing and publiſhing this Letter; and humbly deſired her Majeſty, that ſhe would ſo far reſent ſuch Indignities, as to give no Anſwer, for the future, to any Letters or Memorials that ſhould be ſo printed or publiſhed.

Had the Letter from the States been framed with a View of impoſing upon any but the Mob, they could not have had the Face to affirm, they had never acted contrary to their Treaties, or Engage-

gagements with *England*; or that their Breach of Faith had never been taken Notice of by us, or repreſented to them. Is it not apparent, that from the Beginning of the War, they never furniſhed their Quota of Shipping one Year, and hardly one their Quota of Land Forces? Will they deny that they continued to trade and correſpond with *France* during the War? Will they ſay they were ignorant of the many Repreſentations the Houſes of Parliament, both Whig and Tory, made upon theſe Subjects to the Throne? Or that they were not preſs'd by her Majeſty to furniſh their Quota's? And when they had thus impoſed upon us for ſeven Years ſucceſſively, and made *our Miniſters eaſy*, (tho' it was impoſſible the Nation ſhould under this unequal Burden) do they not wipe their Mouths, and aſk what Treaties have we broken, or when has any Thing of this Nature been repreſented to us; even the *Engliſh* Mob were not thus to be impoſed upon, and theſe vile Inſinuations and Suggeſtions had very little Effect *even upon them.*

On the 17th of *June*, Mr. *Hampden* propoſed to addreſs the Queen, that ſhe would give Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries, that the ſeveral Powers in Alliance with her Majeſty might be Guarantees of the Proteſtant Succeſſion; but this was carried in the Negative by a great Majority, and, on the contrary, it was reſolved, 1. That this Houſe hath ſuch an entire Confidence in the repeated Declarations her Majeſty has been pleaſed to make of her Concern, for aſſuring to theſe Kingdoms the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of *Hanover*, that they can never doubt her Majeſty's taking the proper Meaſures for the Security thereof; and that this Houſe will ſupport her Majeſty againſt Faction at Home, and her Enemies Abroad; and that this Houſe does humbly beſeech her

her Majeſty, that ſhe will be pleaſed to diſcountenance all thoſe, who ſhall endeavour to raiſe Jealouſies between her Majeſty and her Subjects, eſpecially by miſrepreſenting her good Intentions for the Welfare of her People. 2. That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before her Majeſty: At the preſenting whereof, her Majeſty anſwered,

Gentlemen,

I Return you hearty Thanks for this Reſolution, which is very becoming you, who truly repreſent all my Commons.

You have ſhewn yourſelves honeſt Aſſertors of the Monarchy, zealous Defenders of the Conſtitution, and real Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

What I have ſaid and done, is ſufficient to ſatisfy any Perſon who is in earneſt, for the Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of Hanover, *that I need not be put in Mind of doing any Thing, which may contribute to render that Succeſſion ſecure.*

And then the Parliament adjourned to the 8th of *July*.

The moſt material Acts that paſs'd this Seſſion were,

An Act for granting an Aid, by a Land Tax of 4 s. *in the Pound.*

An Act for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, by better ſecuring the Church of England, *for confirming the Toleration granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters, and for ſupplying the Defects thereof.*

By this Act, if any Perſon in Office, or entitled to a Salary from the Crown, went to a Conventicle, he was to forfeit forty Pounds, and his Office, or Salary, and was diſabled to hold any other Office, 'till he ſhould have conformed to the Church of *England* for a Year, and received the Sacrament three



Hulett Sculp

The taking of GIBRALTER

three Times within ſuch Year; Provided that Oath was made of the Offence within ten Days, and a Proſecution commenced within three Months after the Offence: And the Act of Toleration, paſs'd the 1ſt of *William* and *Mary*, was hereby confirm'd.

An Act for continuing the Duty upon Malt.

An Act for ſettling the Precedence of the Princeſs Sophia, *of the Elector of* Hanover, *her Son, and of the Electoral Prince, the Duke of* Cambridge.

An Act to repeal the Act of 7 A. *for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants.*

An Act to prevent the diſturbing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in Scotland, *in the Exerciſe of their Religious Worſhip, and in the Uſe of the Liturgy of the Church of* England: Provided, That before any Epiſcopal Divine officiated, he ſhould produce his Orders before the Juſtices of Peace, at their Quarter Seſſions, and regiſter the ſame, for which he was to pay one Shilling: Provided alſo, That ſuch Epiſcopal Miniſter ſhould take the Oaths: And ſuch Miniſters are allow'd to baptize and marry. But the Births of Children were to be regiſter'd in the Pariſh Books, and the Banns publiſhed in the Pariſh Church, as well as in the Epiſcopal Meeting; and none were to diſturb ſuch Epiſcopal Meetings, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* It was provided alſo, That no Pain, or Forfeiture, ſhould be incurr'd by any Perſon, by Reaſon of any Excommunication by the Kirk of *Scotland*: And that the Royal Family ſhould be prayed for in every Epiſcopal Meeting, on Pain of 20 *l.* Deprivation, *&c.*

An Act to reſtore Patrons to their ancient Rights of preſenting Miniſters to Churches vacant in Scotland.

An Act for repealing Part of an Act, paſſed in the Parliament of Scotland, *entitled, An Act for diſcharging the* Yule Vacance: [By which the *Scots* were obliged, in ſome Meaſure, to obſerve *Chriſtmaſs* Holidays.]

An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmoſt Satisfaction they are capable of making, and reſtoring them to their Liberty. [But this occaſioning a great many Frauds, it was repealed the following Seſſions.]

An Act for appointing the Circuit Courts in Scotland, *to be held only once in the Year.*

On the Riſing of the Parliament, the City of *London*, and after them, all the Counties and Corporations in the Kingdom, preſented their ſeveral Addreſſes to her Majeſty; expreſſing their Thanks for communicating to the People the Terms of Peace, and their Satisfaction in the wiſe Meaſures her Majeſty had taken to bring it to a happy Concluſion.

The Peace being now far advanc'd, her Majeſty thought fit to propoſe a Ceſſation of Arms to the Allies: And accordingly, on the 24th of *June*, N. S. the Duke of *Ormond*, purſuant to the Directions he had received from Court, ſent to Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States attending the Army, to deſire a Conference with them the next Day; wherein he declared, That he had received Orders from the Queen his Miſtreſs, to publiſh, within three Days, a Suſpenſion of Arms for two Months, between his Army and the *French*, and to make a Detachment to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*; which Place, the King of *France* would put into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, as a Security for the Performance of his Promiſes; for which purpoſe, his Grace had already named ten Battalions to

to take forthwith the Rout of *Furnes*. The *Britiſh* General alſo propoſed, That the like Suſpenſion of Arms ſhould be publiſhed in the Confederate Army; and Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies demanding ſome Time to write about it to their reſpective Sovereigns, the Duke of *Ormond* anſwered, That was not in his Power to grant; and that if they perſiſted to carry on the Siege of *Queſnoy*, he could cover the ſame no longer; but muſt march off with his Troops within three Days. His Grace likewiſe acquainted the Generals of the foreign Troops in the *Britiſh* Pay, that they muſt obey his Orders, otherwiſe they ought not to expect to have Bread, or Pay, or their Arrears: To which thoſe Generals anſwered, That being commanded to act againſt the *French*, they could not follow contrary Orders, without knowing the Intentions of their Principals; and therefore demanded Time to conſult them; declaring that in the mean Time they would continue with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*: Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond* declared again, that he would march within three Days.

However, his Grace ſuſpended the March of his Troops ſome Days beyond the Time he had limited, to give Time to the reſt of his Allies to come into the Ceſſation of Arms; but Prince *Eugene* having before tampered with the Mercenaries in the *Britiſh* Pay, and perſuaded them not to march off with the Duke, they abſolutely refuſed to come into the Ceſſation; and Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies of the States ſent Orders to the Governors of the Frontier Towns, not to ſuffer the *Engliſh* Troops deſigned for *Dunkirk*, to march thro' thoſe Towns, thoſe very Towns which the *Engliſh* had been ſo laviſh of their Blood and Treaſure to make them Maſters of.

On the 27th of *June*, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, at a Conference held at *Utrech*, between the Miniſters of the Allies, communicated to them the Offers made by *France*, and propoſed to them a Ceſſation of Arms for two Months, in order to adjuſt the Demands of all the Confederates; but no Anſwer being returned, the Biſhop left them to conſider of the Propoſal.

On the 28th of *June*, N. S. the Duke of *Ormond* ſent his Adjutant with a written Order to the Generals of the foreign Troops in the *Britiſh* Pay, to hold their Forces in a Readineſs to march; but they all refuſed to obey his Orders, except Major General *Brenner*, who commanded four Squadrons, and a Battalion of the Troops of *Holſtein Gottorp*; and Major General *Walef*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons of the Troops of *Liege*; nor is it at all to be wondered at, that Mercenaries ſhould prefer their Trade of War to any Peace whatever: But to proceed. On the third of *July*, *Quesnoy* ſurrendered, the Armies not being yet ſeparated, and the Garriſon being made Priſoners of War, were ſent to *Holland*.

The *Imperialiſts* and the *Dutch* having tried every Stratagem to divert the Queen of *Great Britain* from proceeding in the Treaty of Peace, at length a great Book of Lamentations was publiſhed in *Holland*, call'd, *The Sighs of* Europe, full of Invectives againſt the *Britiſh* Court, and diſmal Prophecies of approaching Slavery, Perſecution, *&c.* which they pretended to prognoſticate, would be the certain Conſequences of a Peace with *France*.

But ſo little were theſe Sighs regarded, that on the 20th of *June*, Mr. Secretary St. *John*, at a Conference with the foreign Miniſters, whoſe Maſters Troops were in the Pay of *Great Britain*, acquainted them with the Intelligence her Majeſty had

had received, that thoſe Troops refuſed to obey the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders: He obſerved, that the Conditions of Peace and War were now no longer the Matter in Queſtion, but, *Whether her Majeſty ſhould have the Management of the Negotiations of Peace, or the* Dutch. That her Majeſty would look upon the Refuſal of the Auxiliary Troops to obey the Duke of *Ormond*, as a Declaration againſt herſelf; and that ſhe had reſolved not to pay any more Subſiſtence, Subſidy, or Arrears, to thoſe who ſhould continue to diſobey the Duke's Orders: He told them alſo, that Orders would forthwith be diſpatched to the Duke of *Ormond*, to take Poſſeſſion of ſuch Towns as *France* had offered to deliver up to her Majeſty, as a Security for the Performance of what ſhe had ſtipulated; which Places could not be taken in two Years War, and were far more advantageous than any that could be now reduced; and therefore her Majeſty hop'd, that the Allies would think it more for their Intereſt to concur with her, than to enter into other Meaſures.

To this the foreign Miniſters only anſwered, That they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters with this Declaration.

Soon after, her Majeſty received Advice from *Paris*, that notwithſtanding the Allies had refuſed to concur with *Great Britain*, in a general Ceſſation of Arms, the *French* King, to ſhew his ſincere Intentions for Peace, and the Confidence he repoſed in her Majeſty, was ready to deliver up *Dunkirk* into her Hands, not doubting of her Endeavours to bring the Allies into the Plan of Peace, concerted between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France*.

Hereupon, Sir *John Leake* was ordered to convoy a Body of Troops for *England*, to take Poſſeſſion

ſeſſion of *Dunkirk*; from the Mercenaries refuſing to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, it was not thought proper to leſſen the *Engliſh* Troops under his Command, by ſending a Detachment of them to *Dunkirk*, as was at firſt intended: Therefore, on the 7th of *July*, Sir *John Leake*, with Brigadier *Hill*, who commanded the Land Forces, ſet Sail from the *Downs*, and at Two, the ſame Afternoon, they came to an Anchor before *Dunkirk*; and the next Day, the Troops being landed, the *French* march'd out of the Citadel, Fort *Lewis*, and the *Riſebank*, and all the other Forts; of which the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion, and placed Guards at all the Gates: After which, the Count *de l'Aumont*, the *French* Governor, came and took his Leave of Brigadier *Hill*, and delivered up to him the Keys of the Town.

On the 14th of *July*, in the Evening, Prince *Eugene* ſent an Aid de Camp, to acquaint the Duke of *Ormond*, that he was obliged to decamp the next Day, both for Forage, and to proſecute the Operations of the Campaign; and if his Grace intended to do the like, and concert with him thereupon, his Highneſs would confer with him at ſuch a Place as his Grace ſhould pleaſe to appoint: The Duke anſwered in Writing, That he thought it ſtrange ſuch a Meſſage ſhould be ſent him by an ordinary Aid de Camp, and that only twelve or thirteen Hours before the Prince was to march, becauſe no Meaſures had been concerted between them, relating either to their Motions, or any further Undertaking; for which Reaſons, his Highneſs ought not to expect that he ſhould accompany him, or be aſſiſting in any Operations wherein he had not been conſulted: That he gave the Prince this Notice, that he might regulate himſelf accordingly, and not attribute to him any Misfortune which might

might happen: And that he alſo thought it proper to let his Highneſs underſtand, that if the Imperial Army marched away and left him, he ſhould be obliged to take the beſt Methods he could for the Security of the Queen's Troops.

Whereupon Prince *Eugene*, on the 16th of *July*, N. S. decamped from *Haſpre*, and march'd off with the Troops under his Command, being followed by all the Mercenaries in *Britiſh* Pay, except four Squadrons of *Vander Nath*, a Battalion of *Holſtein Gottorp*, and Baron *Waleſ*'s Regiment of Dragoons; and the next Day, Prince *Eugene* cauſed *Landrecy* to be inveſted: The Duke of *Ormond* alſo decamped, and came to *Aveſne de Secq*, and the ſame Day he cauſed the Ceſſation of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France*, for two Months, to be proclaimed: On the 17th in the Evening, an Aid de Camp arrived in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Camp from Marſhal *Villars*, with the News, that the Ceſſation of Arms had likewiſe that Day been proclaimed in the *French* Army. Before this Separation of the Confederate Troops, the Deputies of the States did not ſcruple to ſay publickly, *That they hoped the Duke of* Ormond *did not intend to march through any of their Towns*, (meaning the Towns that had been conquered by the *Engliſh* Arms) and accordingly, when ſome *Engliſh* Officers would have paſs'd thro' *Bouchain*, they were refuſed Entrance at the Gates, and told by the Guard, *That poſitive Orders were given to let no* Engliſhman *come into the Town*: And the Officers deſiring that the Commandant might be acquainted they were at the Gates, he returned them the ſame Anſwer: And when the *Britiſh* Army came near *Doway*, where was their Hoſpital, and great Part of their Stores, and Ammunition, and Baggage, the Commandant would not ſuffer an

Engliſh-

Engliſhman to come into the Town; the Duke of *Ormond*, hereupon, in order to reduce the *Dutch* to Reaſon, bent his March towards the City of *Ghent*, where part of his Artillery and Stores were laid up. Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States, having Notice of the Duke's marching towards *Ghent*, and being ſenſible he would ſoon have it in his Power to revenge the Affront that had been put upon him, they diſpatched Count *Naſſau Wondenburgh*, to excuſe the inſolent Behaviour of the Commandants of *Bouchain* and *Doway*, pretending, *That what had been done was without their Authority, or Privity.* The Duke of *Ormond*, however, continued his March, and with the Earl of *Straford*, arrived at *Ghent* the 23d of *July*, N. S. (the Troops encamping about a Mile and a half from that City;) here they were highly complimented and careſs'd by the Magiſtrates, the Preſident of the Council of *Flanders*, and the two Colleges, which compoſe the Government of that City; and mighty Profeſſions they made of their Zeal for the Queen's Service, and of their Readineſs to promote her Majeſty's good Intentions for procuring Peace to *Europe*. The Duke of *Ormond* having put four Battalions of the *Britiſh* Troops into *Ghent*, and as many into *Bruges*, he detach'd ſix Battalions to reinforce the Garriſon of *Dunkirk*, with a Train of Artillery and Ammunition.

It was not long before the Confederates diſcovered their Error, in ſeparating themſelves from the *Britiſh* Troops, and refuſing to come into the Queen's Meaſures; for having form'd the Siege of *Landrecy*, without conſulting the Duke of *Ormond*, as has been mentioned, and detached the Earl of *Albemarle*, with 13 Battalions and 30 Squadrons, to take Poſt at *Denain*, on the *Schelde*, to ſecure their Communication with *Marchiennes*, where

was

was their great Magazine, and from whence they drew their Ammunition and Proviſion: The Marſhal *Villars* fell upon this Body on the 24th of *July*, before Prince *Eugene* could bring any Forces to their Aſſiſtance, and routed them entirely: About 3000 of the Confederate Troops were kill'd, or drown'd, and as many more taken Priſoners, and among them the Earl of *Albemarle* their General, Count *Dhona* Lieutenant-General, and Governor of *Mons*, was drown'd, and Couut *Naſſau Wondenburg* died by the Sword: And the *French* found in the Camp 12 Braſs Cannon, great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſion, beſides Horſes, and a very conſiderable Booty, which they divided among their Soldiers.

The *French* afterwards made themſelves Maſters of St. *Amand*, the Garriſon, to the Number of 800 Men, ſurrendering themſelves Priſoners of War; then they inveſted *Marchiennes*, where was the great Magazine of the Confederates; which Garriſon alſo ſurrendered Priſoners of War, the 31ſt of *July*. There were in this Place above a hundred Bilanders, laden with three hundred thouſand Weight of Powder, which the *Dutch* Commiſſary cauſed to be ſunk in the *Scarpe* before the Siege. There were alſo above an hundred Pieces of Cannon, 300 Waggons with thir Harneſſes; the Hoſpital of the Army; and in the Store-houſes, or in the Bilanders, a prodigious Number and Quantity of Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets, Musket-balls, Powder, Corn, Meal, Hams, Bacon, Cheeſe, Butter, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Merchandize, Ladders, Hatchets, Bills, Planks, Match, Flints, and in a Word, all ſorts of Proviſions neceſſary for making two Sieges; there were likewiſe many Horſes: Part of the Proviſions were given to the Soldiers. The Priſoners who marched out of the Place were

to the Number of about 4000, without including 8 or 900 Wounded or Sick; and in this Siege, not above 600 Men of the *French* Troops were kill'd or wounded.

After the Defeat at *Denain*, and the Loſs of their Magazine at *Marchiennes*, the Confederates were no longer able to carry on the Siege of *Landrecy*, but were forced to riſe from before that Place with ſome Precipitation: And Marſhal *Villars* found himſelf in a Condition to beſiege *Douay*, which he cauſed to be inveſted the 13th of *Auguſt*.

And now the Allies began to wiſh they had treated their old Friends the *Engliſh* with leſs Contempt: When they firſt tampered with the *Britiſh* Mercenaries, and induced them treacherouſly to deſert her Majeſty's Service, they thought they ſhould have been able to have carried on the War offenſively, without the National Troops of *England*; who conſiſting but of about Twenty Thouſand Men, they did not believe they could incline the Ballance one Way or other; and how baſe and ungrateful ſoever the Practice might appear at preſent, of inveighling the Troops in her Majeſty's Pay to deſert her Service, a little Succeſs they knew would ſanctify the Action, at leaſt in the Opinion of their own Subjects: And indeed, an ill Action is ſeldom conſidered with a juſt Deteſtation and Abhorrence, till ſome Misfortune overtakes us, and then it never fails to appear in its true Colours. But to return, Fort *Scarpe* ſurrendered to Marſhal *Villars*, the 28th of *Auguſt*, and the Town of *Doway* itſelf, on the 8th of *September* following. The *French* immediately after laid Siege to *Queſnoy*, which ſurrendered alſo the 4th of *October*: The Garriſon being made Priſoners of War, as the Garriſon of *Doway* had been. According to the *French* Account, they found in *Queſnoy* 116 heavy Cannon,

Cannon, and a great Number of others, 40 Mortars, four or five hundred thouſand Weight of Powder, with a proportionable Quantity of other Ammunition and Proviſions, amounting to the Value of three Millions of Livres; and they aſſure us that this Garriſon compleated the Number of 40 Battalions of the Allies they had deſtroyed, or made Priſoners, ſince the Defeat of *Denain*, which happened the 24th of *July*.

In the mean while, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* began to ſhow ſome Diſpoſition for Peace, and propoſed a new Plan, which came much nearer to that of her Majeſty's, than any that had been hitherto offered: Whereupon her Majeſty thought fit to renew the Suſpenſion of Arms with *France*, for four Months longer, *viz.* From the 22d of *Auguſt*, to the 22d of *December*. This Negotiation was tranſacted and ſigned at *Paris*, by the Lord *Bullingbroke* on the Part of *England*, and by the Marquis de *Torcy* on the Part of *France*: And the latter End of *Auguſt* the ſaid Ceſſation was proclaimed both in *England* and *France*: The *Dutch* refuſing to come into the Suſpenſion of Arms, Marſhal *Vidars* ſat down before *Bouchain* on the 10th of *October*, and on the 19th of the ſame Month, the Garriſon ſurrendered Priſoners of War, which put an end to the Campaign in *Flanders*.

Thus did the *French* retake the ſame Towns, within the Space of two Months, which had coſt the Confederates two Years: Either their Generals underſtood taking of Towns better than thoſe of the Allies; or our Generals were not in Haſte to penetrate into *France*, leaſt the War ſhould have been too ſoon at an End. But to return to *England*.

On the 26th of *October*, a Chapter of the moſt noble Order of the Garter was held at *Windſor*,

where *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, Captain of her Majeſty's Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, *John* Earl *Pawlet*, Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, one of her Majeſty's Ambaſſadors, and Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, and firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, were elected Knights Companions of the moſt noble Order, having been firſt introduced into the Chapter (except his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, who had formerly received the Honour of Knighthood, when he was inveſted with the Order of St. *Andrew*, or the Thiſtle) and Knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State, and then wi hdrawing again, they were afterwards ſeverally ſent for (in the Order above-mention'd,) and inveſted with the *Garter* and *George*, the two principal Enſigns of the ſaid Order, with the uſual Ceremonies.

The Lord *Lexington*, who was appointed to go to *Spain*, to be preſent at King *Philip*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, for himſelf and his Poſterity, ſet out for that Kingdom on the 13th of *September*, and on the 18th, his Lordſhip arrived at *Madrid*. On the 5th of *November*, N. S. the Renunciation being drawn up in Form, was ſigned by King *Philip*. The Cortez, or States of *Spain*, being aſſembled on this Occaſion, to add the greater Force to it, his Majeſty in that Aſſembly formally renounced all Pretenſions, which he or his Deſcendants might have to the Crown of *France*, and deſired their Concurrence in it. And the ſaid Act of Renunciation was afterwards ſolemnly approved, and confirmed by them.

The *Portugueze* thought fit this Winter to come into the Ceſſation of Arms, and accordingly a

Treaty

Treaty to that Effect was ſigned by the *French* and *Portugueze* Miniſters at *Utrecht* the 7th of *November*, which put an End to the War on that Side.

In *Catalonia*, there was little Action this Year, and on the 8th of *September*, Brigadier *Pierce*, who commanded the *Engliſh* Troops there, notified to Count *Staremberg*, that a Ceſſation of Arms having been agreed upon between *England* and *France*, he ſhould ſeparate from the Army with his Troops, and accordingly he marched to *Sitias*, on the Coaſt between *Barcelona* and *Terragona:* And ſoon after the *Germans* as well as the *Spaniards* went into Winter Quarters.

On the 19th of *November*, the *Engliſh* Troops in *Catalonia* embark'd at *Barcelona*, and ſailed to *Port Mahon*, where the Duke of *Argyle* cauſed the Emperor's Colours to be taken down, and the *Engliſh* Colours to be hoiſted upon the ſeveral Caſtles and Forts: And the Governor of *Minorca* for the Emperor, was given to underſtand, that he muſt take the Oaths to her Majeſty, if he thought fit to remain in the Iſland; which he refuſing to do, had Leave to retire to *Barcelona*; but the reſt of the Magiſtrates took an Oath of Fidelity to the Queen of *Great Britain*.

In *Flanders*, the Deputies of the States attended the Duke of *Ormond*, to perſuade him to let Part of the Mercenaries, who had been in *Britiſh* Pay, to take up their Winter Quarters in *Ghent*; but his Grace would not conſent to it. And having left the *Britiſh* National Troops in *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and viſited *Dunkirk*, his Grace returned to *England* the 4th of *November*, where he was very graciouſly received by her Majeſty.

On the 15th of *November* 1712, a Duel was fought between his Grace Duke *Hamilton*, and the Lord *Mohun*, Principals, and Colonel *Hamilton*, and

and Colonel *Maccartney*, their Seconds. The two Principals died upon the Spot, but their Seconds not receiving much Hurt, *Maccartney* thought fit to fly for it, and afterward went beyond Sea: And Colonel *Hamilton* ſurrendering himſelf to a Committee of Council, made a Depoſition before them to this Effect, *viz.*

That on *Saturday* Morning, the 15th of *November*, Duke *Hamilton* ſent his Servant to Colonel *Hamilton*, deſiring him to get up and dreſs immediately; but before he was half ready, the Duke himſelf came, and hurried him into his Chariot ſo ſoon, that he finiſhed the buttoning his Waiſtcoat there. By that time they got into *Pall Mall*, the Duke obſerved that the Colonel had left his Sword behind him; whereupon he ſtop'd his Chariot, and gave his Footman a Bunch of Keys, with Orders to fetch a Mourning Sword out of ſuch a Cloſet. At the Return of the Footman, they drove on to *Hide Park*, where the Coachman ſtop'd, and the Duke ordered him to drive on to *Kenſington*; when they came to the Lodge, they ſaw a Hackney-Coach at a Diſtance, in which his Grace ſaid, there was ſome Body he muſt ſpeak with; but driving up to it, and ſeeing no Body, he aſk'd the Coachman where the Gentlemen were whom he brought; he anſwered, a little before: The Duke and the Colonel got out in the Bottom, and walk'd over the Pond Head, when they ſaw the Lord *Mohun*, and Colonel *Maccartney* before them. As ſoon as the Duke came within hearing, he ſaid, He hop'd he was come time enough; and *Maccartney* anſwered, In very good time, my Lord. After this, they all jump'd over the Ditch in the Nurſery, and the Duke turn'd to *Maccartney*, and told him, Sir, you are the Cauſe of this, let the Event be what it will. *Maccartney* anſwer'd, My Lord, I had a Com-

Commiſſion for it: Then my Lord *Mohun* ſaid, theſe Gentlemen ſhall have nothing to do here; at which *Maccartney* ſaid, We'll have our Share; then the Duke anſwer'd, There is my Friend then, he will take his Share in my Dance. They all drew immediately, and *Maccartney* made a full Paſs at *Hamilton*, which he parrying down with great Force, wounded himſelf in his Inſtep; however, he took that Opportunity to cloſe with and diſarm *Maccartney*; which being done, he turn'd his Head, and ſeeing my Lord *Mohun* fall, and the Duke upon him, he ran to the Duke's Aſſiſtance; and that he might with the more Eaſe help him, he flung down both the Swords; and as he was raiſing my Lord Duke up, he ſays, he ſaw *Maccartney* make a Puſh at his Grace; that he immediately look'd to ſee if he had wounded him; but ſeeing no Blood, he took up his Sword, expecting *Maccartney* would attack him again, but he walk'd off. Juſt as he was gone, came up the Keepers and others, to the Number of 9 or 10; among the reſt *Ferguſſon*, my Lord Duke's Steward, who had *Buſſiere*'s Man with him; who opening his Grace's Breaſt, ſoon diſcovered a Wound on the left Side, which came in between the left Shoulder and Pap, and went ſlantingly down through the Midriff into the Belly. This Wound, 'twas thought impracticable for my Lord *Mohun* to give him. The Lords of the Council ſat till Twelve at Night, when Colonel *Hamilton* was ordered into Cuſtody of one of her Majeſty's Meſſengers.

Great Diſputes have ariſen, whether my Lord Duke was kill'd by the Lord *Mohun*, or *Maccartney*; but however that Matter was, there is little doubt to be made, but that both my Lord *Mohun* and *Maccartney* were incited to undertake this Quarrel, by a certain Party of Men, who were no great

great Friends to the Government. There was not in the Court, a Man of great Honour, Integrity and Courage, than his Grace, and (what principally rendred him the Object of theſe Mens Malice) more devoted to her Majeſty, or ready to execute her Commands, and that at a time when ſuch Gentlemen were extremely wanted; and the Examiner truly obſerved, *That his Grace's Friends could not forbear mingling ſome Cenſure with their Lamentations, that ſuch a Life ſhould be put upon a Level, with that of a moſt profligate Coward, whoſe Hands had been already dyed with three foul Murders; and yet, who had ſwallowed the groſſeſt Affronts.*

The next Thing the Town was amuſed with, after this tragical Adventure, was the Retreat of a great General to his Friends in *Germany*; where, if there was any ſuch Thing as Gratitude left among Men, he was ſure to meet with all the Satisfaction he could wiſh in his Retirement.

The Negotiations of Peace ſeem to have been at a Stand the preceding Winter, till the Earl of *Strafford* arrived at the *Hague* from *England*, the 6th of *December*; when he communicated to the States a new Plan of a Treaty, but told them at the ſame Time, That he wiſhed the Love of War, and the private Intereſts of ſome Perſons, had never given Occaſion for a Coldneſs in that Friendſhip, which might have proved fatal to their State, and might yet prove ſo, if the laſt Offers now made on the Part of her Majeſty, for Re-eſtabliſhing a perfect Union with this State, ſhould not be accepted: That it was apparent, that the Irreſolution of the States had been attended by very unhappy Accidents; and that her Majeſty was very deſirous they would at length fix upon Propoſitions, which might be reaſonable in themſelves, and of

ſuch

ſuch a Nature, that in the unlucky Conjuncture Affairs now ſtood, they might be obtained of *France*.

The States having conſidered the new Plan propoſed, but much more the Circumſtances they had reduced themſelves to, by haughtily contemning all former Propoſitions made them by her Majeſty, immediately laid hold of this Opportunity of reconciling themſelves to her, and on the 29th of *December*, *N. S.* wrote a very ſubmiſſive Letter to her Majeſty: Wherein they told her, they thought themſelves obliged to return her Majeſty Thanks, for the Overtures ſhe had cauſed the Earl of *Strafford* to lay before them, and for the Aſſurances, no leſs obliging than ſtrong, ſhe had added to them, both of her Majeſty's Deſire to procure a good Peace for all *Europe*, and to provide for the Safety, and even *Augmentation of their State:* And declared, *They were reſolved to join with her Majeſty in the Meaſures ſhe had taken, and to conclude, and ſign the Peace at the ſame time jointly with her*; as alſo to enter into a new Treaty with her Majeſty, about the Succeſſion and Barrier, and to conclude and ſign it before the Peace.

On the contrary, The aſſociated Circles of *Germany* made heavy Complaints againſt the Plan of Peace propoſed by her Majeſty. They ſaid, *The Circles had performed all the Conditions to which the Treaty of the grand Alliance obliged them:* That they had ſtood the greateſt Brunts, and ſuffered all the Inconveniencies that could be expected from ſo bloody and ruinous a War, and ſo powerful an Enemy: *And that at their own Expence, and without troubling her Majeſty for one Penny Subſidy*, having an entire Confidence, that her Majeſty, as ſhe had often declared, would not fail to remember their good Services: That they were encouraged

to hope they ſhould now have reaped ſome Fruit of their Expences and Sufferings: But that no amends, no Barrier or Security was ſtipulated for them by this Treaty. And they ſubmitted it to her Majeſty's Wiſdom, and the Generoſity of the *Britiſh* Nation, (that is, they appealed to the People) whether ſuch good and faithful Allies ought to be abandoned, and left in the miſerable Condition they had been plunged by former Treaties.

To this the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries anſwered with much more Truth: That if the aſſociated Circles did not obtain all they deſired, and her Majeſty could wiſh them, the Blame was by no means to be laid at her Door: *Firſt*, becauſe during the War, the Empire had very much neglected the Perſecution of it on that ſide; and inſtead of 80000 Men, which the *Emperor* was engaged to furniſh, and 120000 which by the *Matricula* of the Empire, the whole Princes and States were obliged to bring upon the *Rhine*, *they never actually furniſhed* 30000, *and ſome Years not* 20000 *Men, and thoſe ill provided with things neceſſary, and that only for two or three Months at the moſt in a Year, thereby leaving the whole Burden of the War to fall upon her Majeſty and the States General in* Flanders; *the getting whoſe Money, by exorbitant Bargains for their Troops, they have all along ſeemed to have more at Heart than the furniſhing their Contingent to their own Army*, as her Majeſty and the States did every Year in vain exhort them; which if they had done, the War had in all Appearance been long ſince at an end, and they in Poſſeſſion of that which is now perhaps impoſſible to obtain, and therefore 'tis their own Princes, the Circles they have to thank, if they ſhould not fall ſhort of their Expectation.

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However, their Excellencies concluded, that her Majeſty would ſtill do for the four Circles, as well as the reſt of her Allies, all that ſhe was obliged to by Treaty, and what more they had by their Conduct left in her Power to do; and that, in relation to themſelves, no good Offices and Endeavours ſhould be wanting on their Part, to ſupport their Pretenſions, and procure them all poſſible and reaſonable Satisfaction.

The Ceſſation of Arms being near expiring, it was again continued four Months longer, *viz.* from the 22d of *December*, until the 22d of *April*, 1713, N. S.

On the 5th of *December*, the Marquis of *Montelon*, whom King *Philip* had appointed to be one of his Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, arrived at *London*, where he returned her Majeſty a thouſand Thanks for the great Pains ſhe had taken to reſtore Peace to *Europe*.

Her Majeſty having named the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, to be her Ambaſſador in *France*, in the Room of Duke *Hamilton* deceaſed; his Grace ſet out for that Kingdom on the 14th of *December*, and before the End of the Month, the Duke *d'Aumont*, Ambaſſador of *France*, to her Majeſty, arrived at *London*. The Duke of *Powis* made his Excellency an Offer of his Houſe in *Ormond Street*, which he accepted; but he had hardly reſided there a Month, when, by ſome unlucky Accident, the Houſe was burnt to the Ground: It was afterwards very elegantly rebuilt, at the Charge of the *French* King, as 'tis ſaid. Upon this Accident, her Majeſty aſſigned the Duke *d'Aumont* an Apartment in *Somerſet-houſe*, where he reſided, during his Stay in *England*. But to return to the Treaty.

Her Majeſty wrote a Letter to the States General, in the Beginning of *January*, wherein ſhe had expreſſed great Satisfaction in the Letter ſhe received from them, on the 29th of the laſt Month, when they agreed to concur with her in all her Meaſures: She told them, this might make ſome Amends for the Misfortunes that had been occaſioned by the Diſunion of the Allies, and prevent thoſe that were to be feared, for the future: That ſhe ſhould take their Intereſts to Heart equally with her own, and be ready to do all that lay in her Power to advance them; but ſhe was ſorry ſhe was not in a Condition to ſupport both theirs, and thoſe of the other Allies, as effectually as ſhe could have done the laſt Spring.

The new Treaty of Barrier and Succeſſion was ſigned by the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and the States, the 30th of *January*, N. S. and ſent over to *England* to be ratified. By this Treaty, the States engage to aſſiſt and defend the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Great Britain*, according to the Act of Settlement, againſt all Oppoſers: And her Majeſty ſtipulated, and agreed, that the States ſhould Garriſon *Furnes*, *Fort Knock*, *Ipres*, *Menin*, the Town and Citadel of *Tournay*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, the Town and Caſtle of *Namur*, the Caſtle of *Ghent*, the Forts *la Perle*, *Philip*, and *Damme*, and Fort *St. Donat*; and that the Fort *Rodenhugſen*, by *Ghent*, ſhould be demoliſhed: And that the Revenues of thoſe Towns which had been taken from *France*, (over and above what was neceſſary for the Support of the Civil Government) ſhould belong to the States, for the Maintenance of their Garriſons; and that a Million of Florins yearly, or 100000 Crowns every three Months, ſhould alſo be paid the States, out of the cleareſt and moſt certain Revenues of the *Spaniſh* Low Countries,

Countries, which the late King *Charles* was in Poſſeſſion of at the Time of his Death, towards the Expences of the other Garriſons.

And that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhall be upon the ſame Foot, in Point of Trade, in the *Netherlands*.

That *England* ſhould aſſiſt the *Dutch* with 10000 Men, and 20 Men of War, in caſe they ſhould be attacked: And the States ſhould aſſiſt the *Engliſh* with 6000 Men, and 20 Men of War: And if this ſhould not be ſufficient, they ſhould aſſiſt each other with their whole Forces.

The Convention for the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality of *Italy*, being alſo agreed on, was ſigned the 14th of *March*, N. S. by the Miniſters of the Emperor, *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Savoy*.

By this Treaty, as many of the *Catalans* as pleaſed, were at Liberty to remove to *Italy* with their Effects: And by the 8th Article, to all the Subjects and Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, and the Iſles thereto belonging, Clergy and Laity, of what Rank ſoever, a general Amneſty, and perpetual Oblivion was granted, for all had been done by them during this War; and upon that Account, in any Place or Manner whatſoever, againſt the Parties in War; inſomuch, that for theſe, and the like Cauſes, they ſhall not in general, or in particular, openly, or ſecretly, directly, or indirectly, by way of Right, or Fact, be moleſted, nor ſuffer any Damage or Injury, either in Perſon, or in Eſtate, Reputation, and Security; but that all the Injuries, Violences, Hoſtilities, and Damages, cauſed as well during the War, as by Means thereof by Word, Writing, or Action, ſhall be entirely forgotten and aboliſhed, without any Diſtinction of Perſons or Things; nor ſhall any Trouble be given

given on these Accounts to the *Catalans*, and the Inhabitants and Subjects of the said Isles.

And her Majesty of *Great Britain* also, by a subsequent Treaty, obtained for them, That *they should enjoy their ancient Privileges in their full Extent, and other Privileges with the rest of* Spain, *from which they had hitherto been excluded*; and yet loud Outcries have been made, (thro' Ignorance, I presume; I would not impute it altogether to Malice) as if her Majesty had abandoned these People, and sacrificed them to the Rage of their incensed Prince, without stipulating any thing in their Behalf: Therefore, once for all, to confute this groundless and impudent Calumny, give me leave here to recite, *Verbatim*, the 13th Article of the Treaty of Peace, between her *British* Majesty and King *Philip*, which was concluded at *Utrecht*, the 2d of *July*, 1713, viz. *Whereas the Queen of* Great Britain *has continually pressed, and insisted with the greatest Earnestness, that all the Inhabitants of the Principality of* Catalonia, *of whatever State or Condition they may be, should not only obtain a full and perpetual Oblivion of all that was done in the late War, and enjoy the entire Possession of all their Estates and Honours, but should also have their ancient Privileges preserved safe and untouched: The Catholick King, in compliance with the said Queen of* Great Britian, *hereby grants and confirms to all the Inhabitants of* Catalonia *whatsoever, not only the Amnesty desired, together with the full Possession of all their Estates and Honours, but also gives and grants to them, all the Privileges, which the Inhabitants of both* Castiles, *who, of all the* Spaniards, *are the most dear to the Catholick King, have and enjoy, or may hereafter have and enjoy.*

To proceed: The Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* having solemnly renounced all Right and Interest, which

which they, or their Deſcendants, had, or might hereafter, by any Means, have, or claim to the Crown of *Spain*: To which the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, and Mr. *Prior*, her *Britiſh* Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, and the Duke *d'Oſſuna*, Plenipotentiary of *Spain*, were witneſſes.

The Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* declared to the Miniſters of the Allies, that they were ready to ſign the Peace; and on the 11th of *April*, 1713, N. S. the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries having firſt delivered a Memorial to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, in Behalf of the *French* Proteſtants, they went to Count *Sinzendorf*'s, the Emperor's Miniſter, and communicated to him the Plan of Peace they had agreed on with *France*, for the Emperor and Empire, (which his Imperial Majeſty was to have Time to conſider of, till the firſt of *June*,) and declared again, that they were going to ſign the Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*; and they afterwards made the Declaration to the Miniſters of the reſt of the Allies: And being returned to the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, the *French* Ambaſſadors came thither, and about two that Afternoon, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France* were ſigned: The Miniſters of the Duke of *Savoy* ſigned their Treaty with *France* next, and the ſame Day, the Miniſters of the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Pruſſia*, and the States General, ſigned their reſpective Treaties with *France*. Of which Tranſactions expreſſes were immediately diſpatched to their ſeveral Maſters.

Two Days after, the States General ordered a publick Thankſgiving to be obſerved for the Concluſion of the Peace, and returned their Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries Thanks for their good Conduct in the Negotiations of Peace.

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The Imperial and *German* Miniſters expreſſed great Reſentment, that the Allies ſhould conclude a Peace without their Conſent, and pretend to preſcribe Conditions to them: They gave out, that they would ſtill carry on the War, and hazard all, rather than ſubmit to ſuch Uſage.

To return to *England*: The Peace being concluded, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, the 9th of *April*, O. S. when her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Ended the laſt Seſſion with my hearty Thanks for the ſolemn Aſſurances you had given me, by which I have been enabled to overcome the Difficulties contrived to obſtruct the general Peace.

I have deferred opening the Seſſion until now, being deſirous to communicate to you, at your firſt Meeting, the Succeſs of this important Affair: It is therefore with great Pleaſure I tell you, the Treaty is ſigned, and in a few Days the Ratifications will be exchanged.

The Negotiation has been drawn into ſo great a Length, that all our Allies had ſufficient Opportunity to adjuſt their ſeveral Intereſts, though the publick Charge has been thereby much encreaſed; yet I hope my People will be eaſy under it, ſince we have happily obtained the End we propoſed.

What I have done for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and the perfect Friendſhip there is between me and the Houſe of Hanover, *may convince ſuch, who wiſh well to both, and deſire the Quiet and Safety of their Country, how vain all Attempts are to divide us; and thoſe who would make a Merit, by ſeparating our Intereſts, will never attain their ill Ends.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As great a Progreſs has been made in reducing the publick

publick Expence, as the Circumſtances of Affairs would admit.

What Force may be neceſſary for ſecuring our Commerce by Sea, and for Guards and Garriſons, I leave entirely to my Parliament.

Make yourſelves ſafe, and I ſhall be ſatisfied.

Next to the Protection of the Divine Providence, I depend upon the Loyalty and Affection of my People.

I want no other Guarrantee.

I recommend to your Care thoſe brave Men, who have ſerved well by Sea or Land, this War, and cannot be employed in Time of Peace.

I muſt deſire you to provide the Supplies you ſhall judge requiſite: and to give ſuch Diſpatch, as may be neceſſary for your own Eaſe, and the publick Service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many Advantages I have obtained for my own Subjects, have occaſioned much Oppoſition, and long Delay to this Peace.

It affords me great Satisfaction, that my People will have it in their Power, by Degrees, to repair what they have ſuffered, during ſo long and burdenſome a War.

The eaſing our onr foreign Trade, as far as is conſiſtent with National Credit, will deſerve your Care.

And to think of proper Methods for improving and encouraging our Home Trade and Manufactures; particularly the Fiſhery, which may be carried on to employ all our ſpare Hands, and be a mighty Benefit, even to the remoteſt Parts of this Kingdom.

Several Matters were laid before you laſt Seſſion, which the Weight and Multiplicity of other Buſineſs would not permit you to perfect: I hope you will take a proper Opportunity to give them due Conſideration.

I cannot, however, but expreſly mention my Diſ-

pleaſure at the unparalelled Licentiouſneſs, in publiſhing ſeditious and ſcandalous Libels.

The Impunity ſuch Practices have met with, has encouraged the blaſpheming every Thing ſacred, and the propagating Opinions tending to the Overthrow of all Religion and Government.

Proſecutions have been ordered, but it will require ſome new Law to put a Stop to this growing Evil, and your beſt Endeavours in your reſpective Stations, to diſcourage it.

The impious Practice of Duelling, requires ſome ſpeedy and effectual Remedy.

Now we are entring upon Peace Abroad, let me conjure you all, to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours for calming Mens Minds at Home, that the Arts of Peace may be cultivated.

Let not groundleſs Jealouſies, contrived by a Faction, and fomented by Party Rage, effect that which our Foreign Enemies could not.

I pray God to direct all your Conſultations for his Glory, and the Welfare of my People.

In anſwer to which, the Peers on the 10th of *April*, attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE *your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do, with the greateſt Joy and Satisfaction, return our humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and for communicating to your Parliament, that a Peace is concluded; by which, we hope, with the Bleſſing of God, that your People will in a few Years recover themſelves, after ſo long and expenſive a War; and alſo do congratulate your Majeſty, upon the Succeſs of your Endeavours for a general Peace.*

We

We never had the leaſt Doubt, but that your Majeſty, who is the great Support and Ornament of the Proteſtant *Religion, would continue to take, as you have always done, the wiſeſt Meaſures for ſecuring the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion; towards which, nothing can be more neceſſary, than the perfect Friendſhip there is between your Majeſty and the Houſe of* Hanover.

And we do humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that as you expreſs your Dependance to be, next under God, upon the Duty and Affection of your People: We think ourſelves bound by the ſtricteſt Ties of Religion, Loyalty, and Gratitude, to make all the dutiful Returns that can be paid by the moſt obedient Subjects to the moſt indulgent Sovereign.

On the 11th of *April*, the Commons alſo attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave, with all Humility, to approach your Royal Perſon, with our unanimous Acknowledgments for all the Benefits we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign.*

The many and great Succeſſes which have attended your Majeſty's Arms, had left nothing to be wiſh'd, but ſuch a Peace as might be conducted by your Councils, which now we have the Happineſs to ſee accompliſhed: And as we are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's gracious and generous Intentions in undertaking that great Work; ſo we have all poſſible Reaſon to admire your Steadineſs in carrying it on, and overcoming the many Difficulties contrived to obſtruct it. And it is with the higheſt Satisfaction we congratulate your Ma-

jesty upon the happy Conclusion of this Treaty; for we are so much convinced of your Majesty's tender Regard to the publick Welfare, and the many Instances of your Wisdom have taught us to have so perfect a Reliance upon it, that we cannot doubt, but your Majesty hath procured all reasonable Satisfaction for your Allies, and established the Interest of your own Kingdoms in such a Manner, as to make us, not only secure for the future, but a flourishing and a happy People.

Your Majesty can give no higher Proof of the Care you take of Posterity, than by the Concern you are pleased to express for the Protestant *Succession in the House of* Hanover, *upon which, the future Happiness of this Kingdom so much depends: We hope, and trust, that nothing will ever be able to interrupt the Friendship between your Majesty and that illustrious Family; since the wicked Designs of those, who would endeavour to separate your Interests, must be too plain ever to succeed.*

Your faithful Commons can never enough express the grateful Sense they have of the many gracious Assurances contained in your Majesty's Speech; and after what your Majesty hath done, to ease your Subjects of the heavy Burden, which before lay upon them; and after your unparalell'd Goodness, in demanding nothing from them for the Time to come, but what they themselves shall judge requisite for their own Safety; the best Return they can make, will be a ready and dutiful Compliance with every Thing you have been pleased to recommend to them; and they cannot fail most chearfully to set about providing the Supplies necessary for this Year's Service. Your Majesty's repeated Condescensions must, in the strongest Manner, engage the Hearts and Affections of all your Subjects to your Majesty: And we are satisfied, we cannot more truly represent them, than by contributing

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ing our utmoſt Endeavours to make your Reign as proſperous, glorious, and eaſy to your ſelf, as it is beneficial and happy to your People.

The Peace being concluded between *France* and all the Allies, except the Emperor and Empire; I ſhall here give an Abſtract of the moſt material Articles, in the ſeveral Treaties, paſſing by only Matters of Form, and ſuch other Particulars as have no Relation to *Great Britain*.

By the 4th Article of the Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*, the *French* King acknowledges, and approves the Act of Limitation of the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Great Britain:* And on the Faith and Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his own and his Succeſſors Honour, he does declare and engage, That no One, beſides the Queen herſelf, and her Succeſſors according to the Series of the ſaid Limitation, ſhall ever by him, or by his Heirs or Succeſſors, be acknowledged, or reputed to be King, or Queen of *Great Britain*. And whereas the *Pretender* was lately gone, of his own Accord, out of the Kingdom of *France*; the ſaid moſt *Chriſtian* King, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, promiſes to take all poſſible Care that he ſhall not at any Time hereaftter, or under any Pretence whatſoever, return into the Kingdom of *France*, or any the Dominions thereof.

And by the 5th Article, He in like Manner engages, not to diſturb or moleſt her Majeſty, her Heirs, or Succeſſors, in the *Proteſtant* Line; and that he will not give any Succour, or Aid, to any that ſhall endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion.

In the 6th Article, the King of *Spain*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, and the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleance*, their Renunciation of the Crown of *Spain*, with the *French* King's Letters Patents

Patents admitting and confirming the ſaid Renunciations, being inſerted, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Moſt *Chriſtian* King, engage to each other ſolemnly, and on their Royal Words, That nothing ever ſhall be done by them, or their Heirs and Succeſſors, or allowed to be done by others, whereby the ſaid Renunciations, and the other Tranſactions aforemention'd, may not have their full Effect: But, on the contrary, their Royal Majeſties, with joint Councils and Forces, will always ſincerely take that Care, and uſe thoſe Endeavours, that the ſaid Foundations of the Publick Safety (*viz.* the Separation of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Crowns) may remain unſhaken, and be preſerv'd untouch'd for ever.

By the 7th, That there ſhall be a free Uſe of Navigation and Commerce, as heretofore in Time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the late War.

By the 9th, The Moſt *Chriſtian* King promiſes to demoliſh the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* at his own Expence, within five Months after the Concluſion of the Peace.

By the 10th, The moſt *Chriſtian* King obliges himſelf to reſtore to *Great Britain*, the Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*, with the Lands, Seas, Sea-Coaſts, Rivers, and Places ſituate in the ſaid Bay or Streights; with the Fortreſſes there erected, in the Condition they now are, and alſo all the Cannon and Cannon Ball therein, with a proportionable Quantity of Powder, and other Proviſion of War uſually belonging to Cannon. Provided, That the Subjects of *France* have Liberty to remove themſelves and their other Effects; and Commiſſaries on the Part of *Britain* and *France* ſhall determine, within a Year, the Limits to be fix'd between the ſaid Bay of *Hudſon*, and the Places appertain-

pertaining to the *French*; which Limits, both the *Britiſh* and *French* Subjects ſhall be wholly forbid to paſs over, or thereby go to each other by Sea or Land: And the ſame Commiſſaries ſhall alſo ſettle the Boundaries between the other *Britiſh* and *French* Colonies in thoſe Parts.

By the 11th, Satisfaction ſhall be given to the *Engliſh* Compamy trading to *Hudſon*'s Bay, for all Depredations of the *French* in Time of Peace: And Satisfaction ſhall alſo be given to the *French*, for any Damage done them by the *Britiſh* Subjects in Time of Peace.

By the 12th, The Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*'s, *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadie*, *Port-Royal*, or *Annapolis Royal*, with their Lands and Dependencies, are entirely yielded and made over to *Great Britain*, in ſuch ample Manner, that the Subjects of *France* ſhall be hereafter excluded from all Kind of Fiſhing in the ſaid Seas, Bays, and other Places on the Coaſts of *Nova Scotia*; that is to ſay, on thoſe which lie towards the *Eaſt*, within thirty Leagues, beginning from the Iſland, commonly called *Sable*, incluſively, and thence ſtretching along towards the *South-Weſt*.

By the 13th, The Iſland of *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Iſlands, ſhall belong of Right wholly to *Britain*: But the Subjects of *France* ſhall be allowed to catch Fiſh, and dry them on the Land, in that Part only of the ſaid Iſland, and no other, which ſtretches from the Part call'd *Cape Bonaviſta* to the Northern Point of the ſaid Iſland, and from thence running down by the Weſtern Side, reaches as far as the Place called *Point Riche*; but the *French* ſhall not fortify any Place in *Newfoundland*, or erect any Buildings there, beſides Stages made of Boards, and Huts neceſſary and uſeful for drying of Fiſh, or reſort to the ſaid Iſland beyond the

Time

Time neceſſary for Fiſhing, and drying of Fiſh: But the Iſland called *Cape Breton*, and all others in the Mouth of the River St. *Laurence*, and in the Gulph of that Name, ſhall belong to the *French*, who may fortify any Places there.

By the 14th, The Subjects of *France* are to have the Space of a Year to remove themſelves, and their Effects, from the Places and Colonies yielded by *France*; but thoſe who chooſe to remain, and be ſubject to *Great Britain*, may enjoy the Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion, as far as the Laws of *Great Britain* allow the ſame.

By the 15th, The *French* inhabiting *Canada*, and other Countries in *America*, ſhall give no Diſturbance to the five Nations of *Indians*, ſubject to *Britain*, or to the other Natives of *America*, their Friends; and the *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall behave themſelves peaceably towards the *Americans*, who are Subjects, or Friends of *France*; and there ſhall be a free Intercourſe of Trade between the *French* and *Engliſh*, and the Natives of thoſe Countries: And it ſhall be ſettled by Commiſſaries, who are, and who ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain* or of *France*.

By the 20th, Juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction ſhall be given to all and ſingular the Allies of *Great Britain*, in thoſe Matters which they have a Right to demand of *France*.

By the 21ſt, The *French* King agrees, That in the Treaty with the Emperor and Empire, the State of Religion ſhall be ſettled in the Empire, conformably to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

By the 22d, Satisfaction ſhall be given to the Family of *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Richmond*, and *Charles Douglas*, as to their ſeveral Demands in *France*.

By

By the 24th, The Treaty between *France* and *Portugal* is confirmed, and her *Britiſh* Majeſty takes upon her the Guarantee of the ſame.

By the 25th, The ſame is done as to the Treaty between *France* and the Duke of *Savoy*.

By the 26th, The King of *Sweden*, the Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Republick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma*, are included in this Treaty.

By the 27th, The Hanſe Towns are alſo comprehended in the Treaty, and are to enjoy the ancient Advantages they had in Point of Trade.

Dated { 31 March, / 11 April, } 1713.

Sign'd,

(L. S.) *John Briſtol*, L. P. S.
(L. S.) *Strafford*,
(L. S.) *Huxelles*,
(L. S.) *Meſnager*.

In the Treaty between the *French* King and the Duke of *Savoy*, the *French* King, by the Third Article, agreed to reſtore to his Royal Highneſs the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and the County of *Nice*, with their Appurtenances and Dependencies, and, in general, all the Dominions and Places he had taken from the Duke of *Savoy* during the War, without Reſerve; and that the Places and Forts ſhould be deliver'd in the Condition they were, with the Artillery and Ammunitions of War found there when they were taken.

And by the 4th Article, the *French* King transferr'd to his Royal Highneſs the Valley of *Pragelas*, with the Forts of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, the Vallies of *Oulx*, *Sezane*, *Bardonache*, and *Chateau*,

Dauphine, and all about the Water that comes from the *Alps*, on the Side of *Piedmont*.

And reciprocally, the Duke of *Savoy* yields to *France* the Valley of *Barcelonetta*, and its Dependencies; ſo that the Summits of the *Alps*, and the Mountain, ſhall hereafter ſerve for Boundaries between *France*, *Piedmont*, and the County of *Nice*, in ſuch Manner, that the Plains which are upon the ſaid Summits and the Heights ſhall be divided, and Half of the River flowing from the Side of *Dauphine* and of *Provence*, ſhall belong to *France*; and thoſe on the Side of *Piedmont*, and the County of *Nice*, ſhall belong to the Duke of *Savoy*.

And for this End, the Inhabitants and Subjects of the ſaid Vallies and Places aforeſaid, reciprocally yielded, are abſolved by this Treaty from their Oaths of Fidelity, Faith, and Homage, which they had formerly ſworn to their reſpective Sovereigns before the preſent Ceſſion: The Subjects of the Places reciprocally yielded, to enjoy their Eſtates and Privileges, as heretofore.

And by the 5th Article, the *French* King declares, That the Ceſſion of the Iſland of *Sicily*, with its Appurtenances and Dependencies, made by King *Philip* to the Duke of *Savoy*, is one of the Conditions of this Peace; and the *French* King does hereby acknowledge his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* for ſole and lawful King of *Sicily*; and promiſes, on the Faith and Word of a King, for himſelf, and his Succeſſors, that he, and they, will maintain and guarantee his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, and his Succeſſors, in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Kingdom.

By the 6th Article, the *French* King promiſes for himſelf and his Succeſſors, to maintain the Right of Succeſſion to his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, to the Crown of *Spain* and the *Indies*, upon Failure

Failure of Deſcendants from King *Philip*) as it is eſtabliſhed by an Act made by the ſaid King *Philip*, the 5th of *November* 1712; and by that of the States, or *Cortez* of *Spain*, *November* the 9th, 1712, and by the Renunciations of the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans*, &c. And alſo to employ (whenever the Caſe happens) his Forces, as far as ſhall be neceſſary for putting the Prince of the Houſe of *Savoy* in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Succeſſion.

And by the 7th Article, it is agreed, That the Ceſſions made to the Duke of *Savoy* by the late Emperor *Leopold*, of Part of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, *Alexandria*, *Valencia*, &c. in *Italy*, ſhall remain in full Force: And that the *French* King will employ his Offices and Forces, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Great Britain*, for maintaining and Guaranteeing what has been granted to his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* in *Italy*, by the ſaid Ceſſion, or otherwiſe.

By the 8th it is agreed, That the Duke of *Savoy* may fortify his Frontiers, and the Places on either Side that have been yielded to him.

By the Treaty between *France* and the States General,

Article the 7th, The *French* King ſtipulates to deliver up to the States General, in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, all that he, or his Allies have taken, or poſſeſs, in the *Spaniſh* Netherlands, which belonged to his Catholick Majeſty King *Charles* II. Provided the King of *Pruſſia* retain the upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, &c. as has been agreed by another Convention with the States.

Article 8th, Particularly he ſhall deliver up to the Lords the States General, in Favour as above, within fifteen Days after the Ratification of this Treaty, the Dutchy, Town, and Fortreſs of *Luxemburgh*,

burgh, with the County of *Chiny*; the County, Town and Caſtle of *Namur*; as alſo the Towns of *Charleroy* and *Nieuport*, with all their Appurtenances, Dependencies, Annexes and Limits, and all that beſides belongs to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, with the Papers, Archives, *&c.*

Article 9th, That the *French* King will procure an Act from the Elector of *Bavaria*, yielding and transferring to the ſaid States as above, all the Right he hath, or can pretend to have, to the ſaid *Spaniſh Netherlands*, or any Part thereof, by Virtue of his Catholick Majeſty's Ceſſion, or otherwiſe. Provided the ſaid Elector ſhall have the Sovereignty and Revenues of *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, *Charleroy*, and their Dependencies, till he ſhall be reinſtated in his Electorate of *Bavaria*, except the upper *Palatinate*, and put in the Rank of Ninth Elector, and in the Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of the Title of King.

Article 10th, Nevertheleſs the *French* King and the Elector of *Bavaria*, within 15 Days after the Ratifications are exchanged, ſhall withdraw their Troops from *Namur*, *Luxemburg*, and *Charleroy*, and the ſaid Towns ſhall be garriſoned by the Troops of the States General, and the ſaid Towns and their Diſtrict ſhall contribute a Million of Florins yearly to the States, for Maintenance of their Garriſons, and the Fortifications of the ſaid Places.

Article 11th, *France* alſo yields to the States General, in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, all Right to the Town of *Menin* and its *Verge*, and to the Town and Citadel of *Tournay*, with all the *Tourneſis*, except St. *Amand* and *Mortagne*, with their Dependencies.

Article 12th, The *French* King in like Manner, yields up all his Right to *Fuernes*, *Fort Knoque*, the Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmude*, with their Dependencies;

cies; *Ipres* with its Chatellany, including *Rouſſelaer*, with the other Dependencies, which ſhall for the future be *Poperingue*, *Warneton*, *Commines*, and *Warwick*.

Article 14th, It is agreed, That no Part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, or the Places yielded up, or transferr'd as aforeſaid, ſhall ever hereafter come to, or be enjoyed by the Crown of *France*, by Virtue of any Gift, Sale, or other Title; or be put into the Power, or under the Authority of the *French* King, or any Prince or Princeſs of the Houſe or Line of *France*.

Article 15th, The States ſtipulate to deliver up to the *French* King, the Town of *Liſle* with its Chattellany, *Orchies*, the County of *Leben*, and the Borough of *La Gourgne*; the Towns *Aire*, *Bethune*, and St. *Venant*, with *Fort Frances*, and their Appurtenances.

Article 16th, The Towns on each Side to be reſtored, with their Cannon, Bullets, Arms, and Ammunition of War.

Article 20th and 25th, The Eſtates and Rights of the Subjects of the ſaid Places, and Countries yielded up, are ſaved; and they are at Liberty to remove with their Effects, at any Time within a Year, if they ſee fit.

Article 31ſt, Since 'tis agreed, That 'tis abſolutely neceſſary to hinder the Crown of *France* and *Spain* from being ever united on one Head, and Renunciations have been made in the ſtrongeſt Terms by the reſpective Princes concerned for preventing thereof; the *French* King, and the States General, do mutually promiſe, and engage themſelves, that nothing ſhall ever be done, either by *France*, or the ſaid States; nor ſhall others be permitted, or ſuffered to act in Prejudice of the ſaid Renunciations and Tranſactions: But *France* and the

the ſaid States will join their Councils and Forces, to the End that thoſe *Foundations of the publick Safety* may continue for ever unſhaken, and be inviolably obſerved.

Article 32d, And the *French* King does conſent and promiſe, That he will not claim, or accept any Advantage for *France*, in Commerce and Navigation in *Spain*, or the *Indies*; but what ſhe enjoyed in the Reign of King *Charles* II. or that ſhall be likewiſe granted to every other trading Nation.

In the Treaty between *France* and the King of *Pruſſia*.

Article 2d, It is agreed, That the King of *Pruſſia* ſhall withdraw all his Troops from the *Netherlands*, upon the Ratification of the Treaty; and ſhall not ſuffer his Troops to ſerve any where againſt the *French* King, *above the Contingent he is obliged to furniſh, as a Member of the Empire.*

Article 6th, The *French* King agrees, That the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* ſhall ſubſiſt entire, as well for what relates to Affairs Spiritual, as Temporal.

Article 7th, *France* yields the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, &c. to the King of *Pruſſia*, provided that the *Catholick* Religion receive no Alteration there.

Article 9th, The *French* King acknowledges the King of *Pruſſia* to be Sovereign Lord of the Principality of *Neufchattel* and *Valengin*; and promiſes that *France* ſhall not diſturb his Enjoyment of them.

Article 10th, The King of *Pruſſia* renounces his Right in the Principality of *Orange*, &c. *in France*; and promiſes to ſatisfy the Heirs of the late Prince *Naſſau Friezland*, as to their Pretenſions to the ſaid Principality: And it is agreed, That it ſhall be

be free for the Inhabitants of *Orange*, to remove with their Effects during the Space of a Year.

In the Treaty between *France* and *Portugal*, there is little that can affect *England*: I ſhall only take Notice therefore, that by the 10th Article of this Treaty, the *French* King acknowledges, that both Sides of the River of *Amazons* in *America*, as well South and North, in all Propriety, Domain, and Sovereignty, belong to his *Portugueſe* Majeſty: And by the 11th, He quits all Claim to the Navigation of the ſaid River of *Amazons*, and promiſes to prevent the *French* Miſſionaries coming into the ſaid Territories, acknowledged to belong to the Crown of *Portugal*.

And both the *French* King, and the King of *Portugal*, accept the Guarantee of the Queen of *Great Britain*, for the due Obſervation of this Treaty.

In Purſuance of the Convention for evacuating *Catalonia*.

Sir *John Jennings* was commanded to convoy the Empreſs from *Barcelona* to *Italy*; and accordingly he ſet ſail with her Imperial Majeſty from *Barcelona*, and arrived at *Vado* the 28th of *March*; and on the third of *April*, her Imperial Majeſty landed at *Genoa*, and was conducted to the Palace of the Doge, with the ſame Honour and Reſpect as if ſhe had made a publick Entry.

On the 10th of *April* her Imperial Majeſty arrived at *Milan*, whither Admiral *Jennings* follow'd her; and having had ſeveral Conferences with the Miniſters there, about the Tranſportation of the *German* Troops from *Catalonia*, took his Leave the 19th of the Empreſs, who preſented him with her Picture ſet with Diamonds, and preſented his Nephew

phew with a Ring of a conſiderable Value: The Admiral afterwards proceeded to the Court of *Turin*, to confer with his Royal Highneſs concerning his taking Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, in which Service the *Britiſh* Fleet was to be employ'd.

The Empire being now left to contend ſingly with all the Powers of *France*, the Emperor wrote Circular Letters to all the Princes of the Empire, to acquaint them with the Reaſons why his Miniſters could not concur in the Peace; and tells them, that notwithſtanding the Power of *France* was formidable, the Empire would be an Overmatch for their Enemies, if the Princes thereof would make uſe of the Power God had put into their Hands, and regulate their Quota's of Men and Money; not according to the Matricula of the Empire, but their reſpective Abilities. [This is not very conſiſtent with former Declarations, *That all that they could do, was to furniſh Troops for* Great Britain *to Pay.*]

The Diet of the Empire hereupon return'd their moſt humble Thanks to his Imperial Majeſty, for his firm Reſolution, by which he had ſo much encourag'd the whole Body of the Empire: And reſolv'd, that for the Security of the *Roman* Empire, and aſſerting the Liberty of *Germany*, it was abſolutely and indiſpenſably neceſſary to act with Conſort and Unanimity, and according to the generous Example of his Imperial Majeſty, to draw together all the Forces of the Electors, Princes, and States, and vigorouſly to proſecute the Cauſe, and continue the War with all poſſible Zeal and Earneſtneſs againſt the Crown of *France*.

And they did not doubt, but by the Effects of this Reſolution, ſo unanimouſly taken by the whole Body of the Empire, and their united Forces,

Forces, to reduce the exorbitant Power and intolerable Ambition of *France*, and reſtore *Germany* to its former flouriſhing Condition. How miſerably they were miſtaken will appear hereafter; but 'tis Time now to return to *England*.

The Peace between *Great Britain* and *France* having been ratify'd, was proclaim'd at *London* the 5th of *May*, 1713, and ſoon after in all the Cities and Market Towns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. Never was greater Joy expreſs'd over the whole three Kingdoms, than on this Occaſion.

At every Market Town the Neighbouring Villages aſſembled to aſſiſt in proclaiming this great Event: The Hoſpitality of King *Charles* the Second's Reign ſeem'd to be reviv'd, and a Scene of Plenty, good Humour, and univerſal Benevolence, began to open and diſplay itſelf the Remainder of this Reign.

Nor were they her Majeſty's Subjects alone that rejoyced in the Peace, which with ſuch infinite Labour and Difficulty ſhe at length accompliſhed; but the *French* Proteſtants, who by her powerful Influence were releas'd from the Gallies, proclaim'd her Majeſty's Piety and Goodneſs through the World.

On the 9th of *May* her Majeſty communicated the ſeveral Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France* to the Houſe of Commons.

The Treaty of Commerce was in a great Meaſure left to be perfected by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; it being requiſite to repeal and alter ſeveral Laws, before the ſame could take Effect. And it having been found by Experience, as well after the Peace concluded by King *William*, as in the preſent Treaty, that a Trade with

France could never be of any real Advantage to theſe Kingdoms, the Treaty of Commerce was never fully ſettled. But notwithſtanding the Bill for making effectual certain Articles in the Treaty of Commerce did not paſs, the Commons attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, having, at the Opening of this Seſſion, congratulated your Majeſty upon the Concluſion of a Peace, find ourſelves now under equal Obligations of Duty to expreſs our Thankfulneſs to your Majeſty, ſince we have been acquainted with the Conditions and Terms of it, which by your great Wiſdom have been procured, and by your gracious Condeſcenſion have been communicated to us. Your Majeſty's extenſive Care hath not only provided for the Security, but the Honour of your Kingdoms; and we ſhould be wanting in our Concerns for both, if we ſhould omit our juſt Acknowledgments for the particular Regards which your Majeſty in this, as well as in other Inſtances, hath ſhewn to them.*

The good Foundation your Majeſty hath laid for the Intereſt of your People in Trade, by what you have done in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with France, *gives us Hopes of ſeeing it yet further improved, to the Advantage of your Kingdoms: And we make it our humble Requeſt to your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed to appoint Commiſſaries to treat with thoſe of* France, *for the adjuſting ſuch Matters as are ſtill neceſſary to be ſettled: And that you will give ſuch Orders for the perfecting of the ſaid Treaty, and explaining the ſeveral Parts of it, that an entire Scheme of Trade may be framed between* Great Britain *and* France, *which may fully*

anſwer

anſwer and make effectual your Majeſty's gracious Intentions for the Good and Welfare of your People.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you moſt heartily for this Addreſs, which ſo fully expreſſes your Approbation of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with France.

It was with no ſmall Difficulty that ſo great Advantages in Trade were obtain'd for my Subjects, and I will readily comply with your Deſires, in continuing my utmoſt Care to ſecure the Benefits I have ſtipulated for my People.

There was an Affair at this Time which made her Majeſty uneaſy. It ſeems great Part of the Revenue, which uſed to be applied to the Civil Liſt, having been by a former Parliament appropriated to other Uſes, her Majeſty found herſelf under very great Difficulties in paying her Servants, and ſome other private Demands; and this was the more grievous to that Princeſs, having been always ſo remarkable for her Œconomy, and regular and punctual Payments: Whereupon ſhe ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

HER Majeſty thinks fit to acquaint her Loyal Houſe of Commons with the Difficulties which in a particular Manner ſhe lies under, by the Debts contracted in her Civil Government, occaſioned by ſeveral extraordinary Expences formerly incurred; ſo that her Majeſty thinks herſelf obliged, in Juſtice to many Creditors, to order an Eſtimate to be laid before this Houſe, of what was owing on the Civil Liſt in the Year 1710.

Her Majeſty hath uſed unexampled Parſimony, to remove, if poſſible, this Burthen from herſelf; but

the granting away and leſſening ſome Part of her Revenue by Parliament, has made that impracticable: Therefore her Majeſty hopes, that this Houſe of Commons, which on all Occaſions have ſhewed themſelves ſo well affected to her, will not be unwilling to empower her to raiſe ſuch a Sum of Money on the Civil Liſt Funds, as may enable her to diſcharge the Debts, and ſettle the Expence to be regularly paid for the future.

Kenſington, June *the* 25*th*, 1713.

Upon this Meſſage the Houſe reſolv'd, that her Majeſty be empower'd, by Letters Patents, to appropriate a Sum not exceeding 35000 *l. per Annum*, for any Term not exceeding 32 Years, to be made a Fund for Security of raiſing, by Way of Lottery, the ſaid Sum.

I ſhall here take Notice of ſome Promotions that were made the Year paſt. In *January* laſt, Lieutenant-General *Compton* was made Lieutenant of the *Tower*, in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; and in *February*, Dr. *Ottley* was made Biſhop of St. *David's*, in the Room of Dr. *Byſs*, who was tranſlated to the See of *Hereford*. In *April* 1713, the Lord-Keeper *Harcourt* was made Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*. On the 8th of *June*, Sir *Thomas Powis* took his Place as one of the Judges of the *King's-Bench*; and Sir *John Banniſter* ſat the firſt Time as a Baron of the *Exchequer*; and about the ſame Time the Reverend Dr. *Atterbury* was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter* and Dean of *Weſtminſter*.

The Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France* having been ratify'd, the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and her Ambaſſador Extraordinary in *France*, made

made his publick Entry at *Paris* the 11th of *June*, N. S.

And on the firſt of *July* the Duke *d'Aumont*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Moſt Chriſtian King, made his publick Entry into the City of *London*.

The *Chevalier St. George* having reſided ſome Time in *Lorrain*, in the Beginning of *July* the Lords and Commons ſeverally addreſs'd her Majeſty, that ſhe would uſe the moſt preſſing Inſtances with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and with all Princes and States in Amity with her Majeſty, that they would not receive, or ſuffer the *Pretender* to her Crowns, to continue in any of their Dominions; which ſhe promiſed them ſhe would do; and the on 16th of *July* her Majeſty having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Come now to put an End to this Seſſion with great Satisfaction, and return you my hearty Thanks for the good Service you have done to the Publick.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt particularly thank you for the Supplies you have now given: I will take Care to apply them as far as they will reach, to ſatisfy the Services you have voted.

I hope at the next Meeting the Affair of Commerce will be ſo well underſtood, that the advantageous Conditions I have obtain'd from France, *will be made effectual for the Benefit of our Trade.*

I cannot part with ſo good and ſo loyal a Houſe of Commons, without expreſſing how ſenſible I am of the Affection, Zeal, and Duty, with which you have behaved

behaved yourselves; and I think myself therefore obliged to take Notice of those remarkable Services you have performed.

At your first Meeting you found a Method, without further Charge to my People, to ease them of the heavy Load of more than Nine Millions, and the Way of doing it may bring great Advantage to the Nation.

In this Session you have enabled me to be just in paying the Debts to my Servants.

And as you furnished Supplies for carrying on the War, so you have strengthened my Hands in obtaining a Peace.

Thus you have shewed yourselves the True Representatives of my Loyal Commons, by the just Regard you have paid to the Good of your Country, and my Honour: These Proceedings will, I doubt not, preserve the Memory of this Parliament to Posterity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

At my coming to the Crown I found a War prepared for me: God has blessed my Arms with many Victories, and at last has enabled me to make them useful, by a safe and honourable Peace.

I heartily thank you for the Assistance you have given me therein, and I promise myself that with your Concurrence it will be lasting.

To this End I recommend it to you all, to make my Subjects truly sensible what they gain by the Peace; and that you will endeavour to dissipate those groundless Jealousies which have been so industriously fomented amongst us, that our unhappy Divisions may not weaken, and, in some Sort, endanger the Advantages I have obtained for my Kingdoms.

There

There are ſome (very few I hope) will never be ſatisfy'd with any Government; it is neceſſary therefore that you ſhew your Love to your Country, by exerting yourſelves to obviate the Malice of the Ill-minded, and to undeceive the Deluded.

Nothing can eſtabliſh Peace at Home; nothing can recover the Diſorders that have happen'd during ſo long a War, but a ſteady adhering to the Conſtitution in Church and State.

Such as are true to theſe Principles are only to be rely'd on; and as they have the beſt Title to my Favour, ſo you may depend upon my having no Intereſt nor Aim but your Advantage, and the ſecuring of our Religion and Liberty.

I hope, for the Quiet of theſe Nations, and the Univerſal Good, that I ſhall next Winter meet my Parliament, reſolv'd to act upon the ſame Principles, with the ſame Prudence, and with ſuch Vigour, as may enable me to ſupport the Liberties of Europe *Abroad, and reduce the Spirit of Faction at Home.*

And then the Lord Chancellor, by her Majeſty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 28th of *Auguſt*.

The moſt material Acts that paſs'd this Seſſion, beſides the Land and Malt Taxes, and other Acts for raiſing of Money, were,

An Act for the better regulating the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament for that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland: By this Act it is provided, That every Elector ſhould be ſeized of his Eſtate one Year before the Election: And any Elector ſuſpected of having his Eſtate in Truſt, was obliged to make Oath that he did not hold it in Truſt before his Vote could be admitted.

An

An Act for the more effectual preventing and puniſhing Robberies, that ſhall be committed in Houſes: By this Act, it is provided, That if any Perſon ſhall Steal any Money, Goods or Chattels to the Value of forty Shillings, out of any Dwelling-houſe, or Out-houſe thereto belonging, though ſuch Dwelling-houſe or Out-houſe, be not broken by the Offenders: And whether any Perſon be, or be not in ſuch Houſe or Outhouſe, and whoever ſhall aſſiſt, or aid any Perſon to commit ſuch Offences, ſhall loſe the Benefit of Clergy. And

An Act to enable ſuch Officers and Soldiers as have been in her Majeſty's Service, to exerciſe Trades.

About the ſame Time there were the following Promotions at Court, *viz.* The Earl of *Dartmouth* was conſtituted Lord Privy-Seal, on the Reſignation of Dr. *Robinſon*, who was nominated Biſhop of *London*, on the Deceaſe of Dr. *Henry Compton*, the preceeding Biſhop, and the Right Hon. *William Bromley*, Eſq; ſucceeded the Earl of *Dartmouth* in his Poſt of Secretary of State. The Right Hon. the Lord *Lanſdown*, was made Treaſu er of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and Sir *John Stonehouſe*, Comptrollers. Sir *William Wyndham* was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *Francis Gwyn*, Eſq; Secretary of War, the Earl of *Portmore* was made Governor of *Gibraltar*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; the Earl of *Mar* their principal Secretary of State of *Great Britain*, and the Earl of *Finlater* and *Seafield*, Lord Chancellors of *Scotland*.

His Grace the Duke of *Shrewſbury* aſſembling the Parliament of *Ireland*, the following Winter, the Commons of that Kingdom appeared ſuch bigotted Whigs, that they addreſs'd her Majeſty to remove their Lord Chancellor Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, from his Poſt, for which their principal Inducement

ment was, his ſteady Adherence to the Conſtitution in Church and State, and his Zeal for her Majeſty's Service. But the Houſe of Lords truly ſenſible of the Merit of this Gentleman, and the Injuſtice that was done him, preſented a Counter-addreſs, wherein they declared, That they thought themſelves obliged in Juſtice to that excellent Miniſter to repreſent to her Majeſty, That in the ſeveral eminent Stations, in which he had ſerved her Majeſty ſince his coming into that Country, he had always acquitted himſelf with Honour and Integrity, as became a diſcerning, vigilant Governor, a Diſpenſer of Juſtice, a true Lover of the Church, and a zealous Aſſertor of the Prerogative, in Oppoſition to the factious Spirit, which too much prevailed in that Kingdom; and humbly beſought her Majeſty, that ſhe would not ſuffer any evil Report againſt him, to make an Impreſſion in her Royal Heart, to his Diſadvantage.

The Convocation of *Ireland*, alſo drew up an Addreſs to her Majeſty, in Behalf of Sir *Conſtantine*, which they preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, wherein they ſay, They were fully perſuaded of the Lord Chancellor's true Zeal for the Eſtabliſhed Church, his unſhaken Fidelity to her Majeſty, and his firm Adherence to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, whereby he had gained the general Love, Eſteem, and Admiration of her faithful Clergy, and pray'd that her Majeſty might never want a Servant of equal Courage, Uprightneſs, and Abilities, nor that Church and Nation, ever be without ſuch a Friend for the Suppreſſion of Vice, Schiſm, and Faction, and for the Support of her Royal Prerogative, as well as the Rights and Liberties of her Subjects.

And her Majeſty appears to have been ſo fully ſatisfied with the Conduct of Sir *Conſtantine*, that

when the Duke of *Shrewſbury* returned to *England*, he was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices of that Kingdom.

To return to *England*, her Majeſty was taken ill of an Ague the 24th of *December*, of which ſhe had two Fits, but proper Remedies being adminiſtred, ſhe ſoon appeared abroad again, to the Joy of all her Subjects, who had been under ſome Apprehenſions on Account of her Illneſs. And now the Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain* being ratified, I ſhall give an Abſtract of what is material in that Treaty.

In theſe Articles, his Catholick Majeſty acknowledges the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and declares, and engages, on the Faith and Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his, and his Succeſſors Honour, that the ſame is, and ſhall for ever be approved, and accepted by him, his Heirs and Succeſſors; and does promiſe, that no Perſon, beſides the Queen of *Great Britain* and her Succeſſors, according to the Acts of Succeſſion, ſhall ever be acknowledged, or reputed by him, his Heirs or Succeſſors, to be King or Queen of *Great Britain*; nor will he, or they, at any Time, give any Aid, Succour, Favour, or Council, directly or indirectly, to any Perſon or Perſons, who, on any Cauſe or Pretence, ſhall hereafter endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion.

The ſaid Catholick King does alſo for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, yield to the Crown of *Great Britain*, the full and entire Propriety of the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*, together with the Port, Fortifications, and Forts thereunto belonging, to be held and enjoyed abſolutely, with all manner of Right, for ever, without any Exceptions whatſoever; but without any territorial Juriſdiction, and without any Communication by Land, with

with the Country round about, ſaving the Liberty to purchaſe for ready Money, in the neighbouring Territories of *Spain*, Proviſions and other Things neceſſary for the Uſe of the Garriſons, the Inhabitants, and the Ships which lie in the Harbour; and her Majeſty on her Part doth promiſe, That the free Exerciſe of their Religion ſhall be indulged to the Roman-Catholick Inhabitants of the aforeſaid Town; and in caſe the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhould think fit to ſell, or alien the ſaid Town of *Gibraltar*, it was agreed, that the Crown of *Spain* ſhould have the Refuſal thereof.

The Catholick King did in like Manner, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, yield to the Crown of *Great Britain*, the whole Iſland of *Minorca*; and doth transfer thereunto for ever all Right, and the moſt abſolute Dominion over the ſaid Iſland, and in particular over the Town, Caſtle, Harbour, and Fortifications of the Bay of *Minorca*, commonly call'd *Port-Mahon*; together with the other Ports, Places, and Towns ſituated in the aforeſaid Iſland: And it is likewiſe thereby ſtipulated, that if the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhall hereafter think fit to alien the ſaid Iſland, the Preference thereof ſhall be given to the Crown of *Spain*; and her Majeſty engages, That all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland, both Eccleſiaſtical and Secular, ſhall enjoy all their Eſtates and Honours, and that the free Uſe of the Roman-Catholick Religion ſhall be permitted them.

The King of *Spain* by this Treaty alſo grants to *Great Britain*, the Benefit of the Aſſiento, or ſupplying his Majeſty's Dominions in *America* with Negroes for thirty Years, commencing the firſt of *May*, 1713; with the ſame Conditions on which the *French* enjoyed, or at any Time might, or ought to enjoy the ſame; together with a Tract,

or Tracts of Land, to be allotted by the ſaid Catholick King, and to be granted to the *Engliſh* Company, commonly called *La Compadia de el Aſſiento*, in ſome convenient Place on the River of *Plata*; no Duties or Revenues being payable by the ſaid Company, during the Time of the ſaid Contract; and this Settlement of the ſaid Company, or thoſe Tracts of Land, ſhall be proper and ſufficient for planting and ſowing, and for feeding Cattle, for the Subſiſtence of thoſe who are in the Service of the ſaid Company, and of their Negroes; and that the ſaid Negroes may be there kept, 'till they are ſold: But it ſhall be lawful for the Catholick King to appoint an Officer in the ſaid Place of Settlement, who may take Care that nothing be done or practiſed contrary to his Intereſt; and the Aſſiento Contract, concluded at *Madrid* the 26th of *March*, 1713, is hereby confirmed.

After this, follows the Article for indemnifying the *Catalans*, and ſecuring to them their Honours and Eſtates, together with the Privileges of the Inhabitants of both *Caſtiles*, whereby they have the Benefit of Trading to the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *America*, from which they were before excluded; but this Article being recited before, I ſhall not inſert it at large here.

The Treaty with the Duke of *Savoy*, concerning the Ceſſion of *Sicily* to his Royal Highneſs, *&c.* is hereby confirmed; as alſo the ſeveral Renunciations of King *Philip* to the Crown of *France*. In the mean Time, the Queen going to *Windſor*, her Ague return'd, and the People were under great Apprehenſions, from ſome Reports that had been ſpread, that ſhe was dangerouſly ill: Whereupon her Majeſty ſent the following Letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*, Sir *Samuel Stanier*.

ANNE

ANNE R.

Right truſty and well-beloved, we greet you well: Although an Aguiſh Indiſpoſition, ſucceeded by a Fit of the Gout, has detained us at this Place longer than we deſigned; yet ſince it has pleaſed Almighty God to reſtore us to ſuch a Degree of Health, that we hope to be able ſoon to return to our uſual Reſidence; we continue determined to open our Parliament on Tueſday *the* 16*th of this Inſtant* February, *according to the Notice given by Proclamation. Thus much we have judged proper to communicate to you, and by you to the Court of Aldermen, and our other loving Subjects of our good City of* London; *to the Intent, that you may all in your ſeveral Stations contribute to diſcountenance, and put a Stop to thoſe malicious Rumours, ſpread by evil-diſpoſed Perſons, to the Prejudice of Credit, and to the eminent Hazard of the publick Peace and Tranquillity. And ſo we bid you farewel.*

Dated from *Windſor*,
February 1. 1714.

By Her Majeſty's Command,

BOLINGBROKE.

I proceed now to take a Review of Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the latter End of the Year 1711, of the Year 1712, and part of that of 1713; in which we ſhall find the ſame Negligence in ſome Caſes, and Malice in others, as in the preceeding Years.

The Biſhop relating the Expedition to *Canada*, (pag. 578,) in which Sir *Hovendon Walker*, and Brigadier *Hill*, were employed, affirms, that Two thou-

thouſand five hundred Men were loſt in that Enterprize; whereas no other Writer had made them more than Eight hundred; ſo extremely careleſs was this Prelate in relating Facts, if he did not deſignedly magnify the Loſs, becauſe his Friends were juſt diſmiſs'd from the Helm: And what he means by the Undertaking being ill projected, is not eaſy to imagine, for there was a ſufficient Force provided, both by Sea and Land, to accompliſh it, but it ſeems they met with Fogs, and ſtormy Weather, in the River of St. *Lawrence*, the Navigation whereof is extremely hazardous at all Times, and the Pilots they took up in *New England*, had leſs Knowledge of that River than they pretended to have, which were the real Occaſions of the Miſcarriage of that Expedition. However, it muſt be admitted, that Project itſelf, had it ſucceeded, was the moſt beneficial we ever enter'd upon during the War, namely, the diſpoſſeſſing the *French* of *Quebec*, and driving them out of North *America*, which would have made us ſole Maſters of the Trade and Produce of *Canada*.

The next Thing our impartial Hiſtorian falls upon, is the Patent for creating Mr. *Harley* an Earl; it ſets him out, he ſays, *in the moſt extravagant Characters that Flatterers could invent*; but he was provoked beyond all Patience, that it ſhould be ſaid in the Preamble, *That he had redeemed the Nation from Robbery, reſtored Credit, and rendered the Publick great Service in a Courſe of many Years*: For though he was now made Lord Treaſurer and Prime Miniſter, *he neither thoroughly underſtood the Buſineſs of the Treaſury, or the Conduct of ſovereign Affairs*. But was our Biſhop a proper Judge of theſe Matters? Or did he ſpeak by Hear-ſay? Or rather, Was he not extremely prejudiced and biaſs'd in favour of the old Miniſtry, and therefore thought himſelf

himſelf under ſome Obligation to ſlander this noble Earl, right or wrong?

He proceeds to tell us, (pag. 579,) that the Treaſurer ſeeing the Load the carrying on the War muſt bring upon him, reſolved to ſtrike up a Peace; but whatever private Motives the Treaſurer might have to deſire a Peace, certain it is, at the Rate the War was carried on, all the reſt of the Allies withdrawing their Quota's, and throwing the whole Charge of it upon this Kingdom; thoſe who extricated us out of this deſtructive War, were very great Benefactors to the Publick, and ought for ever to be remember'd with Gratitude and Honour; while thoſe who contributed to bring ſuch a Load of Debts upon their Country, only to oblige Foreigners, and make their private Fortunes, muſt not think it ſtrange, if they meet with the Curſes of future Generations, who will probably feel the Effects of their treacherous Conduct.

But to obſerve with what Pride and Inſolence this meek Paſtor tramples upon ſome of the greateſt Genius's of the Age.

The Privy-Seal was conferr'd on *Robinſon*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, he ſays, who was deſigned to be a Plenipotentiary in the Treaty, and *one* Prior, *who had been* Jerſey's *Secretary, was employ'd to proſecute that (the Treaty) which the other did not live to finiſh*: Prior *had been taken a Boy out of a Tavern by the Earl of* Dorſet, *who accidentally found him reading* Horace, *and gave him an Education, &c.* I believe, few People can read this Paragraph without deteſting the Pride of this haughty Prelate, who ſcarce every gives any great Man his Title; nor would it be difficult to ſhew, that great Part of this Relation is not true, any more than that which ſucceeds it, where he ſays, *That* Prior *was ſent to the Court of* France, *in* September, *to try on what Terms we might*

might expect a Peace: That he was ſtopped on his Return at Dover, *and a Packet he brought with him ſeiz'd, 'till an Order came from Court to ſet him free; and by this Accident the Secret (of the Treaty) broke out; and ſoon after that, one* Meſnager *was ſent over from* France *with Preliminaries.*

Now nothing is more evident, even from the Biſhop's own Relation, than that Mr. *Meſnager* had been in *England* before Mr. *Prior* went to *France*; for the Biſhop tells us, that Mr. *Prior* went over in *September*, and Mr. *Meſnager* arrived in *England* the Middle of the preceeding Month of *Auguſt*: And I believe all the World are agreed, that *Meſnager* then brought over Propoſals of Peace; conſequently, there was no manner of Occaſion for Mr. *Prior* to go to *France* the next Month, to invite the *French* to a Treaty, as the Biſhop falſly affirms: And as this Fact is ſhewn from his own Account of the Matter to be falſe, we have very little Encouragement to believe the reſt of the Story upon his Credit.

The Biſhop relates, *pag.* 583. that he told her Majeſty, *That any Treaty, by which* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *were left to King* Philip, *muſt in a little time deliver* Europe *into the Hands of* France; *and if any ſuch Peace was made, we were all ruin'd.* But we have lived to ſee that this Prelate was as unfortunate in his Prophecies of what was to come, as in relating what was paſs'd.

He continues his Reflections on the Queen, *pag.* 581. charging her with ſaying in her Speech, That the Allies repoſed an entire Confidence in her, when every Body knew that neither the Emperor, or Empire, had agreed to the Congreſs: But it is evident, that by our Allies here, the Queen meant the *Dutch*, who had written her a Letter to this Effect, and who were indeed, the moſt wealthy and



Bulett Sculp

The Destroying of Admiral Ponti's Squadron before Gibraltar when besieged by the French and Spaniards

and powerful of our Allies: The Biſhop, nor the weakeſt Man in the Kingdom, could ever ſuppoſe the Queen meant the Emperor in this Place, who had publickly declared againſt the Treaty, and which no Man in *England* was ignorant of. It was impoſſible that the Queen, or the Miniſtry therefore, could intend to deceive the People in a Fact they were ſo well acquainted with, and conſequently our Author's malicious Inferences and Reflections on this Occaſion, appear as unjuſt as on many others.

In relating the Death of the Dauphineſs, and her Huſband the late Duke of *Burgundy*, with his eldeſt Son the Duke of *Britany*, which indeed happened very ſuddenly, The Biſhop ſeems to inſinuate, *pag.* 600. that they were poiſoned by the Duke of *Orleans*, in order to make his Way to the Throne of *France:* Which is a Charge on his Royal Highneſs, that any other Hiſtorian would have been very cautious of recording, unleſs he had better Proofs to ſupport it, than appears in this Caſe. But this Writer ſeems to think himſelf under an Obligation to let no Calumny eſcape him, relating to our own, or foreign Princes, whether there be any Evidence of it or not: Tho' we may depend upon it, had *Lewis* XIV. ſuſpected any ſuch foul Play, the Duke of *Orleans*'s Head would not have remained long on his Shoulders. And his not being proſecuted for it, is a very ſtrong Argument with me, that there never was any Colour for this Charge.

The next Fact I ſhall take Notice of, that the Biſhop has related falſely, is, That the Duke of *Ormond* proclaimed a Ceſſation of Arms, and then ſeparated himſelf from Prince *Eugene*'s Army; whereas in Truth, Prince *Eugene* ſeparated himſelf from the Duke of *Ormond*, and march'd away with

the foreign Troops (tho' many Thouſands of them were in *Engliſh* Pay) and left the *Engliſh* in their Camp. Nor did the Duke of *Ormond* proclaim a Ceſſation of Arms, till after Prince *Eugene* had ſeparated from him: So contrary is the Fact to what our pious Biſhop has given in upon Oath. Nor can this be looked upon as any thing ſhort of malicious and wilful Perjury, becauſe it was impoſſible he could be ignorant of the true State of the Caſe.

In this only he ſpeaks Truth, *That this was not only the Act of the Court and Miniſtry, but it became the Act of the Nation, which by a General Voice did not only approve of it, but applaud it:* And with abundance of Reaſon, ſince the Allies were ſo far from performing their Part of the Treaty of Alliance, that they had not furniſhed their Quota's by Sea or Land, ſcarce one Year ſince the Commencement of the War, but had thrown their Deficiencies upon *Great Britain*, which was already greatly impoveriſhed, and muſt inevitably have been ruined, if the War had continued upon that unequal Foot.

The Biſhop himſelf is pleaſed to relate, *pag.* 613. *That the Promiſes of the Emperor, and the Princes of the Empire had ſo often failed, that they could not be relied on*; which is a ſufficient Conceſſion that they had not furniſhed their Share towards the War: Nay, that they had no Regard to the Inſtances of the Allies, when they put them in mind of making Good their Promiſes. And this is a full Anſwer to all the malicious Suggeſtions of this Prelate, *That* Britain *had no regard to the Grand Alliance, or the publick Faith*; for if thoſe Allies firſt broke their Faith, and neglected to perform their Parts of the Treaty, with what Face could they call upon *Britain* to perform hers, or rather with what Aſſurance, could they expect that *Britain* ſhould

ſhould ruin herſelf, by taking their Share of the Expence of the War upon herſelf; when they were to be the only Gainers by it; when all the Blood and Treaſure *Britain* laviſh'd away, was to conquer Kingdoms for ungrateful Foreigners, who bore ſcarce any Share in the Enterprize: We may juſtly therefore retort the Charge of Breach of Faith upon the Allies, through whoſe Deficiencies the Nation ſtill groans, under ſuch a Load of Debts. We have certainly nothing to anſwer for, in not aſſiſting them as we ought, but a great deal to reproach ſome of our Miniſters with, for ſuffering the Nation to be ruined, to aggrandize other Powers, who are our Rivals in Trade, and ſhamefully betrayed and beat us out of the beſt Branches of it, even at a Time when we were fighting their Battles in *Europe*.

He proceeds to tells us, *pag.* 615. that we kept a *Sort of Garriſon in* Dunkirk; but it was viſible they were not in a Condition to keep the Place any longer than the *French* were willing to let them ſtay in it. But tho' he calls it a *Sort of Garriſon*, it appears there were not leſs than ſeven or eight Thouſand Men in Garriſon there; and if theſe had not been thought ſufficient, the Duke of *Ormond* might have ſent as many more thither: Beſides, the Town was open to us by Sea, and we might have pour'd what Supplies we pleaſed into the Town from Time to Time if it had been inveſted; and in theſe Circumſtances, I believe, it would have been impoſſible for the *French* to have wreſted the Place out of our Hands if they had gone about it; but I can't perceive that the Biſhop had any Foundation to ſuſpect they ever intended it. Indeed, he could not bear to think that the New Miniſtry ſhould be the Occaſion of procuring ſo great a Good to the Nation, as the procuring and demoliſhing a Place

that had ſo long infeſted the *Britiſh* Trade, and been ſuch a Thorn in our Sides during the War; and this probably was the only Reaſon he maliciouſly inſinuates, that the *French* yielded it to us only with a Deſign to ſeize it again: But one would have thought, when he lived to ſee this fooliſh Conjecture confuted, he ſhould have ſtruck this Paſſage out of his Hiſtory, and not let it have remained there, as an Evidence of the Writer's Folly and Malice. To proceed:

There is an Inſtance of this Writer's extreme Negligence, *p.* 617, where he ſays in Words at length, and not in Figures, That the Treaty of Peace between *England* and *France*, was ſigned the thirteenth of *March*; whereas if he had given himſelf the leaſt Trouble to enquire, he muſt have known it was ſigned the thirtieth of *March*, O. S. but he did not think it worth his While to aſk a Queſtion about the Matter. There is another remarkable Inſtance of his Negligence, or Malice, *p.* 620. a very little after the former Miſtake, where, endeavouring to magnify our Silk Manufacture, which he would inſinuate was ruined by the Treaty of Commerce with *France*, he tells us, *There were three hundred thouſand People maintained in* England *by the Silk Manufacture*; whereas by the largeſt Calculations, I cannot find that there ever were thirty Thouſand maintained by it; for it is agreed on all Hands, That two Thirds of the People employed in the Silk Manufacture, reſide in *Spittle-Fields*: Where all the Inhabitants by a nice Survey, do not amount to much above twenty Thouſand Souls, if we ſhould ſuppoſe them all employed in the Silk Trade, (which they are not) and take Men, Women and Children into the Account; and that there are not ten Thouſand more employed in that Trade in the reſt of the Kingdom,

dom, is very certain; conſequently the whole Number of Souls employed in the Silk Manufacture, never could amount to thirty Thouſand, tho' our accurate Biſhop has multiplied them to three hundred Thouſand, which would make them near a third Part of the Inhabitants of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and ſuch Stretches as theſe, are common in the Folio's of Calumny, which ſhews what Credit is to be given to Facts that are ſupported by no better Authority, than that of the Biſhop's Word, or Oath.

And here I ſhall finiſh my Remarks on this celebrated Biſhop, and his poſthumous Hiſtory, which he prays to God may be read with the ſame Candour it was written, and appeals to Heaven for the Truth of it; though ſurely ſo much Falſhood, Detraction, and Calumny never was contained in two ſuch Volumes: There are many other Paſſages beſides thoſe mentioned in theſe Remarks, which deſerve a ſevere Animadverſion, but the Reader will ſee what he advances abundantly confuted, by the concurrent Teſtimony of the Writers of thoſe Times he treats of, and therefore I ſhall not weary his Patience with repeating what 'tis preſumed he is already well acquainted with.

On the Sixteenth of *February*, the new Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*; and the Lords Commiſſioners appointed by her Majeſty, having directed the Commons to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, they unanimouſly elected Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, who was approved by her Majeſty, and on the Second of *March*, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons being ſent for up, ſhe made the following Speech.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have much Satisfaction in being able, at the Opening this Parliament, to tell you, That the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace, and of Commerce with Spain, *are exchanged; by which, my Subjects will have greater Opportunities than ever, to improve and extend their Trade: Many Advantages formerly enjoyed by Connivance, and procured by such Methods, as made a Distinction between one* British *Merchant and another, are now settled by Treaty, and an equal Rule is established.*

It has pleased God to bless my Endeavours, to obtain an honourable and advantageous Peace for my own People, and for the greatest Part of my Allies: Nothing which I can do shall be wanting to render it universal: And I persuade myself, that with your hearty Concurrence, my Interposition may at last prove effectual, to compleat the Settlement of Europe.

In the mean while, I congratulate with my own Subjects, that they are delivered from a Consuming Land-War, *and entered on a Peace, the good Effects whereof, nothing but intestine Divisions can obstruct.*

It was the Glory of the wisest and greatest of my Predecessors, to hold the Ballance of Europe, *and to keep it equal, by casting in their Weight as Necessity required. By this Conduct they enriched the Kingdom, and rendred themselves dreadful to their Enemies, and useful to their Friends; I have proceeded on the same Principles, and I doubt not but my Successors will follow these Examples.*

Our Situation points out to us our true Interest; for this Country can flourish only by Trade, and will be most formidable by the right Application of our Naval Force.

Gentle-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered such Accounts to be prepared, and laid before you, as will shew you, at the Conclusion of the War, the true State of your Condition; whereby you will be better able to judge what Aids are necessary; and I only ask of you Supplies for the current Service of the Year, and for the discharging of such Debts as you shall find, on Examination, to be just and reasonable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Joy which has been generally expres'd on my Recovery from my late Indisposition, and on my coming to this City, I esteem as a Return to that tender Affection which I have always had for my People.

I wish that effectual Care had been taken, as I have often desired, to suppress those seditious Papers, and factious Rumours, by which designing Men have been able to sink Credit, and the Innocent have suffered.

There are some, who are arrived to that Height of Malice, as to insinuate, that the Protestant *Succession in the House of* Hanover *is in Danger under my Government.*

Those who go about thus to distract the Minds of Men with imaginary Dangers, can only mean to disturb the present Tranquillity, and to bring real Mischiefs upon us.

After all I have done to secure our Religion and your Liberties, and to transmit both safe to Posterity, I cannot mention these Proceedings without some Degree of Warmth; and I must hope you will all agree with me, that Attempts to weaken my Authority, or to render the Possession of the Crown uneasy to me, can never be proper Means to strengthen the Protestant *Succession.*

I have done, and shall continue to do my best for the Good of all my Subjects: Let it be your Endeavours,

vours, as it ſhall be mine, to unite our Differences, not by relaxing from the ſtricteſt Adherence to our Conſtitution in Church and State, but by obſerving the Laws yourſelves, and enforcing a due Obedience to them in others.

A long War has not only impoveriſhed the Publick, (however ſome particular Men may have been Gainers by it) but has alſo greatly affected Government itſelf.

Let it be your Care ſo to improve the preſent Opportunity, as to lay the Foundation of recovering us from thoſe Diſorders.

I had the Concurrence of the laſt Parliament in making the Peace: Let it be the Honour of this, to aſſiſt me in obtaining ſuch Fruits from it, as may not only derive Bleſſings on the preſent Age, but even down to the lateſt Poſterity.

In the Beginning of this Month, Sir *William Dawes* having been tranſlated to the See of *York*, upon the Death of Doctor *John Sharp*, was confirmed Archbiſhop of that See; and Doctor *Gaſtrel*, Preacher of *Lincoln's-Inn*, was made Biſhop of *Cheſter*.

The Duke of *Argyle*, in the Beginning of *April*, was removed from all his Places; and the Earl of *Stairs* was ordered to ſell his Regiment; as was Major-General *Davenport*, his Poſt of Lieutenant of the firſt Troop of her Majeſty's Life-guards; the Biſhop of *Briſtol* was declared Lord Almoner, in the Room of the late Archbiſhop of *York*; and the Biſhop of *London* was declared Dean of her Majeſty's Chapel.

Baron *Schutz* being about this Time prevailed upon to demand of my Lord Chancellor a Writ for calling the Electoral Prince of *Hanover* to the Houſe of Lords: This her Majeſty thought fit to comply

comply with; but ſo far reſented it, that Baron *Schutz* was forbid the Court: Whereupon that Miniſter return'd to *Hanover*.

In the Beginning of *April*, a Commiſſion paſs'd, conſtituting the following Gentlemen Lords of the Admiralty, *viz.* Earl of *Strafford*, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *William Drake*, Sir *James Wiſhart*, *George Clark*, Eſq; and Sir *George Beaumont*.

Before the End of this Month, we receiv'd Advice that the Harbour, Town, and Citadel of *Dunkirk*, were entirely demoliſhed, upon which, all the Clamours on that Head ceaſed; but the *French* being buſy in making a Canal, to convey thoſe Waters to the Sea, which uſed to be diſcharged by the Sluices at *Dunkirk*, it was not long before this was made another Pretence of Fears and Jealouſies.

The Earl of *Peterborough* was about this Time made Governor of the Iſland of *Minorca*, in the Room of the Duke of *Argyle*, who had been diſplaced.

On the 24th of *May* in the Evening, Monſieur *D'Iberville*, Envoy Extraordinary to the *French* King, notified the Death of the Duke of *Berry*, at a private Audience he had of her Majeſty.

The Lords on the 7th of *July*, attended her Majeſty with another Repreſentation, ſignifying, that the carrying on the Trade between her Majeſty's Dominions and *Spain*, on the Foot of the preſent Treaty of Commerce, was attended with inſuperable Difficulties, and did therefore very earneſtly beſeech her, to uſe effectual Means for procuring ſuch Alterations to be made in the ſame, as might render the ſaid Trade practicable, and beneficial to her Majeſty's People.

Her Majeſty anſwered, It had been her Care to procure all poſſible Advantages for her Subjects in

Trade, and ſhe ſhould continue her utmoſt Endeavour to obtain further Benefits, and particularly in the Trade with *Spain*, which was ſo uſeful to her Subjects.

The Parliament having finiſhed the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty, *July* 9th, 1714. gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Acts; after which, ſhe made a Speech to both Houſes, which was the laſt ſhe ever made in Parliament, (*viz.*)

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Progreſs which has been made in publick Buſineſs, and the Seaſon of the Year, render it both convenient and neceſſary, that I ſhould put an End to this Seſſion.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you hearty Thanks for all your good Services to me, and to your Country; and particularly for the Supplies you have given, as well to defray the Expences of the current Year, as towards the Diſcharge of the National Debts.

In our preſent Circumſtances, it could not be expected that a full Proviſion ſhould be made on both theſe Heads.

What you have granted, ſhall be laid out with the beſt Husbandry, and to the greateſt Advantage.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope early in the Winter to meet you again, and to find you in ſuch a Temper, as is neceſſary for the real Improvement of our Commerce, and of all the other Advantages of Peace.

My chief Concern is, to preſerve to you, and to your Poſterity, our Holy Religion, and the Liberty of my Subjects, and to ſecure the preſent and future Tranquillity of my Kingdoms: But I muſt tell you plainly, that theſe deſirable Ends can never be obtained, unleſs

leſs you bring the ſame Diſpoſitions on your Parts; unleſs all groundleſs Jealouſies, which create and foment Diviſions among you, be laid aſide; and unleſs you ſhew the ſame Regard for my juſt Prerogative, and for the Honour of my Government, as I have always expreſs'd for the Rights of my People.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to *Tueſday* the 10th of *Auguſt*.

The moſt material Acts that paſs'd this Seſſion were,

An Act for granting an Aid by a Land-tax (of two Shillings in the Pound,) the Malt-Tax.

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majeſty's Service, and for the better Payment of their Quarters.

An Act to prevent the Growth of Schiſm, and for the further Security of the Churches of England *and* Ireland. By this Act, none were to teach School, or inſtruct Youth in any private Family, till they had ſubſcribed the Declaration in the Statute of 13 *Car.* 2. *To conform to the Church of* England, and obtained a Licence from the Ordinary, on Pain of three Months Impriſonment.

Such Schoolmaſters were obliged to teach the Church Catechiſm only. But Schools for Writing, Reading, and Mathematicks, were excepted, and the Act was extended to *Ireland*. *But it was repealed in the next Reign.*

An Act to prevent the liſting her Majeſty's Subjects to ſerve as Soldiers, without her Majeſty's Licenſe.

An Act for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of England, *and for preventing Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, buying the next Avoidance of any Church Preferment.*

An Act for rendring more effectual an Act, of 3 Jam. 1. entitled, An Act to prevent and avoid

Dangers, which may grow by Popiſh Recuſants; and alſo another Act of the 1 W. & M. entitled, *An Act to Veſt in the two Univerſities, the Preſentation of Benefices belonging to Papiſts; and for Veſting in the Lords of Juſticiary, Power to inflict the ſame Puniſhments againſt Jeſuits, Prieſts, and other trafficking Papiſts, which the Privy Couneil of* Scotland *was impowered to do, by an Act paſs'd in* Scotland *for preventing the Growth of Popery.*

An Act for providing a publick Reward for ſuch Perſons as ſhould diſcover the Longitude at Sea.

An Act to reduce the Rate of Intereſt, without Prejudice to parliamentary Securities: By this Act, Intereſt was reduced from Six to Five *per Cent.* and it was provided that no Scrivener, Broker, *&c.* ſhould take more than Five Shillings for procuring an hundred Pounds, and ſo ratably no more than one Shilling for making the Bond, or Bill, for the Loan, or for any Counterbond concerning it, on Pain of 20 *l.* with Coſts, one Moiety to the Crown, and the other to the Informers; and the Offender alſo ſhall ſtand committed for Half a Year.

An Act for the preſerving of all ſuch Ships, and Goods, as ſhall happen to be forced on Shore; or ſtranded upon the Coaſt of this Kingdom, or any other her Majeſty's Dominions: By this Act, the Civil Magiſtrates near the Coaſt, are required to aſſiſt all Ships in Diſtreſs, and a Reward is given to all People, who ſhall aſſiſt in the Preſervation of a Ship; and 'tis Enacted that all Goods ſaved, ſhall be preſerved for the Uſe of the Owners.

An Act for reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, into one Act of Parliament; and for the more effectual puniſhing ſuch Rogues, Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, and ſending them whither they ought to be ſent. By this Act, all Players, Gypſies, Fortune-tellers,

tellers, Fencers, Bear-wards, and other Strollers, wandering and begging, are declared Rogues and Vagabonds; and the Conſtables, *&c.* are not only required to apprehend them, on pain of ten Pounds, but a Reward of two Shillings is given to any Perſon who ſhall take up ſuch Vagrants; to be paid by the Pariſh that laſt relieved him.

The Convocation had been aſſembled every Year with the Parliament, ſince the Change of the Miniſtry; but Biſhop *Burnet*, it ſeems, had ſuch an Influence on the Upper Houſe, that little or nothing was done to the Advantage of the Church. The Lower Houſe, indeed, cenſured ſome Opinions of Dr. *Clark*'s, Rector of St. *James*'s, in Relation to the Trinity; but the Biſhops not concurring with them, the Doctor ſtill continued to maintain the Doctrines he had advanced, with Impunity. Another Diſpute happened between the two Houſes, concerning the Adminiſtration of Baptiſm. The Biſhops held, That Baptiſm adminiſter'd by the Diſſenting Teachers, or any Lay Hands, was Valid; and that Perſons ſo baptized need not be baptized again; but the reſt of the Clergy were of another Opinion, and that Point remains in Diſpute at this Day.

We may now look back, and obſerve what a Figure the *Germans* made, when they pretended ſingly to oppoſe the whole Power of *France*, and we ſhall find it anſwerable to our Expectations: They were ſoon obliged to retire into their fortified Towns, and behind their Lines, while Marſhal *Villars* reduced one Place after another, and made them begin to think of Peace in Earneſt.

He inveſted *Landau* the Beginning of *June*, 1713, and in the Night, between the 24th and 25th of the ſame Month, the Trenches were opened: Prince *Eugene*, in the mean Time, remained quiet

in

in his Camp, which was extended along the *Rhine* from *Philipsburg* to *Mentz*, without being able to give the *French* any Diſturbance: And though the Garriſon made a noble Defence, yet having no Expectations of Relief, on the twentieth of *Auguſt*, they were compelled to ſurrender Priſoners of War.

The latter End of *September*, Marſhal *Villars* cauſed *Friburg* to be inveſted, and on the laſt of that Month the Trenches were opened: This Town alſo made a very good Defence; and the Governor having defended it as long as it was tenable, on the Thirty-firſt of *October*, retired into the Caſtles; and being deſirous to ſave his Garriſon, obtained Leave to ſend an Officer to Prince *Eugene* for Inſtructions: Whereupon a Suſpenſion of Arms was agreed on, which ended in a Capitulation, that was ſign'd the ſixteenth of *November*; by which the Garriſon were permitted to march out with Bag and Baggage, four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, and all other Marks of Honour, and were conducted to the Imperial Camp at *Rotweil*.

The Empire finding themſelves unable to reſiſt the Progreſs of the *French* Arms, a Treaty of Peace was again ſet on Foot this Winter, which was managed ſolely by the two Generals, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the Marſhal *Villars*, at the Caſtle of *Alt Raſtadt*, and was brought to a Concluſion, and ſigned the 6th of *March*, 1714.

By this Treaty, the Emperor was obliged to quit his Pretenſions to *Landau*, which he might have retained, if he had thought fit to have ſigned the Peace with his Allies: As for the reſt, the *Rhine* was agreed to be the Barrier between the Empire and *France*, and the other Articles were conformable to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

It

It will be neceſſary now to take a View of the Behaviour of the *Catalans*, on the Emperor's evacuating that Country.

Count *Staremberg* having received the laſt Orders of the Emperor, to imbark for *Italy*, with the Forces under his Command, acquainted the *Catalans* with it; and appointed Count *Coningſeck* to regulate the Evacuation of that Principality with the *Britiſh* and *Spaniſh* Commiſſaries. On the Twenty ſecond of *June*, every Thing was adjuſted; and it was provided, That all Perſons who deſired to retire into *Italy*, ſhould be tranſported thither.

The States of *Catalonia* having been ſummoned to meet on this Occaſion, the Cardinal *de Sala*, Biſhop of *Barcelona*, made a Speech to them, exhorting them to ſubmit to King *Philip*; and aſſured them, that the Queen of *Great Britain* had obtained a general Pardon for them, and that they would enjoy equal Privileges with the reſt of the Subjects of *Spain:* Several other Members of that Aſſembly ſpoke to the ſame Effect; but the Majority were of another Mind, and choſe to hazard every Thing, rather than ſubmit to King *Philip*'s Government. Accordingly they took a Reſolution to form an Army out of the Inhabitants of that Principality, and named their Generals, *viz.* General *Villareall*, Count *Puelba*, and General *Nebot*. The Inhabitants of *Barcelona* were immediately commanded to Arms, and the *Miquelets* were ordered to draw near to that City: The States of *Catalonia* afterwards ſent a Deputation to Count *Staremberg*, to acquaint him, That they ſhould ſtill preſerve the ſame Zeal and Affection for the Emperor, their lawful Sovereign, as they had always expreſs'd, and hoped he had not conſented to deliver up *Barcelona* to their Enemies; and that therefore he would

would evacuate that City, and the Caſtle of *Montjoy*, and leave it to the Inhabitants, and the States of *Catalonia*, to make the beſt Terms they could.

That General did not think fit publickly to approve their Deſign, but ſo far connived at it, as to ſuffer them to ſeize the principal Poſts about *Barcelona*, and to garriſon Fort *Mountjoy*. Count *Staremberg*, and the Imperial Troops, ſoon after embarked, and were convoyed by the *Britiſh* Admiral, Sir *John Jennings*, to *Genoa*, where they arrived about the Middle of *July*, 1713.

Upon the Departure of the *Germans*, the *Catalans* proclaimed War, by Beat of Drum, and Sound of Trumpet, againſt *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*, to whom they pretended they could not ſubmit, he having betrayed the Intereſt of the Chriſtian Religion, by yielding *Minorca* and *Gibraltar* to *Engliſh Hereticks*.

The 29th of *July*, the Duke of *Popoli* being arrived before *Barcelona* with an Army of twenty ſix thouſand Men, ſent a Letter into the City, ſignifying, that if they did not open their Gates that very Day, to the Troops of the King their Sovereign, the Pardon his Majeſty had granted them, would be of no Force, but they would be uſed as obſtinate Rebels: And whereas the Army of his Majeſty had inveſted that City, he warned them, out of a Motive of Compaſſion, before the Operations to chaſtiſe them had begun, to prevent their total Ruin, by accepting the Amneſty his Majeſty his granted them.

The City ſent him an Anſwer by the ſame Trumpeter, That they perſiſted in their Reſolution to continue the War, and that his Menaces did not diſcourage them; he might take what Reſolution he pleaſed, the City was reſolved vigorouſly to oppoſe

poſe all the Enterprizes of the Enemy, as they had done in Time paſt.

The *Spaniards* not expecting to find the *Catalans* ſo obſtinate, had not made Preparations to undertake ſuch a Siege; and therefore the Duke of *Popoli* was forced to content himſelf with blocking up the Place for ſeveral Months, till he could receive Artillery, and other Neceſſaries to form the Siege. In the mean Time, he ſent them another Summons to ſurrender, declaring, That it would be too late to offer their Submiſſion after the Batteries were rais'd; that no Quarters would be given them; and that their very Houſes and Walls would be laid even with the Ground.

The City ſent him Word, they ſaw no Reaſon to alter their former Reſolution, and that he would never have the Satisfaction to ſee any of them imploring his Clemency; ſince they were reſolv'd to defend themſelves to the laſt Man; they would rather die free, than live Slaves to his Maſter.

The *Catalans* afterwards threw off their Allegiance to the Emperor, as well as to King *Philip*, and ſet up for a Commonwealth Independent of both; they gave out Commiſſions in their own Names, and Coin'd Money with their own Arms; and having receiv'd a conſiderable Convoy from *Majorca*, thought themſelves in a Condition to bid Defiance to the United Powers of *France* and *Spain*. In the mean Time, the whole Principality of *Catalonia* was laid waſte, all the Houſes and Buildings were burnt down to the Ground, hardly any Thing but Trees, and ſome few Vineyards, were left ſtanding.

Barcelona having been block'd up all the Winter, in the Spring they received Letters from his Imperial Majeſty, importing that he had been oblig'd to conclude a Peace with the *French* King, which,

was ſign'd at *Raſtadt* the Sixth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fourteen; but that he had preſerv'd by that Treaty, his Rights, Titles, and Pretenſions to the Crown of *Spain*; and aſſured them, that he would aſſiſt them with all his Might, in Order to procure them the Advantages they deſerv'd for their Fidelity, their Firmneſs, and glorious Actions. They received alſo Letters from the Empreſs to the ſame Effect, dated as the other was from *Vienna*, the Twenty Eighth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fourteen. Upon the Receipt of theſe Letters, the City expreſs'd an extraordinary Joy, and after a ſolemn Proceſſion, *Te Deum* was Sung with great Solemnity.

Soon after King *Philip* diſpatch'd Monſieur *Orry* to that City, *offering them the Confirmation of their ancient Privileges*; but they were ſo illated with the Emperor's Promiſes, that they declar'd they would not treat with him: Whereupon the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for bombarding the City. The *French* King ordered a great Body of his Troops to join the *Spaniſh* Army before *Barcelona*, and the Duke of *Berwick* ſet out the Twenty Third of *June*, in Order to command that Siege.

The *Spaniards* having thrown above Eleven Thouſand Bombs into the Place, and deſtroyed ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, and above Five Thouſand Houſes, and the Duke of *Berwick* being arrived in the Camp, on the Night between the Twelfth and Thirteenth of *July*, the Trenches were open'd, and on the Twenty-ſixth, the Town was batter'd, with above Eighty Pieces of Cannon, and twenty-four Mortars. They held out however till the Eleventh of *September*, when there was a General Storm; and the Citizens having defended themſelves very obſtinately till Four the next Morning, were at length compell'd to retire into the new City,

City, and beat the Chamade; they hung out at the ſame Time ſeveral white Flags; and the Duke of *Berwick* having conſented to treat with them, it was agreed, that they ſhould be aſſured of their Lives, and the City ſhould not be plunder'd; that all thoſe who had ſerved in the regular Troops, and would not enter into the Service of *France*, or *Spain*, ſhould have Liberty to go where they pleas'd: Whereupon the Town and Caſtle were deliver'd up to the Duke of *Berwick*, and the *Miquelets* and Voluntiers were ſent to their Habitations.

I have continued the Relation of this Siege, tho' the Town was not ſurrendred till after the Queen's Death, believing the Reader would be inquiſitive to know what became of this People at laſt.

To return to *England:* On the Twenty-ninth of *June*, Baron *Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, arrived in *London*; and having had a private Audience of Her Majeſty, he Notified the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*. This Princeſs being walking in the Gardens of *Herren-Heuſen*, the Eighth of *June*, in the Evening, was taken with an Apoplectick Fit, and dy'd in the Arms of the Electoral Princeſs, before any one could come to her Aſſiſtance.

She was the Fourth and Youngeſt Daughter of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter of King *James* the Firſt; and was born at the *Hague*, the Third of *October*, One Thouſand Six Hundred and Thirty.

Upon the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*, an Order of Council was publiſhed, for praying for the Elector of *Brunſwick*; but it was made great Matter of Complaint by ſome, that he was not ſtyl'd in the Prayers, *His Moſt Serene Highneſs* George *Elector of* Brunſwick, but barely *Elector of* Brunſwick.

There appears alſo to have been ſome miſunderſtanding among the Miniſters at this Time, which gave People occaſion to form various Conjectures, tho' poſſibly there was little in it than that ſome Courtiers began to Worſhip the Riſing-Sun, and were now diſcovered making their Applications privately to the Succeſſor; among whom, 'tis ſaid, the late Earl of *Oxford* was one which drew on him the Reſentment of his Brethren, and even of the Queen, ſo far, that ſhe diſmiſs'd him from his Poſt the latter End of *July*, and gave the Treaſurer's Staff to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, already Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*: But if the late Treaſurer did offer his Service to the Elector, he did not ſucceed: His Enemies of another Claſs were ſo much in the Confidence of that Prince, that the Earl could never recover any Degree of Favour there, and he had the Mortification, as it often happens in ſuch Caſes, by the Fineſs of his Politicks to loſe his Intereſt in both Parties.

As to that vulgar Suggeſtion, That the Miniſtry were divided in their Opinions about a Succeſſor, and that ſome of them looked towards the Pretender, their future Conduct ſeems to acquit them of any ſuch Thoughts; and ſome have been of Opinion that if they had not apprehended the Loſs of their Heads, as well as the Loſs of their Places, they had appeared as zealous for the Government, as thoſe that charg'd them with ſuch Views: They might perhaps be driven into the Meaſures ſome of them took after the King's Acceſſion, by their Fears. The Diſaffection that diſcover'd itſelf among the People, 'tis preſum'd alſo proceeded from a falſe Notion, that they ſhould ſhare the Fate of their Leaders; for till the Miniſtry and the Parliament, which were Sitting at the King's Acceſſion, were

were diſmiſs'd with ſome Marks of Diſpleaſure, there was no Part of the Three Kingdoms that expreſs'd the leaſt Diſaffection or Uneaſineſs on ſeeing the *Hanover Succeſſion* take Place; but remained perfectly quiet till the King arrived: But whatever were the Views of the Miniſters, or whether her Majeſty's Health was affected by their jarring (as ſome gave out) or not, certain it is, the Queen found herſelf very much indiſpoſed the 29th of *July*, with a Drowſineſs, and acute Pains in her Head; whereupon her Phyſicians adviſed the taking ſome Blood from her Majeſty; after which they apprehended her ſomething better, and going to Bed at her uſual Hour, ſhe reſted pretty well till Three the next Morning, when ſhe was taken with a Vomiting, after which ſhe compoſed herſelf to reſt again. About Seven her Majeſty roſe, but had not been up long, before ſhe was ſeiz'd with a Sort of an Apoplectick Fit, and was let Blood a Second Time, which reliev'd her for the Preſent, but relapſing again, ſhe lay doſing, and inſenſible till *Saturday* the laſt of *July*, when the Phyſicians declared, There was no Hopes of her Majeſty's Life: Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond*, General of the Forces, in *Great Britain*, gave Orders for doubling the Guards, and Aſſembling the Troops: Seven Battalions were ſent for from *Flanders*; and *Portſmouth* was put in a Poſture of Defence: The Miniſtry alſo ſent a Letter by Mr. *Craggs*, to his Royal Highneſs the Elector of *Brunſwick*, to acquaint him with the extreme Danger the Queen's Life was in, and the Meaſures the Council had taken, to ſecure his Peaceable Acceſſion, and to deſire his Electoral Highneſs to repair with all Speed to *Holland*, where a Squadron of *Britiſh* Men of War was ordered to attend and convey him over, in Caſe the Queen did not live. Orders were alſo ſent by the Privy Council,

Council, to the Earl of *Strafford* in *Holland*, that he ſhould apply himſelf to the States General, to be in a readineſs to perform the Treaty of Guarrantee of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, if there ſhould be occaſion; which Conduct renders it almoſt impoſſible to believe, that Miniſtry could then be in the Intereſt of the Pretender: But to proceed, About Seven in the Morning on *Sunday* the Firſt of *Auguſt*, 1714, Queen *Anne* expir'd, being then in the Fiftieth Year of her Age, and the Thirteenth of her Reign.

The Ends this Princeſs ever propos'd, were the Advancement of Religion, and the Happineſs of her People: She cannot be charg'd with any other Views; and if ſhe was ſometimes deceiv'd in the Means to attain theſe Ends, by the falſe Repreſentations of crafty Stateſmen, and treacherous Friends, let us lament her falling into ſuch Hands, but never reflect upon her Memory, when we are well aſſur'd her Heart was always with us.

If ſhe ever enter'd into any Meaſures to the Diſadvantage of her People, it was, as my Lord *Clarendon* ſays of King *Charles* I. *when they were ſo diſguiſed that ſhe believ'd them to be juſt.*

Ridiculous is the Charge of her making Peace without the Conſent of her Allies; we were enter'd into an Alliance, by the Terms whereof, every one was to furniſh his Quota towards the War; we carried it on, and conquer'd large Countries for our Allies, while they, from time to time, withdrew their Troops, and did not furniſh Half their Quota's by Sea and Land. This was repreſented to them Year after Year, to no Purpoſe: They were enrich'd and aggrandiz'd, while this Nation was run ſo many Millions in Debt in their Quarrel, that poſſibly it will be ſome Ages paying off, and it is well if it prove not in the End, the utter Ruin of our Conſtitution.

And

And though it be a manifeſt Truth, that thoſe very Confederates, who ſo loudly complain of our deſerting them, did themſelves put a Period to the War, by refuſing their Quota's of Troops to ſupport it; yet there is this further to be ſaid in Vindication of her Majeſty, that notwithſtanding her Allies deſerted the Service, and did not perform their Part of the Agreement, notwithſtanding this, ſhe carried it on almoſt herſelf, until all the Ends of the Confederacy were anſwered.

The two great Things that induced the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to enter into the War, were the *French* King's ſetting up the Pretender, and ſeizing the ſtrong Towns in *Flanders*, whereby the *Dutch* loſt their Barrier; and both theſe Articles were provided for by the Peace. A third Article indeed, in Behalf of the Emperor, was inſerted, *viz.* That Satisfaction ſhould be procured to his Imperial Majeſty, for his Pretenſions upon *Spain*; but it is very evident, from the Treaty of Alliance itſelf, that it was not then the Intention of the Allies, to recover the whole *Spaniſh* Dominions for him: For, in the firſt Place, both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had acknowledged *Philip* King of *Spain*, and even congratulated him on his Succeſſion. Secondly, The Article only ſays, That they would procure his Imperial Majeſty Satisfaction for his Pretenſions; and expreſs Mention is made of recovering *Naples*, *Milan*, and the *Netherlands*, but nothing of *Spain*: Whereas how eaſy it was to have ſaid, they would aſſiſt him to recover the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, if that were their Intention. But it is apparent from hence, and from the two ſeveral Treaties of Partition, that this was never thought of by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* till long afterwards.

But admitting the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy was deſigned to be recovered, Could we enſure the Succeſs

ceſs of the War? Did we not twice make ourſelves Maſters of the greateſt Part of *Spain*, and twice proclaimed King *Charles* in the Capital City of the Kingdom? And were not theſe Advantages loſt, partly by the Indolence and Inactivity of thoſe who were moſt nearly concerned, and partly by the general Averſion of the *Spaniards* to the Succeſſion of the Imperialiſts? Did not *England* loſe many Thouſands of her brave Sons, and lay out fifty Millions Sterling in the Quarrel, and mortgage herſelf for as many more, while the *Imperialiſts* during the whole War, had not above a ſingle Regiment in their Pay in *Spain*, and the *Dutch* a very inconſiderable Nnmber? Theſe are too flagrant Inſtances of *Engliſh* Honour, or ſomething elſe, ever to be confuted or forgotten; and admitting we were to aſſiſt them with our whole annual Revenue, yet to pawn the very Reverſion and Inheritance of our Lands, to alien the Nation itſelf, or which is much at one, the ancient Conſtitution, to conquer Kingdoms for ungrateful Strangers, was ſuch a Stretch of Honour, as no former Age can parallel, and, 'tis preſumed, no future Age will imitate: Nor had it ever been ſubmitted to by us, if ſome private Perſons had not had their particular Views; whoſe Artifices, when the good Queen diſcovered, ſhe laboured with all her Might, to put an End to a deſtructive War, the Continuance whereof could tend to nothing but the weakening and impoveriſhing her Kingdoms, and the gratifying the Covetouſneſs and Ambition of ſome crafty Miniſters, whoſe Wealth already equall'd that of many Sovereign Princes.

And to ſee her Majeſty ſheathing the Sword of War, and laying down her victorious Arms, when ſhe might have extended her Conqueſts to the Ends of the Earth, rather than impoveriſh and depopu-

late

late her own Dominions, and carry Ruin and Devaſtation, and all the Miſeries of War, to diſtant Countries; to ſee her heroically contented with the Inheritance of her Great Anceſtors, and with thoſe Bounds that God and Nature ſeem to have ſet to her own Dominions, rather than ſacrifice her Subjects to a falſe Notion of pretended Glory, what rational, what ſolid Honour muſt this derive upon her Memory!

How will ſhe bleſs'd! How much admired by the Wiſe and Good, in all ſucceeding Ages!

With what Abhorrence do we reflect on thoſe Nations who offer human Sacrifices to Devils? And can we ſee a Prince wantonly ſacrifice Thouſands and ten Thouſands of his Subjects, in one fatal Day, to a boundleſs inſatiable Ambition, and yet fall down and worſhip the great Deſtroyer? What is this ſhort of an infernal Sacrifice? And what Honours ought we to pay to this truly God-like Princeſs, who ſo bravely oppoſed theſe common, miſtaken, and deteſted Notions of Honour, and turn'd all her Thoughts, and all her Power and Influence, towards the Peace and Preſervation of her Subjects, and of all Mankind? This is a Glory can never be taken from her, and will render her Name immortal.

This Princeſs was married to his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, Brother to the then King of *Denmark*, upon the 28th of *July*, 1683, by whom ſhe had a Daughter, that was ſtill-born, the 12th of *May*, 1684; 2. Lady *Mary*, a ſecond Daughter, born the 2d of *June*, 1685, and died in *February*, 1690; 3. Lady *Anne Sophia*, born the 12th of *May*, 1686, and died the *February* following; 4. *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*, born the 24th of *July*, 1689, and lived to be eleven Years of Age; 5. the Lady *Mary*, born in *October* 1690,

and only lived long enough to be baptized; and 6. *George*, another Son, who died ſoon after he was born.

The Subſtance of the principal Statutes paſs'd in this Reign, will be found at the Concluſion of every Seſſion of Parliament.

NOBLEMEN *Created, or Promoted, in the Reign of Queen* ANNE.

John Earl of *Marlborough* created Marquiſs of *Blandford*, and Duke of *Marlborough*, *December*, 1702.

The Lady *Martha Johnſon*, Wife of Sir *Henry Johnſon*, and ſole Heir of *John* Lord *Lovelace*, declared in Parliament, Baroneſs of *Wentworth* and *Nettleſted* in *Suffolk*, in *February*, 1703.

Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, Bart. created Baron *Gower* of *Sittenham*, in the County of *York*, in *March*, 1703.

John Granville, Eſq; created Baron *Granville*, of *Potteridge*, in the County of *Devon*, *March* 1703.

Heneage Finch, Eſq; created Baron *Guernſey*, in the County of *Southampton*, *March* 1703.

Francis Conway Seymour, a younger Son of Sir *Edward Seymour*, created Baron *Conway*, of *Ragley*, in the County of *Warwick*, *March*, 1705.

John Harvey, Eſq; created Baron *Harvey*, of *Ickworth*, in the County of *Suffolk*, *March* 1703.

John Sheffield, Marquiſs of *Normanby*, created Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* and *Normanby*, *March* 1704.

The Earl of *Montague* created Marquiſs of *Montbermer*, and Duke of *Montague*, *April*, 1705.

John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle* in *Scotland*, created Baron of *Chatham*, and Earl of *Greenwich*, *November* 1705.

George

George Auguſtus, Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, created Baron of *Tewkſbury*, Viſcount *Northallerton*, Earl of *Milford Haven*, and Marquis and Duke of *Cambridge*, *October* 1706.

Henry Grey, Earl of *Kent*, created Viſcount *Goodrick*, Earl of *Harold*, and Marquis of *Kent*, *Dec.* 14, 1706.

December 29, 1706. the following Noblemen were Created, or Promoted.

Robert Earl of *Lindſey*, Great Chamberlain of *England*, created Marquiſs of *Lindſey* in the County of *Lincoln*.

Evelin, Earl of *Kingſton*, created Marquis of *Doncaſter*, in the County of *Dorſet*.

Thomas, Lord *Wharton*, created Viſcount *Winchendon*, in the County of *Bucks*, and Earl of *Wharton* in the County of *Weſtmoreland*.

John Lord *Poulet*, of *Hinton* St. *George*, created Viſcount St. *George*, in the County of *Somerſet*, and Earl *Poulet*.

Sidney, Lord *Godolphin*, created Viſcount *Rialton*, and Earl of *Godolphin*, in the County of *Cornwal*.

Hugh, Lord *Cholmondley*, created Viſcount *Malpas*, and Earl of *Cholmondley*, in the County of *Cheſter*.

Henry, Lord *Walden*, Son and Heir of the Earl of *Suffolk*, created Baron of *Cheſterford* in the County of *Eſſex*, and Earl of *Bindon* in the County of *Dorſet*.

William Cowper, Eſq; Ld. Keeper of the Great Seal, created Baron of *Wingham*, in the County of *Kent*.

Sir *Thomas Pelham*, created Lord *Pelham*, and Baron of *Langhton* in the County of *Suffolk*.

James Douglas, Duke of *Queensberry*, created Baron of *Rippon*, Marquis of *Beverley*, and Duke of *Dover*, *May* 1708.

Henry de Grey, Marquiſs of *Kent*, created Duke of *Kent*, *April* 1710.

Robert Harley, Eſq; created Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, *May* 1711.

Lord *Waſhinton Shirley*, Baron *Ferrers*, created Viſcount *Tamworth*, and Earl *Ferrers*, *September* 1711.

Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord Keeper, created Baron *Harcourt* of *Stanton-Harcourt*, in the County of *Oxon*, *Sept.* 1711.

Thomas Lord *Raby*, created Viſcount *Wentworth*, and Earl of *Strafford* in the County of *York*, *Sept.* 1711.

William Lord *Dartmouth*, created Viſcount *Lewiſham* in the County of *Kent*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*, *Sept.* 1711.

Charles Boyle, Earl of *Orrery* in *Ireland*, created Baron *Boyle* of *Marſton* in the County of *Somerſet* in *England*, *Sept.* 1711.

James Lord *Compton*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Northampton*, called by Writ to the Houſe of Peers, *Dec.* 1711.

Charles Lord *Bruce*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Ayleſbury*, called by Writ to the Houſe of Peers, *Dec.* 1711.

Thomas, Lord Viſcount *Windſor* in *Ireland*, created Baron of *Mountjoy* in the Iſle of *Wight*, in the County of *Southampton*.

Henry Paget, Eſq; Son and Heir of *William* Lord *Paget*, created Baron *Burton*, of *Burton* in the County of *Stafford*.

Thomas Manſel, of *Morgan*, Bart. was created Baron *Manſel* of *Morgan*, in the County of *Glamorgan*.

Sir

Sir *Thomas Willoughby* was created Baron *Middleton*, of *Middleton* in the County of *Warwick*.

Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, was created Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham* in the County of *Bedford*.

George Granville of *Stow*, in the County of *Cornwal*, Eſq; was created Baron *Landſdown* of *Biddeford* in the County of *Devon*.

James Maſham, of *Otes* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; was created Baron *Maſham* of *Otes* in the ſaid County.

Thomas Foley, of *Whiſtley*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; was created Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminſter* in the ſaid County.

Allen Bathurſt, of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; was created Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden* in the ſaid County.

George Hay, Eſq; One of the Tellers of the Exchequer, was created Baron *Hay* of *Bedwarden* in the County of *Hereford*.

Theſe laſt Ten Peers were all Created on the 31ſt of December, 1711.

Henry St. John, Eſq; Principal Secretary of State, created Baron *St. John* of *Lidiard-Tregoze* in the County of *Wilks*, and Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, *July* 1712.

Robert Benſon, Eſq; created Baron *Bingley* in the County of *York*, *July* 1713.

FINIS.



INDEX.

A

AIRE *and* St. Venant *besieg'd* P. 523, 524
Alicant *Castle blown up* 490
Almanza *Battle*, 347
Almanara, *the Action there* 525
ANNE, Queen, *The General Joy at her Accession* 29
The Privy Council recognize her Title 31
Her Speech to them ibid.
The Parliament assemble and recognize her 32
She is proclaim'd 33
Her first Speech in Parliament 36
She gives 100,000 *l.* per Ann. *towards the War* 42
Her Coronation 43
The Report concerning a Design to exclude Her Majesty, examin'd by the Lords 54
The Parliament addresses the Queen to marry again, 458
Her last Speech in Parliament, 764
The Queen dies 700
Her Character ibid.
Her Marriage and Issue, 779
Noblemen Created, or Promoted in her Reign 780

BRITISH 18 JY 35 MUSEUM.

B.

BADAJOX *besieg'd by the* Portuguese, *but they are forc'd to raise the Siege*, 251
BARCELONA, *the Situation of it* 240
The Confederate Fleet arrives there ibid.
The Natives of Catalonia *join the Allies* 241
Fort Montjoy *attack'd, and taken* 243
The Town surrenders with Girone, *and other Places* 245
It is besieg'd by King Philip 286
Reliev'd by the Confederate Fleet 288
The precipitate Retreat of the French *and* Spaniards *from thence*, 292
It is taken by the Duke of Berwick 773
Battle *of* Friedlingen 79
——— *Of* Luzara 80
——— *Of* Eckeren 143
——— *Of* Schellenborgh 187
——— *Of* Hockstet 191
——— *Of* Malaga 200
——— *Of* Cassano *in* Italy 239
——— *Of* Ramilies 273
——— *Of* Calcinato *in* Italy 279
——— *Of* Turin 281
——— *Of* Almanza 347
——— *Of* Oudenarde 431
——— *Of* Wynendale 437
——— *Of* Blaregnies, *or* Malplaquet 484
——— *Of* Pultoway 490
——— *Of* Almanara 525
——— *Of* Saragossa 526
——— *Of* Villa Viciosa 529
——— *Of* Denian 707
Bavaria *and* Cologn, *the Electors in the Interest of* France 40
The Elector of Bavaria *surprizes* Ulm 79

He takes Ratisbon *where the Diet sat* 144
He joins the French *Army* 144
He offers the Diet Conditions 145
He overruns Tyrol 147
He defeats Count Stirum ibid.
He takes Ausburg 148
BEMBOW, *Admiral, his Conduct in the* West-Indies 96
He falls in with Du Casse ibid.
He is sacrificed by his Captains 97
Two of the Captains condemned to be shot ibid.
Berry, *Duke, his Death* 763
Bethune *besieged* 523
Blaregnies, *or* Malplaquet *Battle* 484
Bonn *taken by the Duke of* Marlborough 242
Bouchain *taken by the D. of* Marlb. 614
It is retaken by the French 709
Brihuega, *a Body of* English *under General* Stanhope, *made Prisoners there* 530
Bruce, *Sir* Alexander, *opposes the* Scots, *in confirming their* Presbyterian *Church Government* 61
BURNET, *Remarks on his History of the first Year of Queen* Anne 123
Of the Year 1704, *and Part of* 1705 230
Remarks on 1706, *and Part of* 1707, 342
He shews that the French *offered Preliminaries of Peace, which answered all the Ends for which the War was begun* 344
Remarks on 1707 417
Remarks on his History of 1708, *and Part of* 1709, 468
Remarks on 1709, *and Part of* 1710, 515
Remarks on 1710, *and Part of* 1711, 184
Remarks on Bishop Burnet, *from* 1711, *to* 1713, 751

C.

CADIZ, *the Expedition againſt it* 68
Mr. Methuen's *Letter to the Duke of* Ormond, *from* Lisbon 71
The Confederate Fleet arrive there 83
A Declaration to incite the Spaniards to join the Allies 85
Port St. Mary's *ſummon'd* ibid.
The Spaniards *abandon it* ibid.
The Soldiers get drunk and mad, plunder the City, and raviſh the Nuns 86
The Forces reimbark, and ſet ſail for England 87
Calcinato, *in* Italy, *a Battle there* 279
Canada, *the unfortunate Expedition thither* 615
Caſſano, *in* Italy, *a Battle there* 239
Catalonia *evacuated* 769
The Catalans *reſolve not to ſubmit to King* Philip 770
They take Poſſeſſion of Barcelona ibid.
King Philip *offers them their ancient Privileges* 772
Cæſar *ſent to the* Tower, *for reflecting on the Duke of* Marlborough 267
Charles III. *King of* Spain, *the Emperor recommends him to the Protection of the Queen of* England 152
He is complimented by the Duke of Marlborough, *in her Majeſty's Name* ibid.
He, and the Earl of Peterborough, *ſail with the Fleet to* Barcelona 240
His Letter to the Queen, on the taking of it 246
Nebot *comes over to him, with* 500 *Horſe* 251
Valencia *ſubmits to him* ibid.
The States of Brabant *acknowledge him* 275
The States of Flanders *acknowledge him* 276
The Allies proclaim him at Madrid 294

He ſtays at Sarragoſſa, *till they are forced to retire from* Madrid 295
He enters Madrid *a ſecond Time* 528
He retires from thence again 529
He embarks on board the Confederate Fleet for Italy 616
He is elected Emperor ibid.
The Commons conſider the great Want of Churches, and reſolve that 50 *new Ones were wanting in* London *and* Weſtminſter 568
Cologn *and* Bavaria, *the Electors in the Intereſt of* France 40
Czar *of* Muſcovy *beaten by the* Turks, *and forced to deliver up* Azoph, *and relinquiſh the Navigation of the Black Sea.* 628

D.

DAUPHINE *of* France *dies* 577
Deering, *Sir* Chomley, *kill'd in a Duel* 577
DENMARK, *Prince, made Admiral* 55
100,000 l. per Annum *ſettled on him* 100
He dies 448
Dendermond *inveſted* 278
DISSENTERS, *they clamour againſt the Occaſional Bill* 105
Daniel Defoe *writes,* The ſhorteſt Way with them *ibid.*
The Loſs of Places reckoned the ſevereſt Perſecution by them 106
Denain, *Battle of* 707
Donawert *taken* 189
Douay *ſurrenders to the Allies* 523
It is beſieged by the French, *and retaken* 708
Dunkirk, *the* Engliſh *take Poſſeſſion of it* 704
It is demoliſhed 437
The Dutch *neither allow us the Charges of the Forces employ-*

employed in their Deliverance, nor forbear trading with the Enemy 117
Their Frontiers finely extended 142
Their Deputies will not permit the Duke of Marlborough *to fight the* French 254
Deficiencies of the States, as to the Sea Service 662
Deficienices in the Dutch *Forces in* Spain ibid.
In Flanders 663
They carry on a Trade with France ibid.

E.

ECKEREN *Battle* 143
Emperor *and Empire, their Quota* 120,000 *Men* 80
The Emperor implores the Queen of England's *Assistance* 186
The Emperor Leopold *dies, and is succeeded by his Son* Joseph 229
Emperor Joseph *dies of the Small Pox* 576
Charles III. *Crown'd Emperor at* Frankfort 616

F.

FIRST FRUITS and TENTHS *given to the Clergy by Queen* Anne 178
FRANCE *agrees to evacuate* Italy 286
King Philip's *Renunciation of that Crown* 710
Frost, *a severe one in* 1709 507
Fuller, *the Impostor, whipp'd, pillory'd, and fined* 70

G.

GEORGE, *Prince of* Denmark, *dies* 448
Ghent *and* Bruges *delivered up to the* French, *by the Inhabitants* 430
Besieged, and retaken 442
Gibraltar *attack'd by Sir* George Rooke, *and the Prince of* Hesse 198
It surrenders ibid.

Gironne *surrendered to the* French 534
Godolphin *made Lord Treasurer* 51
Gregg, *of Mr.* Harley's *Office, betrays the Secrets of the Government* 400
He is executed ibid.
Guiscard, *who stabb'd Mr.* Harley, *sent to* Newgate, *where he died of his Wounds* 575

H.

HALIFAX, *Lord, Auditor of the Exchequer, Resolutions against him* 104
Hamilton, *Duke, a Duel between him and Lord* Mohun 711
Mr. Harley *made Earl of* Oxford, *and Lord Treasurer* 579
He is dismiss'd from his Post of Lord Treasurer 774
HAVERSHAM, *Lord, his Speech,* &c. 215
Hesse, *Prince, kill'd* 243
Hockstet *Battle* 191
Hopson, *Admiral,* 500 l. per Annum *settled on him for his Bravery at* Vigo 96
Huy *taken by the Duke of* Marlborough 143

I.

INGOLDSTADT *invested by Prince* Lewis *of* Baden 190
The City of Dublin *appeal to the Queen against their Lord Lieutenant* 621
Mr. Higgins *prosecuted by the* Whigs ibid.
Italy, *the* French *agree to evacuate it* 286

K.

KEYSERWAERT *taken* 74

L.

LANDAU, *taken by the* Germans 79
——— *retaken by the* French 768

Leake,

Leake, *Commadore, his Succeſs at* Newfoundland 96
Legions, *Libel, reflecting on the Commons, and placing the Power in the Mob* 180
Lerida *taken by the Duke of* Orleans 355
Liege *ſurrenders, and its Caſtles taken* 76
Liſle *beſieged* 434
Luzara *Battle* 80

M.

MADRID, *King* Charles *takes Poſſeſſion of it,* 294
He enters it a ſecond Time 528
Malaga *Battle* 200
Marchiennes *taken by the* French 707
MARLBOROUGH, *Captain General and Plenipotentiary* 38
His Speech to the States ib.
He commands the Confederate Army 75
He is made Priſoner 78
He eſcapes by a ſham Paſs ib.
He receives the Thanks of both Houſes 101
The Queen makes him a Duke, and ſettles 5000 l. per Annum *on him* ib.
The Duke loſes his only Son 120
The Dutch *Deputies will not permit him to fight the* French 254
His Letter to the States thereupon 255
He reſents this Uſage of the Deputies 256
They reconcile themſelves to him ib.
He goes to Vienna 257
Mr. Cæſar *ſent to the* Tower, *for reflecting on the Duke* 267
The Duke takes Poſſeſſion of Louvain *and* Bruſſels 275
The Dutcheſs reſigns her Places 550
Sums taken by the Duke, of the Contractors for Bread for the Army 637

His Letter to the Commissioners, in his Defence 639
The Duke turn'd out of all his Places 649
Resolved, That the Sums taken of the Contractors for Bread, were illegal and unwarrantable; and that Two and a Half per Cent. *was Publick Money* 650
Menin *taken by the Allies* 278
Milan, *and the whole* Milanese, *possess'd by the Allies* 285
The Whigs *drink Damnation to the new Ministry* 549
Mons *besieged and taken* 489
Mr. Manning, *her Majesty's Envoy, assassinated,* 626

N.

NAPLES *reduced by the Imperialists* 354
Nice *surrendred to the* French 238
Nimeguen *near being surpriz'd* 73

O.

OCCASIONAL Bill *brought in, and pass'd the Commons* 161
ORMOND *Duke, the Thanks of both Houses given him, for his Services at* Vigo 95
He succeeds the Duke of Marlborough, *as Captain General* 655
Ostend *besieg'd* 277
Oudenard, *Battle* 431

P.

PALATINES, *brought to* England 490
A Petition for removing them 555
PARKER, *Sir Thomas, made Lord Chief Justice, on the Death of Sir* John Holt 507
A Debate upon the Word Retrieve 91
The Commons resolve, that Justice had not been done them, on the Impeachment of the four Lords 98
Resolutions *against the Bishop of* Worcester, *for opposing*

oppoſing Sir John Packington's *Election* ibid.
The Lords Addreſs the Queen, *in the* Biſhop's *Behalf* 99
The Commons Addreſs her to diſplace him, which ſhe complies with 100
Thomas Colepeper, *Eſq; one of the Kentiſh Petitioners, makes his Submiſſion* ibid.
Reſolutions *againſt the Lord* Ranelagh, *Pay-Maſter of the Army* 103
Reſolutions *againſt the Lord* Halifax, *Auditor of the Exchequer* 104
Difference between the Two Houſes, concerning the Ayleſbury *Election* 171
PEACE, *Overtures made by the* French 458
The Duke of Marlborough, *and Lord* Townſhend *Plenipotentiaries* 472
The French *refuſe to Sign the Preliminaries* 479
The French *King's Reaſons for breaking off this Treaty* 440
Baron Bothmar's *Memorial, againſt a Treaty* 633
The Queen's Speech, at the Opening of the Parliament, concerning the Treaty of Peace 634
Prince Eugene *arrives in* England 663
His Memorial to the Queen, to diſſuade her from making Peace 664
Negotiations of Peace at Utrecht 690
Biſhop *of* Briſtol's *Speech, at the Opening* 691
Peace ſign'd at Utrecht 721
The Articles of Peace, between Great Britain *and* France 727
Articles between France, *and the reſt of the Allies* 733
Articles between Great Britain *and* Spain 748
Addreſs of both Houſes, approving the Peace, as ſafe, Honourable and Advantageous to Britain 740
Peace Concluded, between France *and the Emperor* 748

PEMBROKE, *Earl, made Lord High Admiral* 449
PETERBOROUGH, *Earl, takes Fort* Montjoy 245
His Conduct approved by the Lords 551

Q.

QUESNOY, *taken by the* French 708

R.

RAMILLIES *Battle* 273
ROOK, *Sir* George, *has the Thanks of both Houses for his Services at* Vigo 94

S.

SACHEVEREL, *Dr. profecuted for his Sermons* 499
Sardinia *reduc'd to the Obedience of K.* Charles 445
Saragoſſa *Battle* 526
Schellenberg *Battle* 187
The Enterprize of the Pretender againſt Scotland 403
Shovel, *Admiral, and four Men of War loſt* 365
Stanhope, *General, made Priſoner, with eight Battalions of* Engliſh, *at* Brihuega 530

T.

THOULON, *the Enterprize againſt it* 352
The Siege raiſed 353
Turin *beſieged* 280
The Battle of Turin 281

V.

VIGO, *an Expreſs from thence, with Advice of the Victory there* 91
Villa Vicioſa *Battle* 523
Ulm *taken by the Elector of* Bavaria 79
Ulm *beſieged by the Allies* 195

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